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MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 7, 1816. [No. 427.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE

AND

ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY

AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

St. Louis, Retail Prices Current.

Beef on foot per cwt.		$4
Lead, Ship,	none	0
Butter per lb		25
Bees wax do		25
Cards per }	None in market,	
Candles do		25
Cheese do		25
Common do		12½
Coffee lb.		50
Cotton do		40
Yarn No. 10		1 25
Feathers lb		50
Flour per bbl. S. fine, in demand		18
Horse mill do per cwt.		6 50
Grain—Wheat per bush.		1
Rye do		62½
Barley do		75
Corn do		37
Oats do		37
Gun Powder per lb,		1
Lead do		
Hides per piece		2 75
Hogs lard per lb.		12
Linseed do per gal.		1 50
Honey do do		1
Ox Horns & tips, plenty in no demand.		
Pig lead per cwt		5 50
Rice per bushell		1 50
Sugar Orleans, brown per lb.		50
Salt (scarce) do do		1 00
Tallow do do		12
Wool common do do		50

Beaver and other Furs.—Peltries—Boards, Scantling, &c. are only to be obtained in quantity during the spring and summer months, and cannot be rated now.

TAKEN UP

By Henry Walton living in the county of St Louis, on the road leading from St. Louis to St. Charles, about 8 miles from the town of St. Louis, a bay horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, with a small star in his forehead, both hind feet white, a small white spot on his left shoulder, switch tail and heavy mane, 12 or 14 years old, no brand, praised to twenty five dollars by Tincher Crusly and Joseph Walton. Before me this 14th day of September, 1816.

Thomas R. Musick J. P.

Recorded 24th September, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. S. L. C. C.

25-3.*

TAKEN UP

By Seth Heit on the waters of St. Francis in the township of Bellevue and county of Washington, a bay mare, branded on the left thigh thus G, about fourteen hands high, eight years old last spring, appraised to forty dollars by John Calvert and Zacheriah Goforth this twenty seventh day of September 1816.

I certify the above to be a true copy as may be seen on my stray book.

Geo. Ashbrook, J. P.

Recorded bearing date October 9th 1816, Copy attested from the stray book in my office.

John Brickey, Clk W. C.

25 3.*

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,

And Executions, for sale at this office.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of receipts and expenditures of the county of Cape Girardeau.

1816, June 7,	Balance in the sheriffs hands of county taxes at last settlement with the late county court-	D.	C.	m.	
		1124	69	7½	
	6 certificates taken up since	66	10	00	
				D.	C. m.
				1058	59 7½
September 6,	14 certificates taken up since			585	86 00
	Balance of the county taxes in the sheriffs hands			472	73 7½

1816, June 4,	William Virgin for a bridge across Cape la Cruche creek	300 00
7,	Chas. S. Hempstead fees as circuit attorney in two cases	12 00
	Wm. Garner for surveying the prison bounds and erecting eight posts	5 00
	Warren Davis for his services as commissioner of the bridge across Cape a la Cruche	8 50
	John Hays for his fees as sheriff in taking the enumeration, summoning grand jurors, serving road orders, whipping Mr. Cusick, Cook and Hatfield, attendance and furnishing court with necessaries at November last four days and at this term five days, turnkey's fees and support of Isaiah Suran in prison nine days	154 18
	Erasmus Ellis for five days pay, for his services as adjutant of the fourth regiment.	10 00
	Erasmus Ellis for eight days pay for his acting as adjutant of the fourth regiment	16 00
Sep. 5.	Charles S Hempstead for his fees as circuit attorney in two criminal cases	12 00
	Jacob Kelly as a Judge of the election for carrying the returns of the polls from the township St. Francois to the clerk's office, going and returning	6 00
	Thomas Newberry as a judge of the election for carrying the returns of the polls from the township of German to the clerks office, going and returning	1 60
	Joseph M'Ferron as clerk for publishing the receipts and expenditures of this county last year	5 50
	Joseph M'Ferron as clerk for procuring a seal of this court, for this county	10 00
6.	John Hays for sheriffs fees, serving orders on judges of election, on commissioners of roads, on justices of the peace, the rule of court proclaiming the election, and for attending on the court, furnishing wood, &c at the present term	39 19
	Joseph M'Ferron for six record books	13 50
	Joseph M'Ferron for clerks fees in criminal cases	34 78 5
	John Hays for sheriff fees in criminal cases	32 24
	Enoch Evans for fees as a justice of the peace in criminal cases	3 70
	John Abernethie for fees as a justice of the peace in a criminal case	1 40
	Thomas Stewart for fees as a justice of the peace in a criminal case	1 39 2½
	John Davis for fees as a justice of the peace in a criminal case	1 36 5
	Stephen Ruff for sheriffs fees in a criminal case	2 13
	Jacob Campbell for his fees as a witness for the United States in a criminal case	2 20
	James Reve for his for constables fees as deputy in criminal cases	10 43
	Thomas Bryce for his constable fees as deputy in a criminal case	1 26
	Erasmus Ellis for five days pay as acting adjutant for the fourth regiment Lead Missouri militia	10 00
	John Hays for sheriffs fees for summoning a grand jury to this term	5 00
	Amount audited and ordered to be paid,	$699 37 2½

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the court, at office, the fourteenth (L. S.) day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Joseph M'Ferron, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

STATEMENT

Of receipts and expenditures of the county of St. Louis for the year ending October 31st, 1816.

RECEIPTS.

	D.	C.
Amount of county tax list for 1816, delivered to the sheriff for collection on the 18th November 1816	1437	90½
Amount of tax assessed for purpose of building county jail and delivered to the sheriff for collection	2668	26½
Debt recovered of Wm. Moss on a forfeited recognizance and execution delivered to sheriff	219	
Total dolls.	4325	16

EXPENDITURES.

County court, January term, 1816.

Account allowed Wm Sullivan ninety nine dollars and fifty cents, for fees of witnesses in cases of U. S against David Boyles & John Burns	99 50
Account allowed Wm Sullivan amounting to 150 dollars for his fees as Jailor for the year 1815	150
Account of do. amounting to 17 dollars for boarding Charles a blackman	17
An account of do. amounting to 6 dollars 50 cents for boarding Jacob a black man	6 50
Do. of do. of 29 dollars for boarding Francois Lecompte	29
Do. of do. of 29 dollars for boarding Jno. Covington	29
Do. of do. 36 dollars 75 cents for boarding Jno. Shoemaker	36 75
Do. of do. for boarding Jno Grayum	30 75
Account of M P. Leduc clerk for copy of the enumeration for the year 1815	5
Account of M. P. Leduc for making copies of tax lists for the years 1814 and 1815	200
Account of M. P Leduc for two quires of printed blank licence	4
Account of the sheriff for attendance at this term of the court and fuel	3

Circuit Court, May term, 1816.

An account allowed Robert Walsh circuit attorney for his fees in cases of U. S, against Jacob a blackman, Charles a blackman, Jno Shoemaker Charles a slave, Jacob a slave Ambrose Bowles and Abraham a blackman	48
Do. allowed William Sullivan for various services as jailor and coroner as per accounts on file	95 9

Circuit Court, August term, 1816.

An account allowed William Sullivan for boarding Joseph F. Bickley	4 50
Amount paid Jean Bte. Maurice dit Chatillon a pauper	26
Total dolls.	784 9

I Mary P. Leduc clerk of the circuit court within and for the county of St. Louis, do certify the above to be a true statement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of (L. S.) said court at St. Louis, this 25th day of November 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Kepler, at his plantation in Breton township, county of Washington, a bright sorrel horse, supposed to be eleven or twelve years old, and about fifteen hands high, shod before, some saddle marks, with grey hairs in his mane, the right eye blind and covered with a film, has the appearance of a brand on the right shoulder not knowing what it was, appraised to thirty five dollars by Walter Watson, Andrew Miller and John Morrison house holders being first sworn as the law directs, before me this 5th day of October, 1816.

John Brickey, J. P.

Recorded bearing date October 5th 1816

Copy attested from the stray book in my office.

John Brickey, Clk. W. C.

25 3.*

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

For the relief of John T. Wirt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the war department, be and they are hereby authorised and directed to settle the claim of John T. Wirt, assistant deputy quarter master general, and to allow him in the settlement thereof such credits as may be equitable and just.

April 2, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Requiring the Secretary of State to compile and print, once in every two years, a register of all officers and agents, civil military and naval in the service of the U. States.

1. Resolved, by the Senate and house of representatives of the U. States of America in congress assembled That once in two years, a register containing correct lists of all the officers and agents civil, military and naval, in the service of the U. S made up to the 1st day of September of each year in which a new congress is to assemble, be compiled and printed under the direction of the Secretary for the department of State. And to enable him to form such register, he for his own department, and the heads of the other departments respectively, shall in due time cause such lists as aforesaid of all officers and agents, in their respective departments, including clerks, cadets and midshipmen, to be made and lodged in the office of the department of State.—And the said lists shall exhibit the amount of compensation pay and emoluments allowed to each officer, agent clerk, cadet and midshipman, the state or county in which he was born and where employed.

2. Resolved, That the secretary of the navy subjoin to the list of the persons employed in his department, the names, force and condition of all the ships and vessels belonging to the U. S. and when and where built.

3. Resolved, That five hundred copies of the said register be printed; and that on the first Monday in January in each year when a new congress shall be assembled, there be delivered to the president the vice president, each head of department, each member of the senate and house of representatives of the U. States, one copy of such register; and to the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, each ten copies for the use of their respective houses; that twenty five copies shall be deposited in the Library of the U. States at the seat of government, to be used like other books in that library, and that the residue of the said copies be disposed of in such manner as congress shall from time to time direct.

4. Resolved, That for the information of the present congress, such register as aforesaid, be prepared and distributed as aforesaid, on the first day of its next session.

April 27, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Providing for the sale of the tract of Land, at the British fort at the Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the Rapids and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the tract of land of twelve miles square at the "British Fort of the Miami of the lake, at the foot of the rapids," ceded by the Wyandots Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chipeways, Pottawatamies, Miamies, Eel River, Weeas, Kickapoos, Piankashaw and Kaskaskias tribes of Indians to the United States by the treaty of Greenville, of the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, shall, under the direction of the surveyor general, be laid off into town lots, streets and avenues, and into out lots in such manner and such dimensions, as he may judge proper: Provided, the tract so to be laid off shall not exceed the quantity of land contained in two entire sections, nor the town lots one quarter of an acre each. When the survey of the lots shall be compleated, a plat thereof shall be returned to the surveyor general on which the town lots and out lots shall respectively be designated by progressive numbers, who shall cause two copies to be made, one to be transmitted with a copy of the field notes to the commissioner of the general land office, and the other to the register of the land office at Wooster.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That previously to the disposal at public sale of the above mentioned tract of land, the surveyor general shall, and he is hereby directed to resurvey and mark the exterior lines of the said tract, conformably to the survey made in December, one thousand eight hundred five, by virtue of the act of the third of March one thousand eight hundred and five, and also to cause divisional lines to run through each fraction and fractional section binding on the said river, so that each subdivision may contain as nearly as may be one hundred and sixty acres each. And in like manner to cause the "Great Island," lying at the foot of the rapids in the said river to be surveyed, and by lines running north and south, to divide the same as nearly as may be, into six equal parts, that is to say, that part of the said island, described in the survey of the said cession as lying in township number three, in four parts: and that part of the said island lying in township number four, into two parts: Provided, That in running the subdivisional lines no interference shall be made affecting or impairing rights of persons to whom letters patent have been granted for land lying within the limits of the said twelve miles square, nor affecting the selection or location hereafter to be made under the direction of the secretary of war for military purposes: Provided also, That in no case shall the subdivisional lines be so run as to extend to, or embrace the bed of the river, which shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public highway. And provided also, That the whole expence of resurveying and marking the exterior lines of the said cession and of the subdivisional lines of the fractions lying adjacent to the river, shall not exceed three dollars for every mile actually surveyed, resurveyed and marked by virtue of this and the preceding section.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the land contained within the aforesaid cession of twelve miles square, not excepted by virtue of any section of this act, shall with the exception of number sixteen which shall be reserved in each township for the support of schools within the same, and with the exception also of the salt springs and the land reserved for the use of the same be offered for sale to the highest bidder at a public vendue in the state of Ohio under the direction of the register and receiver of the land office, and on such day or days as shall by a public proclamation of the President of the United States be designated for that purpose.—The fractional quarter sections, fractional quarter sections and of the town lots, shall remain open at Wooster for seven days and no longer. The quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre; the in lots for less than twenty dollars each, nor any out lot for less than at the rate of five dollars per acre, and shall in every other respect be sold on the same terms and conditions as have been or may be by law, provided for the lands sold north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river. All the lands, other than the reserved sections and house excepted as above mentioned, remaining unsold at the closing of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale by the register of the land office at Wooster, agreeably to the provisions of this act, and in the same manner, under the same regulations and conditions as are or may be provided by law for the sale of the lands of the U. States north of the Ohio river, and above the mouth of Kentucky river. And patents shall be obtained for all lands granted or sold within the said cession, in the same manner, and on the same terms as are or may be provided by law for land sold in the state of Ohio. The superintendants of the public sales directed by this section, shall receive four dollars each for each day's attendance on the said sale.

April 27 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT.

Authorising the payment for the court house of Hamilton, in the state of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the U States of America in Congress assembled That the commissioners to be appointed by virtue of the act, entitled "an act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy

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while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," passed the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to audit and settle the claim of the county of Hamilton, in the state of Ohio, for the destruction by fire of the county court house while occupied by the troops of the U. States by ascertaining the value thereof, in the manner and form prescribed by the aforesaid act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof when so ascertained, shall be paid to the proper authority, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 26, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

[Concluded from our last.]

Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1816.

A message from the governor informing this house that he had signed the act making appropriations for the year 1816 and a part of the year 1815.

Also an act providing for erecting a jail in the county of St. Louis.

When the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Lucas.

The legislative council was informed that this house had no further business before it, & were ready to adjourn without day.

On motion of Mr. Lucas.

Ordered that a committee of two be appointed to act jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the legislative council, to wait on the governor and inform him that the legislature have no further business before them and are ready to adjourn without day

When Messrs Lucas and de Mun were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Scott.

Mr. Speaker,

The legislative council have no further business before them, and are ready to adjourn without day, and they have appointed Mr. Scott a committee on their part jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives for the purpose of waiting on the governor and informing him to that effect.

Mr. Lucas from the committee who were appointed to wait on the governor to inform him that both houses were ready to adjourn without day.

Reported that they had performed that service and he had informed them that he had no further communications to make

When the house adjourned in harmony without day.

IRISH ELOQUENCE.

MR. PHILIPS.

During the late vacation this distinguished young Irishman received many demonstrations of public gratitude, from communities where he had been personally unknown. The public dinner given to him in the city of Cork, and the address of the catholics of Limerick, inviting him to a similar distinction in that city, have been already communicated to the public. At Killarney he was received with exclamations and bonfires—and the unusual but interesting spectacle of hunting the red deer, was celebrated to do him honor. At a dinner given in the neighborhood of Killarney, at which Mr. Philips and Mr. Payne, the American actor, were present; a toast was given in combined reference to the two strangers, and the two countries to which they belonged. Mr.—Phillips, after the toast was drank, replied to the company in the following manner:

"It is not with vain hope of returning by words of kindness which have been literally showered upon me during the short period of our acquaintance, that I now interrupt for a moment, the flow of our festivity. Indeed it is not necessary—An Irishman needs no requital for his hospitality; its generous impulse is the instinct of his nature, and the very consciousness of the act carries its recompence along with it. But sir, there are sensations excited by an allusion in your toast, under the influence of which silence would be impossible. To be associated with Mr. Paine must be to any one who regards private virtues and personal accomplishments, a source of peculiar pride, and that feeling is not a little enhanced in me by a recollection of the country to which we are indebted for his qualifications. Indeed the mention of America has never failed to fill me with the most lively emotions in my earliest infancy—that tender season, when impressions the most permanent and powerful, are likely to be excited, the story of her then recent struggle raised a throb in every heart that loved liberty, and wrung a reluctant tribute even from discomfitted oppression—I saw her spurning alike the luxuries that would unnerve and the legions that would intimidate; dashing from her lips the poisoned cup of European servitude, and through all the vicissitudes of her protracted conflicts, displaying a magnanimity that defied misfortune, and a moderation that ornamented victory It was the first vision of my own childhood; it will descend with me to the grave: As man, then, I venerate the mention of America; but as an Irishman, I concede her claims on my affection. Never, oh never, while she has her memory left her can Ireland forget the home of her emigrant, and the asylum of her exile. No matter whether their sorrows spring from the errors of enthusiasm, or the realities of suffering—from fancy or affliction, from fiction or from fact—that must be reserved for the scrutiny of those whom the lapse of ages shall acquit of partiality.

It is for the men of other ages to investigate and record it; but it is for the men of every age to hail the hospitality that received the shelterless, and love the feeling that befriended the unfortunate. But if America calls our gratitude for the past, how deeply does she draw upon our interest for the future. Who can say, that when, in its follies or its crimes, the old world shall have interred all the pride of its power, and all the pomp of its civilization, human nature may not find its destined renovation in the new. Perhaps, when the temple and the trophy shall have mouldered into dust—when the glories of our name shall be put to the legend of tradition, and the light of our discoveries only live in song—Philosophy may rise again in the sky of her Franklin, and glory rekindle in the urn of her Washington. Is this the vision of romantic fancy? I appeal to history—the monumental record of national rise and national ruin. Tell me, thou reverend chronicle of the grave, can the splendor of achievements, or the solidity of success, secure to empire the permanence of its possessions? Alas! Troy thought so once, yet the land of Priam lives only in song——Thebes thought so once, yet her hundred gates have crumbled, and her very tombs are but as the dust they were destined to commemorate—so thought Palmyra, where is she?—So thought the country of Demosthenes and the Spartan, yet Leonidas is trampled by the timid slave, and Athens insulted by the mindless Ottoman!—The days of their glory are as if they had never been, and the island that was then a speck, rude and neglected in the barren ocean, now rivals the wealth of their commerce, the glory of their arms, the fame of their philosophers, the eloquence of their senate, the inspiration of their bards! Who shall say, when contemplating the past, that England, proud & potent as she appears, may not one day be what Athens is, and the young America yet soar to be what Athens was? Happily, when the European column shall have mouldered, and the night of barbarism obscured its very ruins, that mighty continent may emerge from the horizon to rule for its time sovereign of the ascendant.

Such, sir, is the natural progress of human operations, and such the unsubstantial mockery of human pride. But I should apologise for this digression; the tombs are at best a sad, although an instructive subject. At all events, they are ill suited to such an hour as this. I shall endeavor to atone for it, by turning to a theme which tombs cannot inurn, nor revolutions alter. It is the custom of your board, and a noble one it is, to deck the cup of the gay with the garland of the great, and surely, even in the eyes of its deity, his grape is not less lovely when glowing beneath the foliage of the palm tree and the myrtle. Allow me to add one flower to the chaplet which though it sprung in America, is no exotic—virtue has planted it and it is naturalised every where.

No matter what may be the birth place of such men as Washington, No climate can claim, no country appropriate him: the boon of Providence to the human race, his fame is eternity, and his residence creation. Though it was the defeat of our arms and the disgrace of our policy, I almost bless the convulsion in which he had his origin; if the heavens thundered and the earth rocked, yet when the storm passed, how pure was the climate that it cleared, how bright in the brow of the firmament was the planet it revealed to us? In the production of Washington it does really appear, as if nature was endeavoring to improve upn herself, and that all the virtues of the ancient world were but so many studies preparatory to the patriot of the new. Individual instances, no doubt there were splendid exemplifications of some single qualification. Cæsar was merciful—Scipio was continent—Hannibal was patient—but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one, and like the lovely *chef d'eouvre* of the Grecian artist, exhibit in one glow of associated beauty, the pride of every model and the perfection of every master. As a general he marshalled the peasant into a veteran, and supplied by discipline the absence of experience. As a statesman, he enlarged the policy of the cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general advantage; and such was the wisdom of his views, and the philosophy of his counsels, that to the soldier and the statesman, he almost added the character of the sage. A conqueror, he was untainted with the crime of blood—a revolutionist, he was free from any stain of treason, for aggression commenced the contest, and a country called him to the command. Liberty unsheathed his sword—necessity stained—victory returned it. If he had paused here, history might doubt what station to assign him, whether at the head of her citizens or her soldiers—her heroes or her patriots. But the last glorious act crowned his career, and banishes hesitation. Who like Washington, after having freed a country, resigned her crown, and retired to a cottage rather than reign in a capital! Immortal man? He took from the battle its crime, and from the conquest its chains—he left the victorious glory of his self denial, and turned upon the vanquished only the retribution of his mercy. Happy, proud America! The lightnings of Heaven could not resist your sage—the temptation of earth could not corrupt your soldier!

I give you, sir, "the memory of George Washington."

Loss of the Frigate Medusa.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

On the 2d of July, the French frigate Medusa was wrecked near Cape Blanc, on the coast of Africa, 12 or 15 leagues from the land. Many of the officers and seamen embarked in boats, the residue, 147, were placed on a raft, the officers in the boats promising to tow it to the shore. On the 5th of July they left the wreck. On the raft there were 5 barrels of wine, 2 of water, and 30 weight of biscuit. Some of those persons on the raft were up to their middle in water. They expected to gain the land in less than three days. But immediately after leaving the ship, the row-cable was cut and the boats abandoned the raft. The night following 20 persons were lost from the raft, or were pressed to death between its divisions.—The second night several persons were washed off from the extremities of the raft, and the survivers crowded to the centre overthrowing one another. At length the soldiers got at the wine and intoxicated themselves. In this state they manifested a disposition to destroy their officers, and to break up the raft by cutting the ropes which bound it. One of them, who began to cut with a hatchet, was killed by an officer. The revolters drew their sabres, and those who had none, armed themselves with knives. One of them raised his sword against an officer, and was instantly put to death. The seditious then withdrew to one end of the raft. One feigned to be reposing, had already cut some of the ropes. The officers rushed upon him. A soldier assumed his defence. They were both thrown into the sea. The combat became general. The mast broke, and in falling wounded Capt. Dupont so that he remained insensible. He was seized by the soldiers and thrown overboard, but recovered again. But a mutineer afterwards endeavored to cut out his eyes.

After a desperate struggle this mutiny appeared suppressed, but it broke out again in an hour, and very soon the raft was strewed with their bodies. There were not more than 12 or 15 chiefs and passengers to resist all their fury.

At last day-light came, to shew a scene of horror. A great number of the seditious had thrown themselves overboard, 60 or 65 men had perished during the night, a fourth part of whom had drowned themselves in despair. On our side we had lost but two. The rebels had thrown two barrels of wine into the sea, and all our water, and there remained only, one cask of wine, and there were yet 67 men. We were obliged to resort to extreme means to maintain existence. Those whom death had spared in the disasterous night, threw themselves greedily on the bodies which covered the raft, and cut pieces from them which some devoured immediately. The 4th morning after leaving the wreck, showed ten or twelve more persons dead on the raft. These were committed to the deep, only one was reserved for food, and towards evening the survivers caught upwards of 300 flying fish; a fire was made, the fish and some human flesh was cooked. A new mutiny was attempted this night; but the leader a Spaniard, was thrown into the sea, and order restored.

On the morning of the 6th day, it was found that only 30 persons remained. Those who survived, were in a most deplorable state; their feet were swelled, and they were covered with wounds and bruises, which compelled them at times to utter the most frightful cries. There only remained wine for four days, and hardly a dozen fish. Two soldiers bored the wine cask behind, and drank till discovered.—A law had been made that such conduct should be punished with death, and they were immediately thrown overboard.

Thus we were but 28—of these only 15 appeared likely to exist a number of days; the other 13 were covered with wounds, and had lost their reason, yet they consumed our wine and fish. A council was held, and it was agreed to throw them into the sea, which was done, and secured for the survivers six days of provisions. On the fourth day afterwards, these 15 were saved by the French brig Argus.

The Medusa was conveying to Senegal, the new French governor. The boats of the ship reached the shore, the governor was on board one of them.

They had on the raft no means of giving it progress. It went as the winds and waves directed it.

A Judicial Tyrant Punished.

MONTREAL, October 4.

In the last court of king's bench term at Three Rivers, the Hon. Judge Bedard was fined in 50*l.* damages and costs of suit, for having *falsely committed to goal* Charles Ogden, Esq. one of the barristers of that court, and king's counsel for the district, for a *pretended* contempt of his *Honor*, and for having published a *pretended libel* in the Montreal Herald. This libel was nothing else but his Honor's *sound* rules of practice, and some judicious remarks accompanying them, which the honorable court pronounced to be *no libel*, and proper to be published. Mr. Ogden would have received much greater damages, had he not instructed his counsel to inform the court that vindictive damages were not his object. He only wished to expose the inconsistency and tyranny of Judge Bedard, for having violated the liberty of his fellow subject.

Robbery.

The bank of Philadelphia was entered during Saturday or Sunday night, and robbed of a considerable sum in specie and notes, and some plate. The villains appear to have been furnished with suitable implements for effecting their purpose, as every lock, desk and chest was opened and searched: excepting only the fire proof vault, which fortunately baffled all their force and art. Had they succeeded here, the loss to the bank and individuals would have been immense. [*Philadelphia Gazette.*

We are gratified to announce the arrest of the person who is no doubt the man who committed the above nefarious act. Yesterday morning information was lodged, grounded on circumstances which will appear on the trial, with the cashier of the bank, that a man on whom strong suspicions rested, could be secured; the proper measures were immediately taken, and a person lately from Albany, whose name we understand to be William Leonard Lewis, alias Lewis Leonard, was arrested at his lodgings. He was a man of very imposing appearance, and appeared undismayed at his situation. After an examination before alderman Shoemaker, his trunk was opened in the presence of David Lenox, Esq. by whom the lost plate was discovered and claimed, together with all, or nearly all, the property lost! This circumstance renders it certain that this is the man who committed the act. A cane was found in his possession of large size, which opened at the top, in which was discovered a GUN, the barrel about two feet long; on the head of the stick there was a leather case, which completely covered the lock, a cutlass and a pair of small pistols, all concealed with great ingenuity, no doubt for purposes which he can best explain. After a full hearing, he was committed for trial. [*True American.*

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, December 7.

A gentleman in town received a letter a few days ago from an acquaintance on his way to Kentucky, informing that he found the headless trunk of some luckless traveller in the prairie leading from Goshen to the Ohio Saline. It was supposed that the head of the murdered person was cut off in order to prevent the discovery of the perpetrator of the horrid deed. However that kind Providence which never suffers the murderer to escape punishment, has thrown the eye of suspicion on a worthless fellow who lives in the neighborhood of Moor's prairie, he having lately exhibited large sums of money without alleging how he acquired it.

No eastern or southern letters or papers have been received at the Post Office of this place for the last two weeks! !! We understand that the traders of this place, are about petitioning the Post Master General on account of the delinquencies of the mail carriers.

It is thought that the charter for the "Bank of Missouri" will meet with but slender opposition in the legislature.

The last Louisville paper which arrived here, announced the arrest and imprisonment of the murderer Churchhill.

Missouri Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FIRST SESSION.

Monday the 2d day of December, 1816, being the day fixed upon by the organic law of the Territory of Missouri, at the town of St. Louis, the Legislative Council convened, when the following members appeared, produced their credentials, and took their seats.

St. Charles. Benjamin Emmons.
St Louis, John Ward.
Washington, Samuel Perry,
Cape Gerardeau, William Neely.
New Madrid' Joseph Hunter.
Arkansaws, James Cummens.

The council proceeded to the appointment of a president and secretary, Pro. Tem. when Mr. Neely was appointed president, pro tem and J V Garnier secretary pro tem.

The council adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock A M.

Tuesday, December 3.

Mr Richard Murphy from the county of Lawrence, appeared, produced his credentials and took his seat.

The house proceeded to the appointment by ballot of a president, when upon the examination of the votes it was found that Mr. Neely was unanimously elected.

The house proceeded also to the appointment of a clerk, when upon examination of the ballots, it was found that J V Garnier had the greatest number of votes.

The house proceeded also to the appointment by ballot of a door keeper, when upon counting the votes, Mr Wells was found to have the greatest number of votes.

Mr Joseph Bougie from the county of St. Genevieve, appeared, produced his credentials and took his seat.

Agreeable to previous arrangements, the Legislative Council proceeded to the Legislative Chamber, to receive the governor's communications.

The council appointed the following committees.

Mr Ward committee of ways and means.

Messrs Cummins and Hunter, unfinished business.

The council adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock A. M.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Begun and held, in the town of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis and territory of Missouri, on monday the second day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. Being the first session of the third Legislature held under a law of the Congress of the United States entitled "an act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri," passed June 4th 1812, and an act supplementary thereto.

On which day the following members of the house of representatives appeared, produced their credentials, as well as their certificates of having been sworn into office, and took their seats, to wit.

From St. Charles. Hugh M'Dermid.

From St. Louis, Edward Hempstead, James Mackey, John Coons, John W Honey, Barnabas Harris and Isaac Murphy.

From Washington, Hardage Lane and S. F Austin.

From St. Genevieve, Nathaniel Cook Isidore Moore and John M'Arthur.

From Cape Girardeau, George F. Bollinger, John Dunn and Robert English.

From Arkansas, Edmund Hogab.

And a quorum consisting of a majority of the whole number of members being present, the house proceeded to the election of a speaker by ballot, and upon examining the ballots, it was found that Edward Hempstead a member from the county of St. Louis had a majority of the votes, and was declared duly elected.

Whereupon Mr. Hempstead was conducted to the chair, from whence he made his acknowledgements to the house.

The house proceeded in the same manner to the election of a clerk, and on examining the ballots it was found that Andrew Scott had a unanimous vote and was declared to be duly elected.

When William Sullivan was nominated and appointed door keeper.

On motion of Mr. Lane.

Resolved, that the rules and regulations of the house of representatives at their last session, be taken and considered as the rules and regulations for the present session, till altered or modified.

On motion of Mr. Lane,

Ordered that the legislative council be informed that a quorum of the house of representatives have convened, elected E. Hempstead a member from the county of St. Louis their speaker, and are ready to proceed to business,

Whereupon Mr. Lane was appointed that committee.

On motion of Mr. Austin.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to act jointly with such committee as the legislative council may appoint on their part as a committee of ways and means.

Whereupon messrs Austin, Honey and Cook were appointed that committee, and ordered that the legislative council be acquainted therewith.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Tuesday, December 3,

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

Another member viz Robert D. Dawson from the county of New Madrid, appeared produced his credentials and certificate of having been sworn into office and took his seat

On motion of Mr. Moore,

Ordered that a committee of two be appointed to act jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the legislative council, to wait on the governor and inform him that a quorum of both houses are convened and are ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make to them.

Whereupon messrs Moore and Mackey were appointed that committee, and ordered that the legislative council be acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. Speaker,

The legislative council have this day formed a quorum appointed Mr. Neely their President, and are now ready to proceed to business.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. Speaker,

The legislative council have appointed Mr. Ward a committe on their part jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives as a committee of ways and means during the present session.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons,

Mr. Speaker,

The legislative council have appointed Messrs Perry and Emmons a committee on their part jointy with the committee appointed by the house of representatives, to wait on his excellency the governor, and inform him that both houses have convened, formed a quorum, and are ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make to them.

Mr Mackey from the joint committee appointed to wait on his excellency the governor, reported that his excellency would meet both branches of the legislature, convened in the representatives chamber, at half past two o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Moore.

Ordered that the legislative council be required to meet in the representatives chamber at half past two o'clock this afternoon, to receive the governor's message—and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A Message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr Speaker

The legislative council will meet in the representatives chamber, at the hour of half past two, to receive the governor's communication.

The governor met the legislative council and house of representives in the representatives chamber, at half past two o'clock agreeably to appointment, and delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and House of Representatives,

The relations between the United States and foreign nations, have experienced no material change since you was last assembled. From some accounts, however, the government of Spain appears to court a difficulty with us; and the piratical states of Barbary, seem almost to have forgot the chastisement they received at the hands of the Gallant Decatur; but as yet we have the good fortune to remain at peace with the world abroad—At home we have peace, and as great a degree of tranquility, as the nature of our relations with the numerous Indian tribes in our neighborhood, who have no permanent interest to consult, or permanent policy to pursue would warrant us to expect—There have been of late, and will perhaps always be some slight manifestation of discontent from some quarter or other. Our care should however be to give cause for as little complaint as possible; and to be always prepared to chastize any aggressions that may be committed on our very widely extended frontier.

Under the authority of the United States, treaties have been concluded with all the tribes in this and the Illinois Territory, who took part in the late war against us, (a few in the neighborhood of the lakes excepted, and they have expressed a determination to remain at peace.)

Amidst the enjoyments of this general peace, I have to congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the present prosperous and growing condition of our own country. From the prospect before us, in a few years our numbers and wealth will enable us to claim and preserve a respectable standing among the independent states of the union—This gentlemen, should be well remembered—Your measures should be adopted, and our actions shaped in conformity with those views.

The jurisprudence of our country, and the discipline of the militia, are subjects upon which an enlightened legislature can never bestow too much care and attention. By a provision in the act in the last session, it is made the duty of the judges of the superior and circuit courts, to note the defects &c. that may occur in the administration of the laws—this course is admirably calculated to perfect our code, and the discharge of this duty by those who are more competent to the task than myself will render any remarks from me on that subject unnecessary.

The laws in regard to the militia, should be made to conform as nearly as may be, with those of Congress, particularly with the act approved the 20th of April, 1816, entitled "an act concerning field officers of the Militia"

Experience has also shewn that some alterations in the existing laws on the subject of court martials, for the assessment of fines is essentially necessary. To this, and to all other subjects that may come before you, you will doubtless give every attention they deserve.

Coming as you do from every section of the territory you are much better acquainted with the wants and wishes of your constituents, than I can possibly be, and will feel every disposition to consult & receive the one and the other—and on my part, gentlemen, I promise you my hearty co-operation in all measures that tend to promote the comfort, convenience and common good of the country.

(Signed) WILLIAM CLARK.

☞ The holders of Stock in the Bank of Missouri, will recollect that they are to pay on the first of January next, into the hands of the Cashier of said Bank, the first instalment of their subscription, according to the notice given them at the time of subscribing.

BEWARE OF A LIAR!

Whereas Jonathan M. Ditch, late of Murfreesboro' in Tennessee, but at present an inhabitant of the town of St. Louis, has circulated a report that I had absconded from Kentucky with the wife of another man. In order to confute the above assertion, I am now ready to prove by persons at present in St. Louis, that his assertions are false, and that he was always noted as an infamous LIAR in Tennessee. The public are therefore cautioned against his slanders.

Aaron Gilleland.

St. Louis, December 7. 2t

A LIST

Of all monies received, or which *ought to have been received*, by the undersigned, sheriff of the county of Saint Charles, Missouri Territory "for tavern Licences to retailers of merchandize, and all other licences on which territorial tax is imposed" from the 25th day of July, to the 2d day of December, it being the 1st monday—in said month 1816 (inclusive)

7th Oct. Rec'd. of Wallis Kirkpatrick for licence to retail merchandize. $15

21 Rec'd. of Jean Baptiste Magrand do do 15

21 Rec'd of Joseph Laperche for do do 15

21 Rec'd. of Edward Logathrie for do do 15

29 Rec'd. of Abraham Darst for do do 15

30 Rec'd. of David M'Nair for ferry licence on the Missouri. 5

30 Rec'd. of Henry Hight for do do on the Mississippi. 5

31 Rec'd. of Charles Phillips for tavern licence St. Charles. 10

2d Nov Rec'd. of Isaac Vanbibber for do do Loutre Lick. 15

2d I ought to have rec'd. Pierre Connoyer for tavern Licence but not being authorised to co-erce the payment, I have not rec'd. 10

7th Rec'd. of Return Strong for licence to retail merchandise 15

11 Rec'd of Jaques Portier do do 15

Urk. J. Devore.

Saint Charles, 2d December, 1816.

LOST

On the 5th inst. at the landing in St. Louis, a Green Pocket Book, containing memorandums of credits and two bank notes, one of five dollars and the other of one dollar. It was fastened with loops, three in number, one of them broken. Any person leaving it at the post office, shall be liberally rewarded.

Benjamin Plank.

St. Louis, December 7 1t

STATEMENT

Of receipts and expenditures of Washington County for the year 1816.

	D	C.
Balance due the county as per settlement on tax list of 1814, and subscription to jail in the hands of Lionel Browne, late sheriff of said county	28	94
Balance due by present sheriff, as per settlement.		
To delinquent list of 1813 for which indulgence was given	140	24
To balence due on settlement at January county court 1816	26	68
To Receipt given former sheriff	32	85
To collected on delinquent list of 1814	5	61
	204	81
To amount of tax list for 1816	550	74
Total	785	49
By amount of certificates settled and allowances made to the list	402	86
In the treasury	381	63

Expenditures as settled with sheriff.

John M'Kean carrying poll book from Richwoods township August 16th, 1815	1 50
Daniel Dunklin for taking the census of 1815, attendance on circuit court and summoning grand jury	75 00
Daniel Dunklin sheriff for sundry services as sheriff	12 50
John Brickey clerk circuit court fees in cases of the United States and Virire Facias	19 80
John Brickey clerk county court for blank books and copying the enumeration return for 1815 and interest	7 90
Lionel Brown sheriff for fees in United States cases, summoning grand jury, and for attendance in county court, and interest on said certificate	18 92
J. V. Garnier for fees in the case U. States against Saml Goforth, and interest thereon	23 90
Daniel Dunklin sheriff 8 per cent on the collection of $140 24 cents of the taxes of 1815	11 21
Daniel Dunklin to delinquent list of 1815 allowed by court	30 15
Daniel Dunklin sheriff to summoning grand jury at May term 1816	3 00
Daniel Dunklin for furnishing the circuit court at May term 1816 with water	1 00
William Sloan Judge of the court of common pleas	39 00
John Brickey for publishing the receipts and expenditures of 1815	4 00
William Woods for carrying poll book from Bellevue township Aug 9th 1816	1 50
Benjamin Elliott for furnishing a room and jail for county court, January 1816	15 00
Nehemiah Cravens for lock and repairing jail	25 00
John M'Kean for assessing Richwood township in 1815 and interest	10 80
John Hawkins for running county line	40 00
Daniel Dunklin for summoning grand juries at August and Nov. terms circuit court 1816	10 00
Daniel Dunklin for commission on county tax list for the year 1816	55 07
Total	402 86

Out of the sum of $381 63 in the treasury.

The following certificates now issued remain to be satisfied.

Moses Austin, James Austin and Abraham Brinker commissioners of Mine a Breton academy for rent	20 00
John Horine for carrying poll book from the Richwoods township August 7th 1816	1 80
John Andrews for carrying poll book from the township of Concord August 7th, 1816	1 60
James Austin esq. a justice of the peace for fees on warrants to apprehend negroes and trials	13 02
Thompson H Ficklin constable for fees on warrants to apprehend negroes	20 37
Wm. Ficklin for keeping and repairing jail and rent and firewood for two term circuit court	50 00
	122 79

Which will leave in the treasury the sum of 258 dollars 83 cents.

GIVEN under my hand, and seal of office, this twenty ninth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

(L. s.) *John Brickey*, Clerk of the Circuit Court W. county.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The creditors of the estate of Hezekiah Rhodes deceased are requested to exhibit their accounts and demands to undersigned administrator of said estate, residing at Capeau Grey, or lodge them with the clerk of the circuit court.—All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator. The said creditors are hereby notified, that application will be made to the circuit court, at the next succeeding term, to be holden for the county of St. Louis, on the first Monday in May 1817, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining effects of the deceased among the respective creditors.

Claiborne Rhodes,

Administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Rhodes, dec'd.

County of St. Louis, Nov. 30. 2? 4t

Bank of St. Louis.

Notice is hereby given that an election of thirteen DIRECTORS for said Bank, will be held at the Banking House, St. Louis, on the fourth Monday of January, next:

R. Simpson, A. C.

N. B. The second instalment of ten dollars, on each share, (5 dollars in specie,) in said Bank, becomes due on the 24th December, inst. as published in the Missouri Gazette of Sept. last.

St. Louis, Dec. 7. 2?-3t

NOTICE.

I shall be absent from this place untill about the 1st of March next. During that time, Edward Bates, Esq. has consented to take charge of such of my professional business as may require attention.

Persons willing to pay what they owe me, will call upon him;—my notes and accounts are in his hands.

Charles Lucas.

St Louis, Dec 7. 2? 2t

CAUTION.

Any person trespassing by cutting wood or otherwise, on a tract of about 1300 arpens of Land, which I have on the waters of the Maline, and River des Peres Creek, adjoining Governor Clark's land, about six miles N. W of St. Louis shall be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

I will rent my Farm near General Bissell's which has about 40 acres of land under fence. Possession to be given on the 1st of March—For terms enquire of Jos. Charless, Esq.

Charles Lucas.

St. Louis, December 7. 2? 2t

Samuel Perry & Co.

Have Just Received from Philadelphia,

AND OFFER FOR SALE

At their Store in Mine a Breton,

A Handsome and General Assortment of

WOOLLENS,

Domestic, English and French Fancy Goods,

Saddlery, Hardware, and Groceries.

December 7. 2?-tf

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boone Lick Settlement,) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 2? 6t

A List of Monies received for licenses to retailers of Merchandize, in the County of Washington, since the first day of June last.

June 11—One license to Keene, Bith & Roberts 15 00

July 1—one do to Wilson & Pettit 15 00

One do to Samuel Perry & Co. 15 00

Sept. 1—one do to E. Scott (a Pedlar) 15 00

$60 00

I certify the above to be a true statement of Licenses issued since the first day of June last, in the county of Washington.

Daniel Dunklin, Sheriff.

Dec. 2.

STRAYED

From St. Louis, a dark brown or black HORSE, about 14 hands high, white face, two white or glass eyes, long thick tail, strongly made, and in good order. Had on when he strayed a rope halter. Five dollars reward will be given to any person delivering the horse to

A. L. Langham.

St. Louis Dec. 7. 2?-2t

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of S Dalley dec'd, of the county of Washington territory of Missouri, will apply to the circuit court for the first county of Washington, at the next term of the said court, to be held in the county aforesaid, on the third Monday of May next, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, for a settlement of the estate of the said deceased, when and where all and every person interested may attend if they think proper.

Eliza Dalley, Adm'x,
John Brickey, Adm'r.

Potosi, November, 1816. 2?-4t

POETICAL.

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

The Close of Autumn.

As late by Mississippi's glade.
My wand'ring footstep's onward-rov'd;
I chanc'd to meet a rural maid,*
Whose mein my soul in rapture mov'd.

Fair was her face, bright was her eye,
Her form was straight and grand to see;
And then the goddess seem'd to sigh,
And thus address'd herself to me:

"Mortal behold the enchanting scene,
That now arises to thy sight,
The woods and fields are cloth'd with green,
Kind Nature seems but to delight.

Behold yon verdant, pleasant grove,
Yon hill that tops the vale below.
Such charming scenes the heart must love,
All from JEHOVAH's bounty flow.

Behold the birds on yander tree,
Hear how they tune their songs of joy.
Sweet chorister's how charm'd they be.
No envy can their love destroy.

But Mortal stop, these scenes will close,
And hide those beauties from your view;
The trees must all their foliage lose,
And groves no more with verdure grow.

AUTUMN with all her fruits is fled,
Cold Winter now resumes her reign.
And thus shall all the living die,
Nay, not a vestige shall remain.

The nymph whose fascinating form,
Can captivate the lover's heart;
Must to oblivion return,
And make of kindred dust a part."

The goddess ceas'd, and from the vale
She quickly soar'd to milder skies;
And as she pass'd upon the gale,
I saw the tyrant Winter rise.

Her locks were haggard and the wind
Around her temple's seem'd to brave.
Hail, frost and snow not far behind,
Arrow the burnish'd earth to lave.

"Mortal" she said, "I come with pow'rs
To bind in frost the mead so gay.
My snows and winds, my chills and show'rs,
Around the humble cot shall play.

And poverty alone shall feel
The sharpest pangs that I can give,
For from my grasp there's no appeal.
My haunt is where the poor doth live."

* Flora, goddess of Flowers.—A representative of rural scenes.

B. S. BULFINCH.

St. Louis, Dec. 5, 1816.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEWSPAPERS.

From Franklin's history of his own life we gather the fact, that before the year 1720, there was but one *newspaper* printed in America, the Boston News Letter. In that year a second was commenced, called the New-England Courant, and in the year 1771 there were, the same authority informs us, 'no less than 23,' which the American sage appears to have considered a surprising number. Little could even perspicuity have foreseen, that 1816, within less than half a century from that date, would have been actually printed nearly five hundred newspapers within the same region, which in 1720 was considered as amply supplied by one, that the establishment of a second was on that ground, viewed as a hazardous undertaking.

The wide circulation of newspapers in this country, required by the nature and freedom of our political institutions, is favored by the facility, cheapness and regularity with which they are procured and transmitted, without parallel in any other country, however ancient its institution.

It would be curious to enquire, whether newspaper establishments would multiply in the U. States, for half a century to come, in any thing like the same proportion as they have done for half a century past. Even, it is obvious they will not, for certain reasons. There are at present numbers beyond the demands of society. A false estimate of the profits, labor and conforms of the newspaper business, has urged many to pursue it, who bestow on it industry and ability that would have enriched them in any other mechanical pursuit, but are left after years of vain struggle, a prey to poverty and disappointment. Some there are, upon whom fortune has smiled more kindly; but perhaps it is not too much to say, that one half the newspaper establishments of the U. States do not at this time afford, assisted by other resources, a support to the families of those who conduct them. After much money being sunk in such undertakings, they will become less frequent, and like other trades, be attempted only by those who understand the business and can therefore determine the probability of success in it.

Many newspapers now existing must be discontinued; many others will require a liberal spirit in the community to keep them alive. Others will rise into existence no doubt and the circulation of newspapers will diffuse as the population expands, but not, we apprehend, in any larger proportion. From the present situation of the country with papers, and the consideration already mentioned, it may be well doubted whether the number of newspapers in the U. States will be more than doubled within the next 50 years, instead of increasing twenty fold, as they have within the last 45 years.

Extraordiary Property of the Onion.

The magnetic power of a compass needle will be entirely destroyed or changed by being touched with the juice of an onion. This fact may seem trifling; but we regard it as one of the first importance; and investigated, may lead to consequences equally as astonishing as the discovery of the magnet itself.

[Petersburg Intelligencer.

The yellow fever is committing dreadful ravages in the islands of Antigua & Gaudaloupe. At Point Petre in the latter place there have been 100 funeral in one day.

The Missionaries who sailed from Newburyport about a year ago, in the brig Dryade, arrived at Columbo in the island of Ceylon on the 22d March last, after a pleasant passage.

Wholesale & Retail.

James Clemens Jr. & Co.

Have removed to the house of Mr. Wm. Smith, and have lately received

Stout Shirtings
White, colored & striped Mersailles
Black Florentine & Orleans striped vestings
Web, nett, patent & silk Suspenders
White and black cotton Laces
Dimities
scotch Threads
Black fringed India Shawls & Hdkfs.
4 4 6 4 8 4 cambric and coloured Shawls
Twilled diagonal Shawls
Cotton Hose——Black Crapes.
Jaconets & Cambrics
Super, two Greens, Waterlook union striped Calicoes
Ginghams
Mens coarse and fine Shoes
Black and colored Morocco do.
sandalls
Jackson Ties
2½ 3 & 3½ point Blankets
Black, blue & grey Cloths.
1 bale fine Baftahs
1 do Beerbinger Garnets
1 do Forty Shoalls
1 do blue Gillias
1 do Barren Baftahs
1 do containing common & superfine Bandannas & common and fine Sitterays,

Elegt Bandannas,
Coffee,
Race & ground Ginger,
Wines,
Super Fancy Prints,
Navy Blue Calicoes,
White Jeans,

Loaf Sugar,
Gunpowder Tea,
Claret,
Spirits,
Levantine Silks,
Seersuckers,
Cotton Cords, &
Fancy Muslins.

Which they offer for sale at fair prices.

September 7.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS, & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also, a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29.

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets.
} Assorted Colors.

AND EXPECT IN A FEW DAYS,

Super, super cloths, &
Cassimeres.
} assorted colors.
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress
Figured and
Paris Nett
} GAUZE.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 20-tf

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for a

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 19. 1816. 20 tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

SMITH & SPICER

Will be particularly obliged to every person who has accounts open with them, to make settlement as soon as possible. Their counting room is removed to a house annexed to Mr Hugh Davis's, St Louis Hotel, Churchstreet

THEY HAVE ON HAND UNSOLD

3 Bales 2 1-2 and 3 point Blankets,

10 tons castings, Holland Gin,

and a few other articles, which they will sell low.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND

A Few Lots of Goods,

St. Louis, October 26. 21-tf

SALT

By the barrel or bushel, for sale by

J. Clemens, jr. & Co.

St. Louis, October 12th, 1816. 6tf

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have this day received.

66 kegs cut Nails & Brads of all sizes from 4dy. to 12dy.
A few dozen frying Pans.
A handsome assortment of Levantine & other Silk shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Levantine and Mantua silks, assorted colours.
Ladies and gentlemen's Gloves, assorted.
Ladies black lace Handkerchiefs,
3600 American segars of an excellent quality.
20 kegs chewing Tobacco.

In future they will be regularly supplied with NAILS of all sizes, direct from the manufactory, which they will dispose of by the keg at reduced prices.

H. Vanphul & Co.

Aug. 15th. tf.

H. VONPHUL, & Co.

Will give the highest price in Cash, for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis, October 12, 1816. 19tfd

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a flout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. *T. H.*

NEW GOODS

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, and offers for sale at his store two doors below M'Night & Brady's and immediately opposite the Governors office, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell low for CASH. Furs Lead and Tallow, taken in payment.

May 1st, 1816. 96

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2 22—tf

N B Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit.
A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet whereon he lives.
A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.
7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf 7

NOTICE,

Matthias M'Girk, attorney at Law, is authorised to receive from such persons as wish to pay their debts, all monies due to

GEORGE TOMPKINS.

St. Louis, Oct. 25. 21-tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. 22-tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all those who have heretofore employed me to transact business as Attorney and Counsellor at Law, that Charles S. Hempstead Esq. of St. Genevieve, will attend in my place, in the different courts throughout the Territory He has the possession of all papers heretofore deposited with me. I have also left in his hands my own notes and accounts for collection; payment of which he is authorised to receive, and to give discharges for the same.

John Scott.

St. Genevieve, Oct. 26. 22-6t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Hypolite Beloin, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, administrator to said estate. And those who may have any demands against the same are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated as the law directs.

SAML. SOLOMON.

St. Louis, Nov. 15, 1816. 24-4t

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 25-tf&m

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 21 Novembre 1816.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my tract of land in the Missouri bottom, between the waters of Gravecœur and Bonhomme—containing 250 acres of well timbered land, 40 of which is cleared and under fence, with a good log house 24 by 18—Smoke house; together with a peach orchard and some apple trees in full bearing.

For price and other particulars apply to me on the premises.

Peter Rock.

St. Louis, November 21st—25 4t.eow

WANTED.

4000 BUSHELS CORN & OATS;

ALSO—Wants to employ a young man well acquainted with the manufacturing of tobacco.

R. Davis.

St. Louis Nov'r. 20 1816.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified, that the law will be strictly enforced against those who cut timber or wood or otherwise trespass upon my lands, lying on Marrai Castor creek, in the neighborhood of St. Louis, also my land adjoining the town lands of Portage de Sioux.

Wm. Clark.

Nov. 19. 25 4t

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons, that on or about the ninth day of October last, I in company with Upton Butler and Joseph Michel of the town of New Madrid, found a flat bottomed boat called the Maria of Limestone, on a beach at the lower end of the Canadian reach in the Mississippi river, loaded with soap, lard, apples and wool, and four large iron kettles, of which cargo I have in my possession and ready for the owner; seventeen boxes of soap marked the letters J. D. C. two barrels of hogs lard and two kegs, one bag of thirty five pounds of wool, all of which in my possession can be had by the proper owner by paying for the expence and labor of saving said property.

Aaron F. Speer.

New Madrid, 4th Nov. 1816. 25 3t

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 14, 1816. [No. 428.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY.
AND OF THE LANDS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the customary established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

St. Louis. Retail Prices Current.

Beef on foot per cwt.		$4
Butter per lb		25
Bees wax do		25
Board-Cider	None in market,	
Candles do		25
Cheese do		25
common do		12½
Coffee lb.		50
Cotton do		40
Yarn No. 40		1 25
Feathers lb.		50
Flour per bbl. S. fine, in demand		12
Horse mill do per cwt.		4 50
Grain—Wheat per bush.		1
Rye do		62½
Barley do		75
Corn do		37
Oats do		27
Gun Powder per lb.		2
Hides per piece		2 75
Hay said per lb.		12
Bears do per gal.		1 50
Honey do do		1
Ox Horns & tips, plenty in no demand.		
Lead per cwt		$5 50
Pork per cwt.		5 00
Salt per bushel		1 50
Sugar Orleans, brown per lb.		50
Loaf (scarce)	do do	1 00
Tallow	do do	12
Wool common	do do	50

Beaver and other Furs—Peltries—Beads, Seantling &c. are only to be obtained in quantity during the spring and summer months, and cannot be rated now.

NOTICE,

Matthias M'Kirk, attorney at Law, is authorised to receive from such persons as wish to pay their debts, all monies due to
GEORGE TOMPKINS.
St. Louis, Oct 25. 21-tf

SALT

By the barrel or bushel, for sale by
J. Clemens jr. & Co.
St. Louis, October 12th, 1816. 6tf

WANTED,

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to
M. P. Leduc.
November 2. 22-tf

TAKEN UP

By William Myres living on the plantation of M'Knight & Brady, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and on the said plantation, a certain Black Horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old the two fore feet and the nigh hind feet white, having white hairs at the root of the tail, a saddle spot on his back, and a small star in his forehead. Appraised by Alexander Ellison and Simpson Ferr at forty dollars before me, the 25th day of November, 1816.

J. V. Garnier, J. P.

Copy attested.
M. P. Leduc, Clk. ST. L. C. C.
St. Louis, Nov. 30. 26—3

WANTED

4000 BUSHELS CORN & OATS;
ALSO—Wants to employ a young man well acquainted with the manufacturing of tobacco.
R. Davis.
St. Louis Nov'r. 20 1816.

STATEMENT

Of receipts and expenditures of Washington County for the year 1816.

Balance due the county as per settlement on tax list of 1814, and subscription to jail in the hands of Lionel Browne, late sheriff of said county	D C	28 94
Balance due by present sheriff, as per settlement.		
To delinquent list of 1815 for which indulgence was given	140 24	
To balance due on settlement at January county court 1816	26 68	
To Receipt given former sheriff	32 86	
To collected on delinquent list of 1814	5 62	
		204 80
To amount of tax list for 1816		55 96
Total		285 69
By amount of certificates settled and allowances made to the 1st		402 86
In the treasury		381 63

Expenditures as settled with sheriff.

John M'Kean carrying poll book from Richwoods township August 26th, 1815	1 80
Daniel Dunklin for taking the census of 1815, attendance on circuit court and summoning grand jury	75 00
Daniel Dunklin sheriff for sundry services as sheriff	12 50
John Brickey clerk circuit court fees in cases of the United States and Venire Facias	17 80
John Brickey clerk county court for blank books and copying the enumeration return for 1815 and interest	7,90
Lionel Brown sheriff for fees in United States cases, summoning grand jury, and for attendance in county court, and interest on said certificate	16 52
J. V. Garnier for fees in the case U States against Saml Goforth, and interest thereon	23 90
Daniel Dunklin sheriff to 8 per cent on the collection of $140 24 cents of the taxes of 1815	11 21
Daniel Dunklin to delinquent list of 1815 allowed by court	30 6
Daniel Dunklin sheriff to summoning grand jury at May term 1816	5 00
Daniel Dunklin for furnishing the circuit court at May term 1816 with water	1 00
William Sloan judge of the court of common pleas	39 00
John Brickey for publishing the receipts and expenditures of 1815	4 00
William Woods for carrying poll book from Bellevue township Aug 9th 1816	1 30
Benjamin Elliott for furnishing a room and jail for county court, January 1816	15 00
Nehemiah Cravens for lock and repairing jail	25 00
John M'Kean for assessing Richwood township in 1815 and interest	10,80
John Hawkins for running county line	40,00
Daniel Dunklin for summoning grand juries at August and Nov. terms circuit court 1816	10,00
Daniel Dunklin for commission on county tax list for the year 1816	55 27
Total	402.86

Out of the sum of $381.63 in the treasury.

The following cert ficates now issued remain to be satisfied.

Moses Austin, James Austin and Abraham Bruker commissioners of Mine a Breton academy for rent	28 00
John Horne for carrying poll book from the Richwoods township August 7th 1816	1 80
John Andrews for carrying poll book from the township of Concord August 7th, 1816	1 60
James Austin esq. a justice of the peace for fees on warrants to apprehend negroes and trials	13 92
Thompson H Ficklin constable for fees on warrants to apprehend negroes	20,37
Wm. Ficklin for keeping and repairing jail and rent and firewood for two term circuit court	58.00
	182.99

Which will leave in the treasury the sum of 258 dollars 83 cents.

GIVEN under my hand, and seal of office, this twenty ninth day (L S) of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
John Brickey, Clerk
of the Circuit Court W. county.

STRAYED

From St. Louis, a dark-brown or black HORSE, about 14 hands high, white face, two white or glass eyes, long thick tail, strongly made, and in good order. Had on when he strayed a rope halter. Five dollars reward will be given to any person delivering the horse to
A. L. Langham.
St. Louis Dec. 7. 27 3t

Samuel Perry & Co.

Have just Received from Philadelphia,
AND OFFER FOR SALE
At their Store in Mine a Breton,
A Handsome and General Assortment of
WOOLLENS,
Domestic, English and French
Fancy Goods,
Saddlery, Hardware, and Groceries.
December 7. 29-tf

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement.) in the practice of
Physic, Surgery, &c.
He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.
Dec. 7. 28 3t

A List of Monies received for licenses to retailers of Merchandize, in the County of Washington, since the first day of June last.

June 11—One license to Keens Bush & Roberts		15 00
July 1—one do to Wilfong Pesit		15 00
One do to Samuel Perry & Co.		15 00
Sept. 1—one do to E. Scott (a Pedlar)		15 00
		$60 00

I certify the above to be a true statement of Licenses issued since the first day of June last, in the county of Washington.
Daniel Dunklin, Sheriff.
Dec. 2.

A LIST

Of all monies received, or which *ought to have been received*, by the undersigned, sheriff of the county of Saint Charles, Missouri Territory, for tavern Licenses to retailers of merchandize, and all other licences on which territorial tax is imposed from the 25 th day of July, to the 2d day of December, it being the 1st monday—in said month 1816 (inclusive)

7th Oct. Rec'd. of Wallis K Kirkpatrick for licence to retail merchandize		$15
21 Rec'd. of Jean Baptiste Magrand	do do	15
21 Rec'd of Joseph Laperche for	do do	15
21 Rec'd of Edward Lagathrie for	do do	15
29 Rec'd. of Abraham Darst for	do do	15
30 Rec'd. of David M'Nair for ferry licence on the Missouri.		5
30 Rec'd. of Henry Hight for	do do on the Mississippi.	5
31 Rec'd. of Charles Phillips for tavern licence St. Charles.		10
2d Nov Rec'd. of Isaac Vanbibber for	do do Loutre Lick.	15
2d I ought to have rec'd. Pierre Connoyer for tavern Licence; but not being authorised to coerce the payment, I have not rec'd.		10
7th Rec'd of Return Strong for licence to retail merchandize		15
11 Rec'd. of Jaques Portier	do do	15

Urk. J. Devore.
Saint Charles, 2d. December, 1816.

LOST

On the 5th inst. at the landing in St. Louis, a Green Pocket Book, containing memorandums of credits and two bank notes one of five dollars and the other of one dollar. It was fastened with hooks, three in number, one of them broken. Any person leaving it at the post office, shall be liberally rewarded.
Benjamin Plank.
St. Louis, December 7 1t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Hypolite Bolons, deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, administrator to said estate. And those who may have any demands against the same are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated as the law directs.
SAML. SOLOMON.
St. Louis, Nov. 15, 1816. 26-6t

Bank of St. Louis.

Notice is hereby given that an election of thirteen DIRECTORS for said Bank, will be held at the Banking House, St. Louis, on the fourth Monday of January next.
R. Simpson, A. C.

N.B. The second instalment of ten dollars, on each share, (5 dollars in specie,) in said Bank, becomes due on the 24th December, inst. as published in the Missouri Gazette of Sept. last.
St. Louis, Dec. 7. 27-3t

NOTICE.

I shall be absent from this place until about the 1st of March next. During that time, Edward Bates, Esq. has consented to take charge of such of my professional business as may require attention.

Persons willing to pay what they owe me, will call upon him;—my notes and accounts are in his hands.
Charles Lucas.
St Louis, Dec. 7. 27 3t

CAUTION.

Any persons trespassing by cutting wood or otherwise, on a tract of about 12 or 13 arpens of Land, which I have on the waters of the Maline's and River des Peres Creek, adjoining Governor Clark's land, about six miles N. W of St. Louis, shall be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

I will rent my Farm near General Bissell's which has about 40 acres of land under fence. Possession to be given on the 1st of March.—For terms enquire of Jos. Charless, Esq.
Charles Lucas.
St. Louis, December 7. 27 3t

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of S Dalley dec'd, of the county of Washington Territory of Missouri, will apply to the circuit court for the said county of Washington, at the next term of the said court, to be held in the county aforesaid on the third Monday of May next, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, for a settlement of the estate of the said deceased, when and where all and every person interested may attend if they think proper.
Eliza Dalley, Adm'x.
John Brickey, Adm'r.
Potosi, November, 1816. 27 4t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The creditors of the estate of Hezekiah Rhodes deceased are requested to exhibit their accounts and demands to undersigned administrator of said estate, residing at Capeau Gris or lodge them with the clerk of the circuit court. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator. The said creditors are hereby notified, that application will be made to the circuit court, at the next succeeding term, to be holden for the county of St. Louis, on the first Monday in May 1817, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining affairs of the deceased among the respective creditors.
Claiborne Rhodes,
Administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Rhodes, dec'd.
County of St. Louis, Nov. 30. 27 4t

BEWARE OF A LIAR!

Whereas Jonathan M. Ditch, late of Murfreesboro' in Tennessee, but at present an inhabitant of the town of St. Louis, has circulated a report that I had absconded from Kentucky with the wife of another man. In order to confute the above assertion, I am now ready to prove by persons at present in St. Louis, that his assertions are false, and that he was always noted as an infamous LIAR in Tennessee. The public are therefore cautioned against his slanders.
Aaron Gilleland.
St. Louis, December 7. 1t

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all those who have heretofore employed me to transact business as Attorney and Counsellor at Law, that Charles S. Hempstead Esq. of this Territory, will attend in my place, in the different courts throughout the Territory. He has the papers of all persons heretofore deposited with me. I have also left in his hands my own notes and accounts for collection, payment of which he is authorized to receive, and to give discharges for the same.
John Scott.
St. Genevieve, Oct. 30. 22-6t

Newburg, (N. Y.) Oct. 8.

LAW CASES.

Two causes were tried at the late circuit held in this county, before his honor Mr. Justice Platt; involving principles of much importance, and in which questions of law are raised for the decision of the supreme court, greatly interesting to many of our citizens. The first was Prime against Roe, an action brought by a young woman for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant, when he made the promise, was at 20 years old; he refused to fulfil his engagement, and before he attained the age of 21, married another girl. He has no property of his own; but his father with whom he still lives, is a farmer in easy circumstances. The defence set up was infancy; that the defendant was not bound by his promise, whilst a minor. The judge over-ruled the objection, and decided that the action was maintainable on this class of promises against any person of capacity to contract matrimony; which was at the age of 12 in females, and 14 in males—The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of 1000 dollars damages.

The question of law, whether an action will lie on such contract, is taken up to the supreme court.

The other case was Borden against Fitch. The mother prosecuted for seduction and loss of society &c. of her daughter, by defendant's procuring a ceremony of marriage to be performed, falsely pretending himself to be a single man, when he had a wife then living. The defendant exhibited and proved a divorce from his former wife, granted by the supreme court of the state of Vermont, "for desertion of him by his wife and other causes," and an exemplification of the statute of that state, authorising such divorces to be given. It was proved that his former wife was a native of Connecticut, and had always resided in that state, except for a short period that she had resided with the defendant in New-York, and that he had never had any settled residence but in Connecticut and New-York. The judge decided, that the divorce was obtained by the defendant in fraud of the marriage contract, that the parties not being both resident within the state of Vermont, the court had no jurisdiction of the subject matter, and that the divorce being for causes not authorizing one by the laws of this state was of no force in our courts. That it accordingly afforded no justification to the defendent.—He was a married man, and his second marriage fraudulent and void. It was proved that the plaintiff and her daughter knew nothing of the divorce until after the second marriage, and that the defendant had always represented his wife to be dead. The character and conduct of the defendant was proved to have discovered itself to be most atrocious and depraved.

The jury retired a few minutes and brought in their verdict for the plaintiff for $5000 damages—the whole amount claimed in the declaration.

The counsel for the defendant have taken the case to the supreme court for their opinion on the validity of the divorce; and should that court decide against the defendant, they avow their determination to remove the case to the supreme court of the United States.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Resolutions respecting Land Claims rejected, and extending the time for recording land claims, for opening other land offices, and for extending the right of pre emption in the territory of Missouri.

Whereas by the existing laws for the adjustment of claims to land in this territory, many meritorious claims are not embraced, and cannot be ratified or confirmed, and many honest and industrious persons, proprietors of such claims must be reduced to want and distress, unless further provisions are made by congress in their favor. And the law of congress approved the 12th day of June 1812, confirming the town lots in the towns of St. Louis, St. Genevieve, St. Charles, and other towns and villages therein named, does not include the village of Mine a Breton in the county of Washington, which was settled in the year 1799, under the authority of the Spanish government, and consequently it is believed, is in equity and justice as much entitled to a confirmation of its town lots, as any of the towns and villages provided for in said act. And whereas many persons having claims to to lands under the former governments; some for want of a knowledge of the American laws, and their ignorance of the English language; some by reason of their absence from the territory, and others in consequence of infancy and other legal disabilities, have not recorded their claims in pursuance of acts of Congress, and further time being necessary for that purpose. And whereas the great extent of this territory, and the population therein being considerably scattered, will make it extremely expensive, inconvenient, and burthensome to the inhabitants and others, to attend from all parts of the territory, and other places to the sales of the public lands in only one place in said territory; and the interest of the United States, it is believed will be best promoted by having land offices established in the vicinity, or neighborhood where the lands to be offered for sale are situated. And whereas many of the inhabitants of this territory, who have been among the foremost to protect the frontiers during the late war, at great sacrifices of property and to their great personal danger, were settled on the public lands not in time to entitle them to right of pre-emption, and also the right of pre-emption is not so extensive and liberal in this as in a neighboring territory.

Be it therefore resolved by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri, That the Congress of the United be, and they are hereby respectfully requested so to amend the laws respecting land claims in this territory, as that every meritorious claim within the equity of existing laws, as well as those which would have been compleated under the former governments of Spain and France, will be confirmed and ratified, and that some proper tribunal may be authorised to re-examine, report upon and confirm such of the rejected claims as may be just and equitable; and that they pass an an act confirming the town lots in the village of Mine a Breton in the said county of Washington, and extending to said village the same provisions which are contained in said act of June 12th 1812, in favor of the other towns in this territory, and that the lots and land embraced in this resolution, and in the act alluded to, be confirmed to the proprietors according to the provisions of that act, although the same may not have been recorded with the recorder of this territory.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby respectfully requested so to amend the laws respecting land claims in this territory, as that further time may be allowed to claimants, to file notices of their claims, and evidences of their titles, which have not yet been presented for record.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to establish two other land offices for the sale of the public lands in this territory.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby respectfully requested, to extend the privilege of pre-emption rights to all persons settled on the public lands in this territory, prior to the 20th day of December 1815; also to extend the rights of pre-emption to any quantity, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres of land, and also, that those persons who have settled on private claims, without knowing them to be such prior to that time, have right of pre-emption on the the public lands in this territory.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the the delegate from this territory, to the congress of the United States, and requested to present the same, and use his exertions for the attainment of the objects therein mentioned.

A LIST

Of monies received for licenses from retailers of merchandize and tavern keepers, &c. in the county of St. Louis since the first day of June last, up to the 1st day of December, 1816.

1816			
June	3.	One license to Benjamin Johnston junr.	15 00
	21	Isaac Murphy	15 00
	22	Holmes & Elliott	15 00
	26	Thomas Healy	15 00
	27	Charles Miller	15 00
July	1	Patrick Lee	15 00
	4	Thomas F. Riddick	15 00
	10	Matthew Kerr	15 00
		Berthold & Chouteau	15 00
		Moses Scott	15 00
	22	Simpson & Quarles	15 00
	23	Charles Grigorete	15 00
	29	Musick and Chouvin	15 00
		Bates and Scott	15 00
Aug.	6	Jehah Mills for tavern license	10 00
		Princess James ferry	10 00
		William Bounds do	5 00
Aug.	3	Reed and Farrow	15 00
	10	Hardin G Cambron	15 00
	20	Gregor and Davis	15 00
May	17	John C Symmes	15 00
Aug.	25	Sanft and J Reavis	15 00
July	20	Williams and Catron	15 00
Aug.	6	Harper C Davis tavern	15 00
		Ralph Davis do	15 00
		Julian Chouquette do	10 00
	9	Wm Herrington do	10 00
		Daniel Shope do	15 00
	13	Joseph Leblond do	15 00
		Green Dewitt do	10 00
Sep.	10	S. Labbadie and Co.	15 00
	16	Christian Wilt	15 00
	26	Theodore Hunt	15 00
		E. Murrey	15 00
	17	C B Pouvele	15 00
Oct.	12	Davis and Forster	15 00
	13	J. Kennerly	15 00
	19	Rene Paul	15 00
	7	Andrew Landreville	15 00
	03	M. Pelfrey	15 00
	16	M'Knight & Brady	15 00
	19	Jacque Perras	15 00
	22	J. Clemens jr and Co	15 00
	24	H. Vomphul and Co	15 00
	28	P J and J G Lindell	15 00
	29	Keene Trotter & Co	15 00
	31	L W Boggs and Co	15 00
	24	Two Robert Collett	30 00
Nov.	1	One B. Pratte	15 00
	20	F and J Roubideaux	15 00
	13	Peter Ridgers	15 00
	5	Farrar and Walker	15 00
	23	Benjamin Lemeuse	15 00
		Alexander Papin	15 00
	17	John C. Symmes	15 00
	4	J. Bellondrie tavern	15 00
		Joseph Beck do	10 00
	5	John Jourdon do	10 00
			$830 00

I certify the above to be a true statement of Licenses issued since the first day of June last, in the county of St. Louis

J. W. Thompson, Clerk.

Dec. 7.

To Retailers and Tavern Keepers.

The Subscriber has for sale

20 assorted boxes of Zanesville White Glass ware,
10 coils tar'd Cordelle,
and one box Kentucky flax linen.

T. Mackie.

St. Louis, Dec. 14. 3t

ELASTIC SADDLES.

John Jacoby Saddler,

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop from near Lexington, Ky. to St. Louis—where he has opened a shop on Front street near Governor Clark's and opposite T. Hunt's store. His long practice in the manufactury of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, has enabled him to perform his work on the most approved fashion, which with the possession of the best materials and his moderate charges, he hopes to merit public attention.

ELASTIC SADDLES, for the making of which he has obtained a patent right, he would recommend for ease to both man and horse.

A boy well recommended will be taken to the above business.

St. Louis, December 14. 3t*

NOTICE.

Any person or persons who cuts or carries away any wood or timber, or any thing else from the lands or commons of Carondelet, shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

R Buchanan his *Jacque × Brisse,* mark — their *Gab'l × Constans. Bap't × Gamache.* mark

Signers for the people of Carondelet.

Carondelet, December 9th, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By Francis Desnoyer in the township of Joachim, in the county of St. Louis near Morgan's Lick, a dark bay Horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, heavy made, some saddle spots, with a small white stripe down his nose, his near fore and hind feet white spots, with some white on his off shoulder, supposed to be from the collar, supposed to be fifteen years old.

Appraised to fifteen dollars before me, the 2d day of November 1816, after being duly sworn, no brand perceivable.

Caleb Bowles, J. P.

True copy from the stray book in my office,

M. P. Leduc, Clk. ST. L. C. C.

St. Louis, Dec. 5. 2t—3.*

Notice.

The undersigned deputy surveyors are now engaged in laying off and surveying the confirmed claims of individuals and the lands of the United States, within the following described district of country viz. Beginning on the bank of the Mississippi river about five miles above salt river, thence down the Mississippi river to the fifth principal meredian line, which is about ten miles below the mouth of salt river, thence with said meredian line, south about 6 miles, thence west thirty miles—thence north twelve miles thence west eighteen miles, thence north six miles, thence east to the place of beginning.

Those persons who have confirmed lands in the above described tract of country are requested to attend the said surveys, point out their lands and superintend the surveying of the same.

It is hoped this notice will be attended to by every person concerned as the undersigned are bound to complete the surveys of individuals, and the adjacent public lands in a short time. The descriptions with which we are furnished of said confirmed claims are in most cases so vague that from them we cannot find the land intended to be described

B. L——, Jr.
Charles Lockhart.

Dec'r. 13th, 2t*28

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, December 14.

☞ Our subscribers in Goshen, Illinois Territory are informed that their papers are sent by mail to Edwardsville.

Four Ioway Indians were committed to the prison of this county a few days ago, as horse thieves. It appears they were taken up near the river Demoin, with the horses in their possession. It is much feared that our citizens will be driven to hostilities with the Ioways and Sacks, as their depredations are becoming more frequent and vexatious.

The Cherokee and Osage indians lately closed their differences by a treaty of peace. The Cherokee's complained that their people were robbed and murdered by the Osages, while hunting for their support. The Osages contended that they only defended their hunting grounds from the aggressions of the Cherokees, that them and other tribes were in the habit of stealing their guns, and they would treat every tribe or nation as thieves who committed depredations on their lands, but in order to prevent future acts of severity they would give the Cherokees a tract of country, commencing at or near the Frog bayou on the Arkansas (on the late line drawn between this territory and the Osages,) thence up the Verdigres river to the upper rapids of said river, thence east to the late line, about mid distance between the Frog bayou and Fort Osage.

It is said this treaty of cession to the Cherokees has been sent to the President for his approbation.

The Cherokees are generally cultivators, possessed of large stocks of cattle and negroes; they make handsome cloth, and it is thought they will soon abandon the chace: Many of them declare they will become whitemen, and purchase of Congress the lands they live upon.

DIED—On the night of the 12th inst sincerely regretted by all who knew her Mrs. WILT wife of Mr. Christian Wilt, and daughter of Major George Willson.

DIED—Lately at Philadelphia, in the thirty first year of his age Mr. SAMUEL BULFINCH, eldest brother of Mr. B. S. Bulfinch at present of St. Louis.

Missouri Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday, December 4.

Council assembled.

Mr Hunter of the committee appointed to examine the journals of the last session, reported as unfinished business the following to wit:

A bill providing for the erecting a court house and jail in the respective counties in this territory.

A bill to incorporate the Missouri Bank etc.

A bill allowing Salvage etc.

The said report was on motion committed to a select committee of two.

Committee messrs Emmons and Ward.

The council appointed the following joint committees.

Committee on the joint rules Mr. Emmons.

Committee of enrollments Mr. Hunter.

Committee to enquire on the expediency of forwarding to Congress some resolutions relative to the confirmation of land claims, post route, etc

The council adjourned to-morrow 9 o'clock.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 3,

On motion of Mr. Austin,

Ordered that so much of the governors message as relates to the militia be referred to a select committe of five.

Whereupon messrs Austin, Bollenger, Cook, Hogan and M'Dermid were appointed that committee, and ordered that the legislative council be acquainted therewith.

Mr. Honey laid before the house the petition of the directors of the Bank of Missouri, praying an act of incorporation together with a copy of their articles of association which petition was taken up and read, and

On motion of Mr. Honey,

Ordered to be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon messrs Honey, Lane and Dawson were appointed that committee.

On Motion of mr. Austin,

Ordered that the committee of ways and means on the part of this house be instructed to contract for rooms for the setting of the legislature, to provide a desk for the clerk, stationary, tables, chairs and fuel for the use of this house, and to report as soon as possible.

On motion of Mr. Austin,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine and make report of what unfinished business remained from the last session.

Whereupon messrs Austin, English and Harris were appointed that committee.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the New York Gazette of Nov. 6.

A letter from Naples of the 22d of August observes. "The demands made by Mr. Pinckney on the king of Naples have, I understand, been complied with, the king agreeing to pay to the U. States the sum of 300,000 dollars. This business being settled, and all the American squadron except the schooner Hornet being now here, it is supposed the fleet will sail in the course of three of four days for Messina; from thence to Syracuse, then visit the Barbary states, and proceed to Gibraltar, to make arrangements for sending one of the ships home with despatches, and to carry home the men whose time has expired.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12.

We have already announced, on the authority of the Boston Patriot, the occurrence of an unpleasant difficulty between our government and the Minister of France.

Subjoined is an article from the same paper, announcing a train of incidents, which, if true, are not less extraordinary than that of which our readers are already apprised. We hope the breach is not as wide as represented, because we are confident it is the disposition of this government, as we believe it is of the people of the United States, to cultivate the relations of amity and commerce in their widest extent, with Russia, and with all other powers. If the Russian Minister has received such orders from his government, as are indicated below, they must have been founded on a total misapprehension of a transaction, in which our government has, we have no doubt, done every thing to manifest its regard for the precepts and usages of national law, as well as its respect for the Sovereign of Russia The existing misapprehension removed, as it soon must be, there can be no doubt although Mr. Daschkoff may have been withdrawn (of which confirmation is wanted) that another Minister will be sent to this government.

We speak on this subject from common report only. If a serious rupture with Russia is at hand, the approaching session of congress will enable the executive to place its character and progress officially before the people, who will find, we are persuaded, that the administration, has, on this occasion, compromitted neither the peace nor dignity of the nation, but has, as is its wisest policy, endeavored to preserve both inviolate.

Extract to a respectable house in Baltimore dated,

NEW-YORK. NOV. 8.

"Mr Daschkoff, the Russian minister, has notified our government that his mission is at an end, and that he shall leave the country as soon as he can arrange his affairs. This is the result of a negociation between him and our government, relative to the arrest some time since of Kosloff, the Russian consul general, for a *criminal offence*, committed in Philadelphia, *and this last step is in conformity with positive instructions from his government.* The same spirit which dictated these orders, will, in all probability, refuse an audience to our minister, Mr. Pinckney, and may even throw some obstacles in the way of our trade. Mr. Daschkoff leaves this city to day, and sells his furniture during the next week.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

By order of the Board of Directors, the Bank of St. Louis commences its operations this day in the building immediately in the rear of Messrs. Riddick & Pilcher's store.

Wednesday, in each week, is the day of discount, and all notes offered for discount, must be presented the day previous, and before the shutting of the Bank.

Notes intended to be discounted must be drawn upon stamped paper, and in the following form, viz:

Sixty days after date—promise to pay ——— or order ——— dollars ——— cents; negotiable and payable at the Bank of St. Louis, without defalcation, for value received.

The Bank will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r.

December, 13th 1816. 4t*28

STATEMENT

OF MONIES PAID TO SUNDRY PERSONS ON ACCOUNT OF THE TERRITORY, AND OF MONIES RECEIVED IN THE TERRITORIAL TREASURY, SINCE THE FIRST MONDAY IN DECEMBER, 1815.

(EXPENDITURES.)

To whom Paid.	*On what Account.*	*By Authority of what Law.*	REMARKS.	*Dolls.*	*Cents.*
Hardage Lane	For his services as a member of the house of representatives, 1815 & '16.	1st section compensation law, 2nd January 1816.		156	
George F Bollinger	do do do do do do	do do do do		124	
Joseph Sewell				179	
John G. Heath				160	
Henry Cassady				254	
William Neely				195	
Joseph Hunter	For his services as a member of the legislative council			186	
James Caldwell	speaker of house of representatives			224	
Benjamin Emmons	as member of the legislative council			162	
Robert English	For his services as member of the house of representatives			179	
Kinkaid Caldwell				168	
John Pitman				162	
Isidore Moore				173	80
Robert Simpson				156	
George C. Hart				122	
Richard Caulk				161	60
Stephen Byrd				139	
John Davidson				204	
Peter Journey				161	
Stephen F. Austin	For his services as a member of the legislative council			171	
John Scott	clerk of the house of representatives			81	
Andrew Scott	president &c of the legislative council			318	
John R Jones	a member of the house of representatives			181	
Robert D Dawson				192	
Augustus De Mun	of the legislative council			168	
Matthias M'Girk	of the house of representatives			156	
William C. Carr				156	
Charles Lucas				156	
Barnabas Harris	a member of the legislative council			159	
Auguste Chouteau				156	
Abraham Gallatin	as a judge of the southern district (in part)	6th section of a law establishing circuit courts 1815	not drawn for until first qr. of 1816	186	
Richard S Thomas				600	
Andrew Woods	as assistant enrolling and engrossing clerk	2d section compensation law 1816		78	
William Sullivan	For his services as door keeper, copying the journals of the house representatives and finding wood, &c	2d do appropriation law 1816		264	62½
Jabez Warner	For his services as door keeper to legislative council	2d do do do do		108	
John Russell	chairs furnished the legislature			69	
William Christy, Auditor	cash paid for publishing territorial accounts	23d of law for collecting ter'l. taxes 1815		30	
Jabez Warner	For wood furnished the legislative council	2d appropriation law 1816 [officers thereof 1816		107	98
J V. Garnier	his services as secretary to the legislative council	2d of an act for compen members of assembly and		318	
P. Provencher	For his services transcribing the laws of the last session	Resolution 25th January 1815		77	96
Richard S. Thomas	For part of his sallary as judge for the year 1816	6th sect. of an act establishing circuit courts etc. 1815		300	
David Barton	in part for years 1815 and '16			400	
Wm Christy, jun'r. Clerk of St. Charles	for his services furnishing a list of deeds, &c. recorded in his office to the sheriff	[territorial taxes 1816 9th section of a sup. act for levying and collecting			
Henry Elliot	as Brigade inspector	45th section of the militia law 1815		29	10
Henry Elliot				60	
Joseph Charless	for his services printing the laws of the territory and publishing for territory	2d section of appropriation act 1816		13	80
Joseph McFerron	conveying part of the laws to the clerk's office in New Madrid	Resolution passed 25th January 1816		215	92
J. W. Thompson	as Brigade inspector	45th section militia law 1815		3	
Joseph Mc Ferron	furnishing a list of deeds &c of land on record in his office to sheriff	2d section of a supplementary act for levying and collecting territorial taxes 1816		42	
Susannah Dubille	for rooms furnished the general assembly 1816.	2d section of appropriation act 1816		32	
M. P. Leduc	for his services furnishing sheriff with list of deeds for land &c. in his office	9th sect. sup. act for levying and col ter. tax 1816		105	
Joseph Charless	publishing the governors proclamations	5th sect. of act altering times and places for holding superior and circuit courts, etc.		146	60
	his sallery in part for the year 1816	6th section of a law establishing circuit courts 1815		8	80
	for his services delivering at executive office returns of general election from Cape Gerardeau			300	
	do do do do Howard county	24th section of an act to regulate elections 1814		81	90
	do do do do New Madrid do			20	
Stephen Jackson				16	
Richard Phillips			this sum due si'e 1815	86	
Richard Philips			this account allowed by the secretary of the territory		
Jeremiah Connor	for his services taking &c. Simon Vanordell a fugitive from justice	an act of 24th June 1807 - - - - -		15	50
William Christy, Auditor	for part of his salary for the year 1816, and stationary allowed	2d section of appropriation law 1816		1,0	00
James G. Brady	for his services delivering election returns to executive office from St Genevieve	24th section of an act to regulate elections 1814		6	
J. S. Breeky				6	
R. H. Waters, Clerk	for his services furnishing sheriff with a list of deeds etc (of land etc.) from his office	9th section of a supplementary act for levying and collecting territorial tax 1816		52	79
John Davidson	delivering at executive office returns of election from Howard county	24th section of an act to regulate elections 1814		24	
Alexander G. McFarlane	do from Arkansaws county			50	
William Sullivan	his services as bailiff to the superior court			58	50
William Christy. Auditor	for part of his salary for the year 1816	2d section of appropriation law 1816		250	00
N Simonds, sheriff	for his attendance etc. on superior court in July 1816 as sheriff			45	16
D. Barton, Judge	for part of his salary up to 31st October 1816 as judge	6th section of a law establishing circuit courts 1815		600	
P. Chauteau, jr.	for rooms furnished general assembly 1816	2d section of appropriation law 1816		27	
T. F. Riddick	stationary furnished do do	do do do do 1816		85	87½
J. W. Thompson	for his services as brigade inspector	45 section militia law 1815		60	
J. V. Garnier Clerk.	do do in the general court and delivering records to sundry clerks offices			206	175
William Christy Auditor.	in part of his salary for the year 1816	2 section appropriation law 1816		25	00

Amount of Expenditures drawn for on Treasurer $10405 | 55

(RECEIPTS)

Amount of monies received in the Treasury since the first Monday in December 1815 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$15602	74 1-2
Amount of monies due by the Sheriffs of the Territory on the first Monday in December 1816 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10988	16
	26,580	90 1-2
Balance due Territory on the first Monday in December 1816,	$16,175	35 1-4
Amount of 20 per cent on $10,988,16, the balance due by the Sheriffs of the Territory, on the first Monday in December 1816,	2197	63
Total amount due Territory, including the 20 per cent agreeable to law	18,372	98 1-4

W.M. CHRISTY, AUDITOR.

St. Louis, December 9th, 1816.

WAS FOUND

By Robert Carswell, near the mouth of the Missouri, Kiel, Birch & Roberts' Note to Richard Matson or order, for $73862 1 2 cents, payable in cash or lead at 6 cents per pound. Dated St. Genevieve, October 17th, 1816. The owner may have his property by application to the printer, and paying for this advertisement.

St. Louis Dec. 4. 28 3t

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 25-tlm

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent etre de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 22 Novembre.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my tract of land in the Missouri bottom, between the waters of Gravemur and Bonhomme—containing 230 acres of well timbered land, 40 of which is cleared and under fence, with a good log house 24 by 18—Smoke house; together with a peach orchard and some apple trees in full bearing.

For price and other particulars apply to me on the premises.

Peter Rock.

St. Louis, November, 21st—25 4t.eow

TAKEN UP

About the middle of the month of May last, on the plantation of M'Knight & Brady, in the township of St. Ferdinand by William Myres living on said plantation a BAY HORSE, about 15 and a half hands high, seven or eight years old, and has no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised by Alexander Ellison and Sampson Furr at sixty Dollars before me the 25th November 1816.

J. V. Garnier, J. P.

Copy attested.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. ST. L. C. C.

St. Louis, Nov. 30. 26—3t

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons, that on or about the ninth day of October last, I in company with Upton Butler and Joseph Michel of the town of New Madrid, found a flat bottomed boat called the Maria of Limestone, on a beach at the lower end of the Canadian reach in the Mississippi river, loaded with soap, lard, apples and wool, and four large iron kettles, of which cargo I have in my possession and ready for the owner; seventeen boxes of soap marked the letters J. D. C. two barrels of hogs lard and two kegs, one bag of thirty five pounds of wool, all of which in my possession can be had by the proper owner by paying for the expence and labor of saving said property.

Aaron F. Speer.

New Madrid, 4th Nov. 263t

NOTICE.

The subscriber, hereby forwarns any person or persons whatever from trading for, or taking an assignment on an obligation given by him to a certain James Simpson of the Illinois territory, for the conveyance of two hundred and forty arpens of land, and for the payment of the sum of eighty dollars, bearing date on June the 6th, 1816, which said obligation was given on certain conditions (though not expressed) which is not in the power of said Simpson to comply with. He is therefore determined not to pay or comply with the said obligation in any manner or part unless compelled by law to do so.

Stephen Ross.

December 9 [illegible]

NOTICE.

Whereas I gave my note to John M'Kinney of Bourbon county, Kentucky, for three hundred dollars, which has been due upwards of one year. I have had his money ready for him when his note became due and continue to keep it idle, not knowing the day he would have called for it. I have been unable to put the said 300 dollars out at interest. I therefore take this method to inform the said M'Kinney that I will not pay interest on said note—and request he will call for his money and give up my note.

Philip Ball.

Bonhomme township } 4t*
St. Louis county, Dec. 9. }

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Fixing the compensation of the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, and making provision for clerks employed in their offices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That in lieu of the compensations heretofore allowed by law to the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives of the United States they shall severally receive the sum of 3000 dollars annually, payable quarterly as heretofore.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act heretofore passed, providing any compensation salary or perquisites of any nature or kind whatever, to the said secretary & clerk, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the principal and engrossing clerks of the senate and house of representatives, an addition of twenty per centum on the compensations to which they are at present entitled by law. This act shall take effect and continue in force for two years from and after the 1st of January 1816.

April 30, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Taylor and McNeal, Evans and McNeal, and Henry and John M'Cleester.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the U States of America in Congress assembled. That the proper accounting officers of the war department, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle the claims of Taylor and McNeal, Evans & McNeal, and Henry and John McCleester for the use of boats, applied under authority of the U States for the purpose of making a temporary bridge over the Falls at Baltimore, in the month of September one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and to allow them in the settlement thereof such compensation as may be reasonable and just for the use aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That the amount thereof when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Taylor and McNeal, Evans and McNeal, and Henry and John McCleester out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 27, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT.

To increase the pension of William Munday.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there be and hereby is granted to William Munday, of the city of Baltimore, who lost both his arms in an attack on the enemy at St Leonard's creek, on the 26th day of June, in the year 1814 in lieu of the pension to which he is now entitled by law, a pension of twenty dollars per month, to be paid out of the navy pension fund.

April 16 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Ross and Samuel Breck, surviving executors of John Ross deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the U States of America in congress assembled, That the commissioner to be appointed by virtue of an act of congress, passed at the present session entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost or injured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," be and he is hereby authorized to audit and settle the claim of Charles Ross and Samuel Breck surviving executors of John Ross, deceased, by ascertaining or causing to be ascertained, in the manner prescribed in the aforesaid act, the amount of damages which they have sustained, in consequence of the occupation by the troops of the United States of Point Peter, in the State of Georgia, in the loss of the rent of the farm attached thereto, the destruction of the buildings and of the wood, and other fuel thereon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Charles Ross and Samuel Breck, executors aforesaid, but of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 29, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

Wholesale & Retail.

James Clemens Jr. & Co.

Have removed to the house of Mr. Wm. Smith, and have lately received

Scent Shirtings
White, colored & striped Marseilles
Black Florentine & Orleans striped vestings
Wh. nett. patent & silk Suspenders
White and black cotton Laces
Beauties
Scotch Threads
Black fringed India Shawls & Hdkfs.
4-4 6-4 8-4 cambric and coloured Shawls
Twilled diagonal Shawls
Cotton Hdf ——Black Crapes.
Jaconets & Cambrics
Silver, two Greens, Waterlook union striped Calicoes
Ginghams
Mens coarse and fine Shoes
Black and colored Morocco do.
Sandalls
Jackson Ties
2½ 3 & 3½ point Blankets
Black, blue & grey Cloths
Whole & 8e Bafetahs
do Barcelona Garrahs
do Scotch Ginghams
do blue Gollias
do Barsen Bafetahs
do containing common & company Bandannas & common and fine Stereotype.

Flag Bandannas, Loaf Sugar,
Coffee, Gunpowder Tea,
Race & ground Claret,
Ginger, Spirits.
Wines, Levantine Silks,
Super Fancy Prints, Seersuckers,
Navy Blue Calicoes, Cotton Cords, &
White Jeans, Fancy Muslins.

Which they offer for sale at fair prices. (Septemb r 7.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets.
} assorted Colors.

AND EXPECT IN A FEW DAYS

Super, super cloths, &
Cassimeres. } assorted colors.
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress
Figured and
Paris Nett } GAUZE.

One of the above firms attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 19. 2tf

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINE, PRINTS, Oil Paints, &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Shipley & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 19, 1816. 2m-tf

BANK CHECK BOOKS,
And Executions, for sale at this office.

SMITH & SPICER

Will be particularly obliged to every person who has accounts open with them, to make settlement as soon as possible. Their counting room is removed to a house annexed to Mr. Hugh Davis's, St Louis Hotel, Church street.

THEY HAVE ON HAND UNSOLD

3 Bales 2 1-2 and 3 point Blankets,

10 tons castings, Holland Gin,

and a few other articles, which they will sell low.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND

A Few Lots of Goods,

St Louis, October 26. 21-tf

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have this day received.

66 kegs cut Nails & Brads of all sizes from 4dy. to 12dy.
A few dozen frying Pans.
A handsome assortment of Levantine & other silk shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Levantine and Mantua silks, assorted colours.
Ladies and gentlemen's Gloves, assorted.
Ladies black lace Handkerchiefs.
30,000 American segars of an excellent quality.
20 kegs chewing Tobacco.

In future they will be regularly supplied with NAILS of all sizes, direct from the manufactory, which they will dispose of by the keg at reduced prices.

H. Vonphul & Co.

Aug. 15th. tf.

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale, at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a front keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. T. H.

NEW GOODS

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, and offers for sale at his store two doors below M'Night & Brady's and immediately opposite the Governors office, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell low for cash. Furs Lead and Tallow, taken in payment.

May 1st, 1816. 96

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2 —'82—tf

N. B Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the redelivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and Upper Leather can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

H. VONPHUL, & Co.

Will give the highest price in Cash, for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis, Octoberts, 1816. 19tf

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. / One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief & cure of habitual coughs, colds, consumption, the hooping cough asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera-morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c, &c.

DR ROBINSONS

Vegetable Nervous Cordial or Nature's Grand Restorative

Price one dollar and fifty cents

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits head ache tremor, faintness, hysterics, debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints, resulting from secret improper of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of, or the painful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to the females also certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars)—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and gravel, welling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robinson's Pure Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c

For the Fever and ague a malady, so prevalent throughout the southern states and so distressing to families residing in the country near rivers, marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any other administered, for the speedy relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been certified after the banks and various other extraordinary prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the astonishment of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are pallors of the countenance, at other times flushings in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, slavering and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breath, and wild belly, great thirst, the urine pally and sometimes of a whitish color, crying or choleic pains, sudden voluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side with head ache and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, morning cold sweat, palsy epileptic fits, &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms, none are equal to Dr Robinson's Worm Destroying Lozenges, they act mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety

Dr. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, ague & fever, cholic pains, Flatulencies, indigestion, costiveness, hypochondriac and Hysteric complaints, strangury, Gravel Rheumatism and Gout

Dr. Dyott's Patent Eye Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 150 cents.

Dr Tilton's celebrated Gout & Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel fully of their excellence and consider these Medicines invaluable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester county —— Wm Ayres V D M No 112 north Fifth street —— Edward Wilmington No 9 Queen street —— Nathaniel Bayne No 15 north Front street —— Adam Vanee N. 76 Chestnut street —— Wm Julian No 69 south Fifth street —— Jacob Shoug N. 41 North 8th —— David Fither. No 187 Arch street —— Jacob Hoff N. 355 Callowhill street H. Bordasky N 8 south Sixth street John Shreves Jr No 63 Chesnut street James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Bowden No 519 fourth Front street, Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth, Peter Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge, James Burson Northampton township Burlington county, N J Wm Holloway 48 Mullica Hill Gloucester county N J. Enoch Eldridge Greenwich township Gloucester county N J Isaac Wiggins Chester county, John Smith No 188 north Second street, Christopher Heller Upper Dublin township Pa. Mr. Keal Marshallville Pa Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county Geo Ingles U. S. Arsenal, Herford Bond Germantown, Jam s Hulings, Nantucket.

November 30, 1816. 26 3y

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following property in St. Louis, viz.

A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet more or less on the levee.

A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.

7 other vacant lots each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf

REMOVAL.

The subscriber tenders his most hearty thanks to a generous public, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and pledges himself to those who may be inclined to learn any of the languages he is in the habit of teaching, (particularly French.) that their confidence shall not be misplaced. The greatest punctuality will be observed thereto, as well as at his lodgings in Mrs. Hunt's house, Second street.

C. F. Scheve.

St Louis, Nov 30, 1816 26—3t

PRIVATE ACADEMY

I will undertake the tuition of a few scholars in the Arts and Sciences, at my house near Belle Fontaine. Terms will be low. For particulars enquire of

James Sawyer.

Nov. 30. 2t

NOTICE.

Whereas I have lost a note of hand gave to me by John M'Donald, for the sum of forty dollars with a credit of two dollars dated the 6th of January, 1816. I hereby forewarn any person or persons from trading for said note, as I have received full satisfaction for the same, as the land note was lost some time in the month of April last. I never traded it to any person. Given under my hand and seal, October 19, 1816.

his
Allen ✕ Hankins.
mark

November 30. 26—3t

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified, that the law will be strictly enforced against those who cut timber or wood or otherwise trespass upon my lands lying on Maramec Cotter creek, in the neighborhood of St Louis, also my land adjoining the town lands of Portage des Sioux.

Wm. Clark.

Nov. 19. 3m

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 21, 1816. [No. 429.]

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 25-tfx

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes ses personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 23 Novembre.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I will sell my tract of land in the Meramec bottom, between the waters of Gravois and Bonhomme—containing 250 acres of well timbered land, 40 of which is cleared and under fence, with a good log house 24 by 18—Smoke house: together with a peach orchard and some apple trees in full bearing.

For price and other particulars apply to me on the premises

Peter Rock.

St. Louis, November. 21st—25 4t.cow

To Retailers and Tavern Keepers.

The Subscriber has for sale

20 assorted boxes of Zanesville White Glass ware,

10 coils tar'd Cordelles,

and one box Kentucky flax linen.

T. Hacklot.

St. Louis, Dec. 14. 28--3t

NOTICE.

The subscriber thereby forwarns any person or persons whatever from trading for, or taking an assignment on an obligation given by him to a certain James Simpson of the Illinois territory, for the conveyance of two hundred and forty arpens of land, and for the payment of the sum of eighty dollars, bearing date of June the 8th, 1816 which said obligation was given on certain conditions (though not expressed) which is not in the power of said Simpson to comply with. He is therefore determined not to pay or comply with the said obligation in any manner or part unless compelled by law to do so.

Stephen Ross.

december 9 28—3t

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons, that on or about the month day of October last, I in company with Upton Butler and Joseph Michel of the town of New Madrid, found a flat bottomed boat called the Maria of Limestone, on a beach at the lower end of the Canadian reach in the Mississippi river, loaded with soap lard, apples and wool, and four large iron kettles, of which cargo I have in my possession and ready for the owner; fourteen boxes of soap marked the letters J. D. C. two barrels of hogs lard and two kegs, one bag of thirty five pounds of wool, all of which in my possession can be had by the proper owner by paying for the expence and labor of saving said property.

Aaron F. Speer.

New Madrid, 4th Nov. 26-3t

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

St. Louis, Dec. 21, 1816.

We have observed with much satisfaction the establishment of societies at Philadelphia and New York, for the aid of emigrants arriving in America.

We were then, and are still of opinion, that such institutions are equally beneficial to the stranger whom they are intended to assist and to the country who receives him. It is however to be regretted that those societies have as yet, fallen short of the expectations they excited, and appear to have been productive of very little efficient advantage.

By the public Journals it would seem that the cities of New York and Philadelphia are crowded with distressed emigrants, and that numbers of them have been induced to return to their respective countries, by the difficulty of obtaining support or employment on this side the Atlaptic. Of the latter fact we have been informed by the best authority, and cannot help deducing from it, this consequence, that the persons who compose the societies for the aid of emigrants, are either negligent in the prosecution of their professed objects, or are not sufficiently informed of the resources and advantages which offer themselves to the emigrant in other and interior sections of the United States. The great majority of foreigners arriving on the American shores is composed of individuals belonging to the mechanical and laboring classes, who are generally destitute of every specific information on the subject of their intended country, and have seldom any ideas beyond the limited sphere of their respective trades and occupations.

To an emigrant of this description, all that is wanting is a friendly hand to conduct him in his first steps towards a settlement, and to point out to him a spot favorable to the exertion of his industry, of whatever species it may be. This however is only to be done by individual interference—by meeting the stranger at his landing, and pointing out to him at once the road he ought to strike into. General instructions addressed through the medium of the press, to the mass of emigrants, though fraught with the best advice and the most useful information, cannot be productive of any extensive good. They are either not seen by the emigrant till too late or are beyond the sphere of his comprehension. The class of strangers, whom it is most necessary and urgent to assist and direct, are often incapable of reading the book that is addressed to them. There is a description of persons in the Atlantic cities, and particularly at New York, who trade and speculate on their helpless ignorance. The emigrants from Ireland become, oftener than any other foreigner, the prey of those merciless harpies—upon his passions, his credulity, his unsuspecting confidence they act and calculate with certainty, and getting him within the circle of their baleful influence, they keep him there until they have not only robbed him of his property, but have corrupted his morals. In this sad situation, turned adrift upon the world, desperate with want and disappointment, and ripe and ready for every mischief, it is not to be wondered at that he should finish his career in a gaol or on a gallows. The great object of these societies should be to interpose their protection between the emigrant and the dangers that thus await him: but this can only be done by exerting an activity equal to that of the wretches we have alluded to, and by meeting them, as it were on their own ground and field of action. In a late publication by the society at New York, it is recommended to the stranger to quit as soon as possible the larger cities of the sea coast and to seek in the interior, to the westward of the mountains, a settlement or a means of subsistence. This is doubtless good advice, but it is lost unless given personally to the emigrant; and unless he be individually informed of the mode of following it.

With respect to that section of the U. States to which his attention should be directed, we have no hesitation in asserting that it should be to this, the MISSOURI TERRITORY and this recommendation we found on the conviction that no other part of North America can offer him such immediate, certain and boundless resources. Whether the emigrant be a mechanic, a farmer, or a mere laborer, he has in this country the fairest possible field for his industry, and a prospect of rapid progress to wealth and independence, that he can hope for no where else. There are causes which operate peculiarly in favor of the mechanic and the mere laborer. The population which has arrived in this territory during the last year consists, either of agricultural settlers and their families, or commercial speculators and capitalists; the proportion of mechanics and tradesmen appears to have been exceedingly small. Hence it is that the price of mechanical labor has arisen to an enormous height, far above the level, either of the value of natural produce, or of those articles which the merchant furnishes. The wretched state of the towns in this territory, the inconvenient mode in which the houses have been constructed, the difficulty in short, of procuring either dwelling or storage has compelled a number of the new commercial settlers to build for themselves, and creating thereby an extraordinary demand for every species of tradesmen, has concurred with the cause before mentioned to raise the price of their labour. Although we have written this article principally for the information of the mechanical and laboring classes, and with a view to point out the advantages which should induce them, in particular, to settle amongst us, we beg leave also to recommend the MISSOURI TERRITORY to every other description of industrious men.

Whether the object of the settler be agricultural, manufacturing or commercial, the field that presents itself to his speculation is of boundless extent and inexhaustible resources. To the fertility of other states this country unites vast mineral wealth, a most valuable fur and peltry trade, and a generally healthy climate. Its commanding position on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers enables it to avail itself of all its advantages, and insures to it at all times a market for its products, and in seasons, too, when the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the west of Virginia and Pennsylvania are deprived of their principal means of transport.

To the eminent physical advantages to which we have pointed the attention of the emigrant, we may add the state of political feelings in this territory and the moral facilities it holds out to the stranger. In other states of the union he has difficulties to encounter, arising from political prejudices and party opinions, that do not exist here. In this territory the distinctions of federalist and democrat are unknown; the current of political opinion is pure republicanism, as it flows from the constitutional fountain, uncontaminated by any mixture of doctrine thrown in by party or faction. The emigrant who arrives here, from whatever quarter he may come, finds no absurd prejudice to obstruct his way or counteract his efforts; provided his views be purely American, and that his intention is to become a citizen, or if he be already one, he will find in this country every facility he can wish for. It will not be necessary for him to enlist himself under the banners of this or that denomination of politicians, in order to protect himself from the hostility of either. In this territory nothing intercepts the genial rays of constitutional protection, they beam direct upon the citizen and the stranger, and require not the aid of any factitious medium, be it democratic or federal, to conduct them to him. It is devoutly to be wished that this political harmony may long continue, and that the Missouri Territory, when matured into a state, may remain equally inaccessible to those party dissentions which in other sections of the union are injurious not only to the public interest, but are of most mischievous operation in the affairs and relations of social life.

Whilst we speak thus favorably of the general politics of the inhabitants of this territory, we must nevertheless take occasion to deprecate that spirit of personal animosity, which has but too often manifested itself, and which on a late occasion, was on the point of converting the peaceful actors in an election into so many furious gladiators. It is not our wish or intention to intermeddle in the questions that have arisen, or to investigate the causes of contention. We disclaim on the contrary all agency or interest in favor of either or any of the parties, but cannot help regretting that such dissentions should exist, or that the union of the citizens and the repose of society should be disturbed by them. We can see no reason why a political rival should be a personal enemy; why the candidate should carry into private life, the hostility that actuates him on the hustings. In the case of a mere constituent or elector, this appears to us peculiarly absurd, for we cannot help thinking that a citizen who thus adopts the passions and becomes the instrument of a candidate at the same time parts with his own independence.

While we deplore those unconstitutional and ferocious dispositions, we are at the same time of opinion that they cannot long continue. The causes are too superficial to produce any permanent effect. They arise from petty personal considerations which have no foundation in any great or general interest, and will therefore pass away with the individuals who create them. Those dissentions, therefore, to the stranger or the emigrant, present no serious danger: he may if he pleases, avoid them, as he certainly will be disposed to do, if he consults either the dignity of his individual character, the tranquility of his existence or his mere pecuniary interests.

We regret that the limits of our paper do not permit us to follow this interesting subject through all its details. We hope, however, that the few observations we have made, may not only guide the steps of the emigrant, should they meet his eye, but that they may also awaken the attention of our fellow citizens to the east of the Mississippi.

In recommending to both of them to transfer their capital and their industry to the MISSOURI TERRITORY, we have been actuated by the perfect conviction that that the result would be fortunate for themselves and their children.

LORD EXMOUTH'S OFFICIAL.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 15.

Capt. Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, arrived at this office last night with the following despatches from Admiral Lord Exmouth, G. C. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, August 28, 1816.

Sir—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments in the hands of Divine Providence for bringing to reason a ferocious government, and destroying for ever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted under such impressions to offer my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers of yesterday, and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.

Thus has a provoked war of two days' existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her ally the king of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's government, and commanded by the vigor of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honor and confidence his Majesty's ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since, I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspicious and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona: that fleet, on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and altho' impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honorable to the national character—eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God that, in the attainment of this object, I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men: they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their Lordships will already have been informed by his Majesty's sloop Jasper, of my proceedings up to the 14th instant, on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by a foul wind of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun boats fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits and

with the most favorable prospects of reaching the port of their destination in three days; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectations of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself in consequence of hearing, on the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled, and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole. From this I was apprehensive that my intentions of making that point the principal object of attack had been discovered to the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was on the following night greatly confirmed by the Prometheus, which I had despatched to Algiers some time before to endeavor to get away the consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away disguised in midshipman's uniform his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child coming down in a basket with a surgeon, who thought he had composed it; but it unhappily cried in the gate-way and in consequence the surgeon, three midshipmen. in all 18 persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. the child was sent off the next morning by the Dey, and as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Capt. Dashwood further confirmed, that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from the distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gunboats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea defences.

The Dey informed Capt. Dashwood he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true: He replied, if he had such information he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints.

The ships were all in port and between forty and fifty gun and mortar boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the Consul, and refused either to give him up, or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the Prometheus.

From the prevalence of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 16th; and the next morning at day break the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended.

As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of despatching a boat under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make in the name of his royal highness the Price Regent, on the Dey of Algiers (of which the accompanying are copies); directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag ship. He was met near the Mole by the captain of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed two hours were quite sufficient.

The fleet at this time, by the springing up of the sea breeze had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service until near two o'clock, when observing my officer was returning with the signal flying, that no answer had been received after a delay of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready; which being answered in the affirmative, the Queen Charlotte bore up, followed by the fleet, for their appointed station, the flag leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, at about 50 yards distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands. At this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two at the ships to the northward then following: this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole and which we had steered for, as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as I believe was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half past eleven.

The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond the most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive on any occasion more zealous and honorable support. To look further on the line than immediately around me was perfectly impossible; but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honor to command that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had about at this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice Admiral Van Capellan's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from; as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in front of the Mole.

About sun set, I received a message from Rear Admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the Impregnable was sustaining, having then 150 killed and wounded, and requesting I would if possible send him a frigate, to divert some of the fire he was under.

The Glasgow near me, immediately weighed but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of Lieutenant Flemmy and Mr. Parker, by Captain Reade of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear Admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed, I desired also the Rear Admiral might be informed that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole of them I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us, and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate distant 100 yards, which at length I gave into. Major Gosset, by my side who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lieutenant Richards in this ships barge. The frigate instantly boarded, and in ten minutes in a perfect flame; a gallant young midshipman, in rocket boat No. 8. although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed and nine of his crew. The barge by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o' clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation; and the fire of the ships were reserved as much as possible to save powder, and to reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during the whole time.

Providence at this interval gave to my anxious wishes the land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed warping and towing off, and by the help of the night air, the whole were under sail and came to anchor out of the reach of the shells, about two in the morning, after twelve hours incessant labor.

The flotilla of mortar, gun and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared to the full extent of their power, in the honors of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, storehouses and gun boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur no pen can describe.

The sloops of war which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line, and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing at intervals, and were constantly in motion.

The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the royal marine artillery; and though thrown directly across and over us, not an accident that I know of occurred to any ship.

The whole was conducted with perfect silence and such a thing as a cheer I never heard any part of the time; and that were well worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these barbarians forever.

The conducting of this ship to her station by the masters of the fleet and ship excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than 20 years.

Having thus detailed, although but imperfectly, the progress of this short service, I venture to hope, that the humble and devoted services of myself and the officers and men of every description I have the honor to command, will be received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with his accustomed grace.

The approbation of our services by our sovereign, and the good opinion of our country will I venture to affirm be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.

If I attempted to name to their lordships the numerous officers who in such a conflict have been at different periods more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; I trust there is no officer in the fleet I have the honor to command, who will doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimitted support. Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficult to restrain than excite; and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own captain, and those officers immediately about my person. My gratitude and thanks are to all under my command, as well as to the Vice Admiral Capellen and the officers of the squadron of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal: from the youngest midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul—and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.

I have confided this dispatch to Rear Admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received, during the whole service intrusted to me, the most cordial and honorable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their lordships satisfaction on any points which I have overlooked or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.

The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships and the return of the killed and wounded, accompany this despatch.

I am happy to say Captains Elkins and Coode are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, I understand the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between 6 and 7,000 men.

In recommending my officers and fleet to their lordship's protection and favor,

I have the honor to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

A general Abstract of the killed and wounded in the squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth's command, in the attack on Algiers, the 27th August, 1816.

Total 15 officers, 88 seamen, 19 marines, 1 marine artillery, 1 rocket troop, 4 boys killed; 69 officers, 450 seamen, 106 marines, 5 marine artillery, 14 sappers and miners, 4 rocket troop, 31 boys, and 12 supernumeraries wounded.

Total killed and wounded, 128 killed, 690 wounded.

DUTCH SQUADRON.

Total 13 killed, 52 wounded.
Grand total, 883.

MAYSVILLE, Nov. 29.

Commodore Barney.

The gallant Com. Barney, passed through this place on Monday last, accompanied by Mrs Barney and her daughter, on their way through the interior of this state, and to Louisville, with a view of procuring some desirable spot for their future residence.

[Eagle.

We do not recollect of ever having seen so many families emigrating to the Western country, as are this fall.

We would not exaggerate in stating that 1000 souls have passed this place in the last ten days. This state appears to be the destination of some, others are destined for Indiana, and many for the Missouri territory. We bid them a hearty welcome; our western world will ever be found an asylum for the frugal and industrious.

Lib.

Extract of a letter from St. Francisville, (West Florida) dated Nov. 17.

"On the night of 11th, the ice formed on water in a barrel one inch in thickness—The sugar canes on the uplands are entirely destroyed, and I am seriously apprehensive for the crops on the coasts, and in the Attacapas."

New Orleans, Nov. 6.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

Through the politeness of the Judge Advocate, we have to-day the sincere pleasure of laying before our readers the sentence of the court martial lately held on Lieut. Com. Thomas S. Cunningham, of the U. States sch. Firebrand. Lieut. Cunningham did not require this testimony of his gallant brethren to place him in the high estimation of the people of New Orleans, by whom he has been long known and deservedly respected—but we are happy, that the malice of his enemies, and those of our country have brought out this complete refutation of every suspicion that has been engendered abroad by their letters to printers, who not knowing the circumstances of the case, gave publicity to the tissue of falsehoods respecting his conduct in his late cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, as unfounded as they were cowardly. Here, no one ever believed for a moment that there was the slightest ground for the charge by which Mr. Cunningham was tried, or for an instant doubted the correctness of his conduct in the affair with the Spanish squadron, and the pleasure with which his brother officers and a number of respectable citizens, heard yesterday his honorable acquittal, shews how fully his well earned reputation is appreciated by them, and the handsome compliment paid him by the gallant commodore, was equally honorable to each of them.

[*Louisiana Gazette.*

The court being now cleared, took into consideration the evidence on the part of the prosecutor, as also that introduced by the accused; and after due consideration thereupon, the court pronounced Lieut. Com. Thomas S. Cunningham, NOT GUILTY of a breach of the 6th article of the act for the better government of the United States' navy, or any part thereof; and the court do now, *unanimously and honorably acquit* Lieut. Com. T. S. Cunningham, *and free him from any of the* SLIGHTEST IMPUTATION OF IMPROPRIETY OF CONDUCT DURING HIS WHOLE CRUISE, commencing on the 13th August, and ending on the 7th September, of the present year, and particularly on the 27th August, in the rencounter with the Spanish ship Diana and brig Cassador: the court are in justice bound to the feelings of this injured officer, to state that his conduct throughout the whole of the affair with this overwhelming force, has been honorable to himself and to the flag under which he served; nor can the court refrain from observing that the unexpected and dastardly attack made by His Catholic Majesty's ship Diana and brig Cassador, has proved an unparalleled, unjustifiable and unprovoked insult and outrage upon the flag of the United States. The court now requests that the sword may be restored to this officer from whom it has unjustly and without cause been taken.

B. V. HOFFMAN,
I. M'KEEVER.
C. E. CRAWLEY,
G. HAMMERSLY.
W. A. WEAVER.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Judge Advocate.

New-Orleans, Nov. 2.

The commanding officer feels great satisfaction in confirming the full and honorable acquittal thus pronounced by the court martial, before which Lieut. Com. Thomas S. Cunningham has been arraigned, & which while it places his conduct in an highly creditable and honorable point of view, also reflects honor on the court. The sentence of the court martial, of which Lieut. Com. B. V. Hoffman is president being

thus confirmed, said capitulation is hereby dissolved, and Lieut. Gen. Cunningham will re-assume the command of the U. States schooner Firebrand.

(Signed) DAN. T. PATTERSON,
Comd'g U S. Naval Forces,
New Orleans Station.

New-Orleans, Nov. 3.

The following article was received by Saturday's Eastern Mail by the Editor of the Reporter, from their correspondent at Philabelphia, and by them communicated for this Gazette.

[*Kentucky Gazette.*

The Charleston City Gazette, of the 12th Nov. contains the following intelligence:

Another Rumor.—Capt. Gray of the brig Sterling, arrived at this port yesterday from Teneriffe, informs us, that on the 20th ult. in lat 23. 33, long 67, 58, he spoke the schooner Remittance, Rogers, 12 days from New York for St. Domingo, and was informed by Capt. R. that he had previously spoken a Spanish vessel, supposed to be bound to the Havanna, having *despatches* on board. The captain of the despatch vessel, informed Captain Rodgers, that the Spanish Government had *declared WAR against the United States.*

General Post-Office,
Nov. 16, 1816.

The several Postmasters are hereby required, whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post Office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof: and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burthened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

R. J. MEIGS, Junr.
Postmaster General.

John Q. Adams, Esq.

Extract to the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Georgetown, Nov. 12.

"I am very credibly informed, that John Quincy Adams is to be recalled from London, and to be appointed secretary of state under Mr Monroe. You will no doubt be pleased with the prospect of such an appointment, not only because Mr Adams gave irrefragable evidence of his sterling patriotism and virtue in the worst of times, but because of his transcendant abilities as a diplomatist and a statesman."

London, October 18.

A vessel arrived last week from St. Helena, which was put under embargo for some time, and an officer brought dispatches up to government. The nature of them has not transpired, but they seem important from the secrecy that has been observed.

A dreadful conflagration broke out at Constantinople, on the 15th of August, by which 1200 houses and 3000 shops and wre houses were destroyed.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.

From the Pacific Ocean.

We have been favored with the following information, brought by Capt. Edes in the Beverly from the Pacific, via Canton, &c.

On the 9th December 1815. His Excellency Don Jose Marco del Pont, president of Chili, and suite, arrived at Valparaiso, and commenced his government by ordering a public gallows to be erected at St Jago de Chili, and declaring by proclamation, that all persons favoring a revolution should be executed. Every preparation was making to repel the invasion of a body of Patriots from Buenos Ayres, reported to be 2500 strong, and commanded by Gen. St. Martin. They reached Mendoza on the eastern side of the Cordilleras, on the 31st January, 1816; but it was believed the season would not admit of their advancing farther. The President of Chili had 5000 regular, a part of which were Talaverians from Europe. Effective measures had been taken to prevent any of the Chilinos from joining the patriots in Mendoza. In January an order was issued, proclaiming, that if any householder was not in his premises within eight days from the date thereof, his property should be confiscated to the King, and his family imprisoned; and further, should any arms or munitions of war be found secreted in any such house, and the owner refuse to deliver them, when called for, he should suffer death.

Those were in the cattle as prisoners, the former patriot president, Ossa, and Lastra, formerly governor of Valparaiso, and many other distinguished patriots.

Messrs. Lynn Knight, formerly vice consul for the United States at Valparaiso, M. Rankin, and several other Chilinean patriots, had been banished to the island of Juan Fernandez—Which island was talked of as the residence of many more, as soon as the government had an opportunity to send them there.

The Beverly left Macao, (China) the 19th June, where Lord Amherst the British ambassador was momently expected. It was said Sir George Staunton would join the embassy; and that its object was to obtain permission to visit the manufactories in the interior of China; but which it was the opinion of the most respectable Hong merchants in Canton, would not be allowed.

The British sloop of war Sprey, was supposed to be bound to Tristan de Cuna, as the English were about settling the island; and it was said was intended for the future residence of Napoleon! Great reductions of the army had been made at the Cape, the 33d regiment had been ordered to Ceylon, and others to Europe. Sailed in company with the British frigate Thais, having on board the former commander in chief. The Racoon was to sail immediately for Ascension, to look out and stop St. Helena, should Bona run off with it.

On the 26th the Beverly passed within four or five leagues of St. Helena, and saw no cruisers. Capt. Edes was informed at the Cape by a British officer recently from St. Helena, that Bonaparte and Bertrand had quarrelled, and the cause was imputed to Madame Bertrand's not having treated the ex emperor with the respect she formerly did. It is added, that the Earl of Moira, governor general of India and lady, stopped at St Helena, and called on the ex emperor; but he was not to be seen, excusing himself by pleading indisposition.

The National Intelligencer says the fears that a part of Mr. Jefferson's Library was shipped on board the Abeona, lost near Hamburg prove unfounded.

Gen. Gaines has been honorably acquitted by the Court Martial, of every charge and specification against him, and ordered to resume his command in the South.

It is believed that Turkey Coffee which is the best kind, may be raised in the west and northern States, if the people would make the trial. The high duties on that article, and the immense quantities used, make the cultivation of it an important object.

WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 27.

The Chevalier JOZE CORREA DE SERRA had an audience of the President on Saturday last, when he delivered his letter of credence as Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves.

The Alexandria Gazette semi officially states that the "Swedish minister, M. de Kantzow, will be in Washington on the first December," and that "the Spanish minister, Don Onis is now on his way there."

The second Session of the Fourteenth Congress commences in this city on Monday next, being the first Monday in December. Already the Members begin to arrive at the seat of government.

It does not at this moment strike us, that our relations with any foreign power are in such a state as to be necessarily brought into discussion. The trivial misunderstanding with Russia is so certain of being adjusted, when brought into a correct light before her enlightened sovereign, that it is not probable Congress will have occasion to act upon it. Nor is it more probable, we trust, that the reported demand of the French Minister will be suffered to violate the peace between the two nations, who have at present no real cause for enmity and whose governments will not suffer an imaginary one to disturb their tranquility. Of the present state of our relations with Spain we are not advised, but are under the impression that it is not essentially varied since the last session of Congress. The attack of the Fire brand, we take it for granted, will be disavowed, and properly atoned—for we have no faith at all in the late rumors of a declaration of war against us by Spain, and very little in the idea, which some entertain, of a wish on the part of Spain to provoke us into a war.

The dissolution of the chamber of deputies, by Louis, has created great ferment among the ultra royalists—a protest has been circulated by the late members; several pamphlets have been suppressed, and their authors threatened with punishment. It is said many of the colleges are likely to return Bonapartists as their representatives.

A cargo of oats has arrived at one of our ports from Amsterdam.

By an arrival from Liverpool, we learn verbally that the price of grain had not advanced for the last ten days, and that flour was 68 to 65 shillings; Upland cotton 18 to 20 pence.

A Leghorn article says, that an abundance of corn comes in from the Euxine. Our magazines are full. Genoa is also full. 600 ships have sailed from the Mediterranean ports to Odessa for corn. About half have come back; the rest wait for their cargoes.

It is stated under the Constantinople head of August 28, that Gen. Storey had been ordered to quit that place, and that he had embarked on board an American ship for Salem.

CORN MEAL.—The Wilmington Recorder says, Corn Meal has been selling at Wilmington City, at $2 50 cents per barrel.

A gentleman says he saw the port of Algiers all boarded up with Turkish wood, preparing that in the battle of the 27th September, and from 4 to 500 Arabs, besides women and children

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Course and fine Cloths } *assorted*
Cassimeres } *colors.*
Coatings }
Blankets
DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29 4t

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 3-4 to 11-4 superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do. Cassimers and Cords,
A great variety of
Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentleman's worsted Lamb's wool and Cotton Hose
Calicoes assorted
Bombazettes
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Blind and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collars.

They have always on hand,
CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg.

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29 tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices at his store, two doors below Major Pratt's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21, 29-tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Holmes & Elliott, by note or book account, are requested to call and settle off before the 1st day of January next. A compliance with the above will save trouble and expence, as all notes and accounts after that date will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection. Andrew Elliott who remains in St. Louis a few days, for the purpose of settling the accounts, may be found at Messrs. Kerr & Bell's store, or at Mr Joseph Charless'.

Holmes & Elliott.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29 3t

A BOOK LOST.

Supposed to have been taken by mistake from the office of the Missouri Gazette. A BOOK containing a number of miscellaneous pieces, extracted from newspapers. In the front are the words Literary Repository, and the subscribers name. Whoever has the said book in their possession, will much oblige the subscriber by returning it immediately to this office. If offered for sale, notice thereof will be thankfully received by

B. S. BULFINCH.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-3t

A STRAY.

Taken up in by John W. Hopkins in Breton township, county of Washington county, a BROWN MARE, fourteen hands three inches high, with a small star and snip, no brand perceivable. Appraised to forty five dollars by Wm. Harrilon and John McIlvain, under oath before me this 24th day of September, 1816.

J. Austin, J. P.

Recorded bearing date the 25th of September, 1816. A Copy,

John Brickey, CLK. C. C. W. C.

☞ The Bank of St. Louis will be opened each day at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 2 o'clock P. M. Sundays and holidays excepted.

Dec. 21.

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, December 21.

☞ *Subscribers are requested to notify omissions of the carrier.*

We understand that the French Minister has addressed a note on the [illegible] to the Secretary of State, on the subject of the [illegible] publication in the Aurora, of the dispatches of the French Minister by the Postmaster of Baltimore. It is further stated that Monsieur de N——lle has demanded the *dismissal from office of the Postor.*

This reminds us of an anecdote which caused considerable amusement to the London cits some years ago.

A person in the suit of the Russian embassy was arrested and held in durance for some breach of the English laws. The Muscovite ambassador in a rage demanded that the person who obtained the writ—the officer who granted it and the bailiff who served it should, jointly and severally be immediately *hanged!!!*

DO NOT SELL YOUR PAY.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Robert Brent Paymaster General, to Alexander McNair Esq.

Paymaster Generals Office,
Washington, Nov. 5, 1816.

"SIR—The letter addressed by you to the Secretary of War of the 12th of October has been referred to me.

Major Douglass was furnished with fifty thousand dollars under cover of a letter from me, dated the 12th ultimo, and an authority to draw for the additional sum of sixty two thousand five hundred dollars, the amount of his estimate for payment of arrears due the Rangers and Militia of the Missouri Territory. This letter was directed to him at Cincinnati, where he was to meet it. I trust he is by this time engaged in payments with you.

"Major Douglass's absence in consequence of the summons to attend as a witness at a court martial at Nashville, and the late period at which his estimates was furnished, in consequence, as he stated, in the difficulty of obtaining muster rolls, may have delayed those payments longer than could have been wished."

Missouri Legislature.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 3.

On motion of Mr. Lane,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed on the part of this house to act jointly with such committee as the legislative council may appoint on their part to examine the rules of their respective houses, as well as the joint rules of both houses, for what alterations, additions or amendments are necessary, if any, and make report to their respective houses.

Whereupon messrs Lane, Dunn and Murphy were appointed that committee, and the legislative council be acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Cook,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the law regulating attachments, see what alterations are necessary (if any) with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon messrs Cook, Coons and M'Arthur, were appointed that committee, and ordered that the legislative council be acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Lane, ordered that a committee of five be appointed to examine and take into consideration the judiciary system of this territory, and see what alterations, (if any) are necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs. Dawson, Henry, Bollinger, Lane and M'Dermed were appointed that committee, and ordered that the legislative council be acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Cook,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed on the part of this house to act as a committee of enrollments jointly with such committee as the legislative council may appoint on their part for that purpose.

Whereupon Messrs. Cook, English and Hackey were appointed that committee, and

Ordered that the legislative council be acquainted therewith.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock to morrow.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Another member viz. James Alcorn from the county of Howard appeared produced his credentials as also his certificate of having been sworn into office and took his seat.

Mr. Cook laid before the house the following resolution to wit:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed on the part of this house to join such committee as the legislative council may appoint to enquire into the expediency of forwarding a resolution to the president of the U. States, to authorize a speedy sale of the public lands in this territory now surveyed as do not interfere with private claims.

Also a resolution to the Congress of the United States, which shall embrace the following particulars to wit.

That further provisions may be made by law for confirming unconfirmed land claims in this territory, for extending the right of preemption, for authorizing a re-examination of rejected claims, for opening new other land offices in the territory, for the alteration of the post route from Potosi to Lawrence court house so as the same may pass Murphys settlement and St. Michael's to the county of St. Genevieve. That Congress will make immediate provision for furnishing the rangers and militia of this territory for services rendered by them against the United States.

Which resolutions being read were agreed to by the house.

And on motion of Mr. Cook,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed for the purposes contained in the said resolutions.

Whereupon messrs Cook, Alcorn, English, Moore and Mackey were appointed that committee and the legislative council were acquainted therewith.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a communication from Alexander Stewart made by a requisition contained in the 6th section of an act entitled an act for altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts of this territory and for her purposes.

Which communication was taken up and read.

And on motion of Mr Austin,

Ordered that so much of said communication as relates to the Judiciary be referred to the committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Lane,

It is ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the law respecting sheriffs and their duties, see what alterations, (if any) are necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise, and the legislative council were acquainted herewith.

Whereupon messrs Lane, Harris and Dunn were appointed that committee, and the legislative council were acquainted therewith.

Thursday, December 5.

Other members to wit, James Hubbard and Robert Spencer, both from the county of St. Charles appeared produced their credentials as well as their certificate of having been sworn into office and took their seats.

The speaker laid before the house the petition and remonstrance of Frederick Bates, recorder of land titles for the territory, praying a repeal of the 13th section of an act entitled "an act supplementary to an act, providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes, by which section he is required under the penalty of $10,000 to furnish the auditor of territorial accounts with an alphabetical list of all lands whether confirmed or unconfirmed, as entered either with him or his predecessor.

Which petition was taken up and read and offered to lie on the table.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Hunter,

The legislative council have appointed Mr Emmons a committee on their part jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives to examine the joint rules of both houses, for what alterations, additions or amendments (if any) are necessary and report the same.

Also, Mr. Hunter a committee on their part jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives as a committee of enrollments.

Also Mr. Perry, a committee on their part jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives to enquire into the expediency of forwarding to Congress resolutions relative to the confirmation of land claims and the establishment of post roads, &c.

The Speaker laid before the house the petition of Daniel Dunklin sheriff of Washington county, praying to be released from the fine of twenty per cent imposed by law, on him, for having failed to pay into the territorial treasury the full amount of taxes due from the county of Washington, on the first monday of the present month.

Which petition was read and ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. Speaker,

Mr. Emmons, of the committee to whom was referred the unfinished business of the last session of the legislature has this day reported a bill allowing salvage to persons taking up and securing for the owners, any boats, barges, drafts, vessels, rafts or other property lost, wrecked or adrift on any of the rivers or water courses in or bordering on this territory.

On motion of Mr Moore,

Ordered that a committee of five be appointed to examine the act entitled an act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature, see what alterations if any are necessary, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon messrs Moore, Murphy, Spencer, Alcorn and Coons were appointed that committee and the legislative council were acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Cook,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to act as a committee of election.

Whereupon messrs English, Hogan and Hubbard were appointed that committee and the legislative council were acquainted therewith.

Mr Murphy laid before the house the petition of sundry inhabitants of the western section of the county of Saint Louis, praying a division of the county, which petition being read.

On motion of Mr Murphy,

Was ordered to be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon messrs Murphy, Bollenger and M'Arthur were appointed that committee and the legislative council were acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Honey,

Ordered that a committee of ways and means on the part of this house be instructed to contract with some printer for such printing as may be necessary to be done, for both houses of the legislature during the present session, and to make report as soon as possible. Ordered that the legislative council be acquainted therewith.

Mr. Dawson laid before the house the petition of Richard H. Watters former clerk to the county court for the county of New Madrid, praying allowance to himself and all other officers of said court for services rendered as their fees as well as a law to regulate the fees and salaries of said court and its officers at the last term of said court, which petition being read,

POETICAL.

To the Materialist or Atheist.

BY W. RAY, ESQ.

There is a God'—all nature cries—
Through boundless space the pæan roars!
There is a God'—man's heart replies,
Kneels and adores!

Could *matter* self existence give—
Work into form a shapeless clod—
Think—reason—breathe—and move—and live—
Matter were God.

But that hath ne'er assum'd such powers,
'Twould *not be matter* were it so;
Nor could these mystic *minds* of ours,
From *nothing* flow:

Nor could they flow without a source—
A great intelligent FIRST CAUSE!
Who gave to *matter* life and force—
To nature—laws:

Who gave to man a conscious soul—
An emanation of his breath;
A part of that eternal WHOLE
Shall ne'er see death.

There is a God'—all nature cries—
Through boundless space loud echo roars!
There is a God'—heaven—earth replies,
Kneels and adores!

Anecdote of General Putnam.

After one of those skirmishes in which the Americans had been successful, an English officer was left dangerously wounded on the field of action. Gen. Putnam who had been bred a carpenter, threw off his regimentals, and constructed a cradle, in which the wounded officer was conveyed with ease to the hospital. When Putnam heard of his recovery, and that it was owing to his humane care, without which he would have bled to death, he exclaimed, 'then I glory more in having been bred a carpenter than if I had been born a prince.'

CRAWFORD'S REPORT.

From the Belgian Journal.

BRUSSELS, July 15.

In the Journal of the United States, called the National Intelligencer, of the 23d April, 1816, there appears a report of the American minister of war (Mr. Crawford) concerning the relations of that Republic with the Indian tribes which inhabit their frontiers. Every man of sense applauds the humanity of the efforts of that government which are directed to civilize those tribes, and to bring them into the social state; but the *fantasme* which has seized upon Mr. Crawford to mingle in a subject so interesting, such grossness, so disreputable to the morals of his own country, and and insulting to civilization and to virtue itself.

If it be desirable to civilize those primitive people, surely it would not be less honorable to the government of the United States to receive with open arms, those whose attachment to freedom or the misfortunes of their several countries had compelled or induced to carry to America the principles of civilization already prepared without any cost to the nation, with which they desire to be incorporated; and who in our times ought surely not to be considered as indifferently criminal or virtuous, who have done no more than seek to be as free as the Americans desired to be in commencing their war for independence. This equal indifference to *vice* and *virtue* is even in our times a most extraordinary sentiment. The author of it too, is that Mr. Crawford who was not very long ago the minister of the U. States to France, and who could not speak four words of the language of the court to which he was the ambassador; he is said to be originally of Scottish descent, but it is not known whether it was the *virtues* or the *vices* of his ancestors which carried them to America: Whatever may have been the cause, sympathy of one kind or the other might have taught him to respect the hospitality through which he came to be a legislator, and especially as the population of any one nation in Europe, if landed there, would find ample room without disturbing any of the present occupants of the soil. Crevecoeur says, that the population of the U. States was originally composed of the overflowing and petty culprits of Europe. That ultimately it became the refuge of the unfortunate and the persecuted of all nations; that among the emigrants of different periods were the Roundheads who cut off the head of Charles I, and the rebels who adhered to the house of Stuart, after their exile, down to the rebellion of 1745; this last class was generally characterised as *tories*, or enemies to liberty; a singular spectacle, for they are are the descendants of those who have been for 6 centuries the helots of England. Among the settlers also, were great numbers of people from Ireland, the contrast between these people in Europe and their descendants in America, is curious: for as their language can be proved to, they were originally the same people as their language differs no more than the French spoken in Orleans, from the French spoken at Paris; yet the Irish and their descendants in America, are what are called savages, that is friends to liberty, and

412

It is difficult to account for the ill humor which the American sec'ry has exhibited in so very unusual a manner. At first sight one might suppose that it was intended as a manifestation of the hostility of the American government against the French who are flying to that country after the close of the revolutionary conflict; whatever may be the merits of the parties in the French revolution, it does not appear to belong to the young nation of America to decide upon the *vices* or *virtues* of either party, the successful or the unfortunate; especially when it is the children of a nation which was not niggardly of its succors, in the moment when they were struggling for national existence. The aspersion of Mr. Crawford, must we should think, be felt by the people of Louisiana, which at this moment forms a state of the union, and not less by those crowds of French who are continually passing from Europe and from the Antilles with their large capitals and their industry to the U. States. It seems indeed extraordinary, there should issue a denunciation so remarkable as to make no discrimination between virtue and vice, between those who escape across the Atlantic from punishment for atrocious crimes, and those who are the victims of their devotion to their country, or of persecution for their zeal in the cause of liberty & virtue; yet such is the sense of equal justice in a secretary of war; and it appears to proceed from that section of government, with a fort of propriety, which wields the pen and the tomahawk with equal regard to humanity, to virtue or to vice——and with indiscriminate fury on the friends of religious and political liberty who seeks both beyond the Atlantic.

Bravo, Mr. Crawford——if Europe has done honor to your naval glory in the late war, you are determined that your country shall not obtain too much admiration; nor do your countrymen who think Europe deserving of their curiosity and their interest, enter with any sympathy into the spirit of your savage report——they do not hesitate to express concerning it, their unqualified detestation.

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the redelivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. 23-tf

SMITH & SPICER

Will be particularly obliged to every person who has accounts open with them, to make settlement as soon as possible. Their counting room is removed to a house annexed to Mr Hugh Davis's, St Louis Hotel, Churchstreet

THEY HAVE ON HAND UNSOLD

3 Bales 2 1-2 and 3 point Blankets,
10 tons castings, Holland Gin,

and a few other articles, which they will sell low.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND

A Few Lots of Goods,

St. Louis, October 26, — 21-tf

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few Barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a boat keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. T. H.

Wholesale & Retail.

James Clemens Jr. & Co.

Have removed to the house of Mr. Wm. Smith, and have lately received

Stout Shirtings
White, colored & striped Mersailles
Black Florentine & Orleans striped vestings
Web, nett, patent & silk Suspenders
White and black cotton Laces
Dimities
Scotch Threads
Black fringed India Shawls & Hdkfs.
4 4 6-4 8 4 cambric and coloured Shawls
Twilled diagonal Shawls
Cotton Hose——Black Crapes.
Jaconets & Cambrics
Super, two Greens, Waterloo & union striped Calicoes
Ginghams
Mens coarse and fine Shoes
Black and colored Morocco do.
sandalls
Jackson Ties
2½ 3 & 3½ point Blankets
Black, blue & grey Cloths
1 bale fine Baftahs
1 do Beerbhoore Gurrahs
1 do Sooty Romalls
1 do blue Gillias
1 do Burren Baftahs
1 do containing common & company Bandannas & common and fine Siteroys,

Flag Bandannas,	Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,	Gunpowder Tea,
Race & ground Ginger,	Claret,
	Spirits.
Wines,	Levantine Silks,
Super Fancy Prints,	Seersuckers,
Navy Blue Callicoes,	Cotton Cords, &
White Jeans,	Fancy Muslins.

Which they offer for sale at fair prices. September 7.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS, & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29.

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets.
} Assorted Colors.

AND EXPECT IN A FEW DAYS,

Super, super cloths, & Cassimeres, } assorted colors.
German Frame, and Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress
Figured and
Paris Nett
} GAUZE.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15t 20-tf

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for a

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 19, 1816. 20-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Will give the highest price in cash for *Raw Hides.*

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816. 19tf

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,

And Executions, for sale at this office.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Seal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

SALT

By the barrel or bushel, for sale by

J. Clemens, jr. & Co.

St. Louis, October 12th, 1816. 6tf

Samuel Perry & Co.

Have Just Received from Philadelphia,

AND OFFER FOR SALE

At their Store in Mine a Breton,

A Handsome and General Assortment of

WOOLLENS,

Domestic, English and French

Fancy Goods,

Saddlery, Hardware, and Groceries.

December 7. 27 tf

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement,) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 27 6t

Bank of St. Louis.

Notice is hereby given that an election of thirteen DIRECTORS for said Bank, will be held at the Banking House, St. Louis, on the fourth Monday of January, next.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r.

N.B. The second instalment of ten dollars, on each share, (5 dollars in specie,) in said Bank, becomes due on the 24th December, inst. as published in the Missouri Gazette of Sept. last.

St. Louis, Dec. 7. 27-3t

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

By order of the Board of Directors, the Bank of St. Louis commences its operations this day in the building immediately in the rear of Messrs. Riddick & Pilcher's store.

Wednesday, in each week, is the day of discount, and all notes offered for discount, must be presented the day previous, and before the shutting of the Bank.

Notes intended to be discounted must be drawn upon stamped paper, and in the following form, viz:

Sixty days after date—promise to pay or order
dollars cents; negotiable and payable at the Bank of St. Louis, without defalcation, for value received.

The Bank will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r.

December, 13th 1816. 4t28

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of S. Dalley dec'd, of the county of Washington & territory of Missouri, will apply to the circuit court for the said county of Washington, at the next term of the said court, to be held in the county aforesaid, on the third Monday of May next, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, for a settlement of the estate of the said deceased, when and where all and every person interested may attend if they think proper.

Eliza Dalley, Adm'x.
John Brickey, Adm'r.

Potosi, November, 1816. 27 4t

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all those who have heretofore employed me to transact business as Attorney and Counsellor at Law, that Charles S. Hempstead Esq. of St. Genevieve, will attend in my place, in the different courts throughout the Territory. He has the possession of all papers heretofore deposited with me. I have also left in his hands my own notes and accounts for collection, payment of which he is authorised to receive, and to give discharges for the same.

John Scott.

St. Genevieve, Oct. 28. 22 6t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The creditors of the estate of Hezekiah Rhodes deceased are requested to exhibit their accounts and demands to undersigned administrator of said estate, residing at Capeau Grey, or lodge them with the clerk of the circuit court.—All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator. The said creditors are hereby notified, that application will be made to the circuit court, at the next succeeding term, to be holden for the county of St. Louis, on the first Monday in May 1817, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining assetts of the deceased among the respective creditors.

Claiborne Rhodes,
Administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Rhodes, dec'd.

County of St. Louis, Nov. 30. 27 3t
St. Louis, December 7. t

ELASTIC SADDLES.

John Jacoby Saddler,

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP from near Lexington, Ky. to St. Louis—where he has opened a shop on Front street near Governor Clark's and opposite T. Hunt's store. His long practice in the manufactory of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, has enabled him to perform his work on the most approved fashion, which with the possession of the best materials and his moderate charges, he hopes to merit public attention.

ELASTIC SADDLES, for the making of which he has obtained a patent-right, he would recommend for ease to both man and horse.

A boy well recommended will be taken to the above business.

St. Louis, December 14. 3t

NOTICE.

Any person or persons who cuts or carries away any wood or timber, or any thing else from the lands or commons of Carondelet, shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

R. Buchanan,	their	
his	*Gab'l.* ✕ *Constant.*	
Jacque ✕ *Brune,*	*Bap's.* ✕ *Gumachee.*	
mark	mark	

Signers for the people of Carondelet.
Carondelet, December 9th, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By Francis Denoyer in the township of Joachim, in the county of St. Louis near Morgan's Lick, a dark bay Horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, heavy made, some saddle spots, with a small white stripe down his nose, his near fore and hind feet white spots, with some white on his off shoulder, supposed to be from the collar, supposed to be fifteen years old.

Appraised to fifteen dollars before me, the 2d day of November 1816, after being duly sworn, no brand perceivable.

Caleb Bowles, J. P.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. ST. L. C. C.
St. Louis, Dec. 5. 28—3t

Notice.

The undersigned deputy surveyors are now engaged in laying off and surveying the confirmed claims of individuals and the lands of the United States, within the following described district of country viz. Beginning on the bank of the Mississippi river about five miles above salt river, thence down the Mississippi river to the fifth principal meredian line, which is about ten miles below the mouth of salt river, thence with said meredian line, south about 6 miles, thence west thirty miles—thence north twelve miles thence west eighteen miles, thence north six miles, thence east to the place of beginning.

Those persons who have confirmed lands in the above described tract of country are requested to attend the said surveys, point out their lands and superintend the surveying of the same.

It is hoped this notice will be attended to by every person concerned as the undersigned are bound to complete the surveys of individuals, and the adjacent public lands in a short time. The descriptions with which we are furnished of said confirmed claims are in most cases so vague that from them, we cannot find the land intended to be described

B. Lockhart, Jr.
Charles Lockhart.

Dec'r. 13th, 2t-28

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit.

A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet where on he lives.

A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.

7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf 7

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 28, 1816. [No. 456]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the ONE established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

P. F. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. 20-tf

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The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a stout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. *T. H.*

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement,) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 27 6t

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29.

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. 22-tf

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N. B. The second instalment of ten dollars, on each share, (5 dollars in specie,) in said Bank, becomes due on the 24th December, inst. as published in the Missouri Gazette of Sept. last.

St. Louis, Dec. 7. 27-3t

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Notes intended to be discounted must be drawn upon stamped paper, and in the following form, viz.

Sixty days after date—promise to pay or order dollars cents; negotiable and payable at the Bank of St. Louis, without defalcation, for value received.

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December, 13th 1816. 4t28

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of S Dalley dec'd, of the county of Washington & territory of Missouri, will apply to the circuit court for the said county of Washington, at the next term of the said court, to be held in the county aforesaid, on the third Monday of May next, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, for a settlement of the estate of the said deceased, when and where all and every person interested may attend if they think proper.

Eliza Dalley, Adm'x.
John Brickey, Adm'r.

Potosi, November, 1816. 27-4t

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John Scott.

St. Genevieve, Oct. 28.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby forwarns any person or persons whatever from trading for, or taking an assignment on an obligation given by him to a certain James Simpson of the Illinois territory, for the conveyance of two hundred and forty arpens of land, and for the payment of the sum of eighty dollars, bearing date of June the 8th, 1816, which said obligation was given on certain conditions (though not expressed) which is not in the power of said Simpson to comply with. He is therefore determined not to pay or comply with the said obligation in any manner or part unless compelled by law to do so.

Stephen Ross.

december 9 28—3t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Holmes & Elliott, by note or book account, are requested to call and settle off before the 1st day of January next. A compliance with the above will save trouble and expence, as all notes and accounts after that date will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection. Andrew Elliott who remains in St. Louis a few days, for the purpose of settling the accounts, may be found at Messrs. Kerr & Bell's store, or at Mr Joseph Charless'

Holmes & Elliott.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-2t

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,

And Executions, for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 25-tf

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui ayant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 22 Novembre.

To Retailers and Tavern Keepers.

The Subscriber has for sale 20 assorted boxes of Zanesville White Glass ware.
10 coils tar'd Cordelles,
and one box Kentucky flax linen.

T. Macklot.

St. Louis, Dec. 14. 3t-28

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my tract of land in the Missouri bottom, between the waters of Gravecœur and Bonhomme—containing 250 acres of well timbered land, 40 of which is cleared and under fence, with a good log house 24 by 18—Smoke house, together with a peach orchard and some apple trees in full bearing.

For price and other particulars apply to me on the premises.

Peter Rock.

St. Louis, November. 21st—25 4t.eow

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The creditors of the estate of Hezekiah Rhodes deceased are requested to exhibit their accounts and demands to undersigned administrator of said estate, residing at Capeau Grey, or lodge them with the clerk of the circuit court.—All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator. The said creditors are hereby notified, that application will be made to the circuit court, at the next succeeding term, to be holden for the county of St. Louis, on the first Monday in May 1817, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining effects of the deceased among the respective creditors.

Claiborne Rhodes,
Administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Rhodes, dec'd.

County of St. Louis, Nov. 30. 27 4t
St. Louis, December 7. 6t

ELASTIC SADDLES.

John Jacoby Saddler,

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop from near Lexington, Ky. to St. Louis—where he has opened a shop on Front street near Governor Clark's and opposite T. Hunt's store. His long practice in the manufactury of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, has enabled him to perform his work on the most approved fashion, which with the possession of the best materials and his moderate charges, he hopes to merit public attention.

ELASTIC SADDLES, for the making of which he has obtained a patent right, he would recommend for ease to both man and horse.

A boy well recommended will be taken to the above business.

St. Louis, December 14. 3t*

NOTICE.

Any person or persons who cuts or carries away any wood or timber, or any thing else from the lands or commons of Carondelet, shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

F. Buchanan, his mark, *Gab'l. Constant.*
Jacque Brunt, his mark, *Bap't. Gumache.*

Signers for the people of Carondelet.
Carondelet, December 9th, 1816.

A BOOK LOST;

Supposed to have been taken by mistake from the office of the Missouri Gazette, A BOOK containing a number of miscellaneous pieces, extracted from newspapers, on the front are the words Literary Repository, and the subscribers name. Whoever has the said book in their possession, will much oblige the subscriber by returning it immediately to this office. If offered for sale, notice thereof will be thankfully received by B. S. BULFINCH.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-3t

TAKEN UP

By Francis Denoyer in the township of Joachim, in the county of St. Louis near Morgan's Lick, a dark bay Horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, heavy made, some saddle spots, with a small white stripe down his nose, his near fore and hind feet white spots, with some white on his off shoulder, supposed to be from the collar, supposed to be fifteen years old.

Appraised to fifteen dollars before me, the 2d day of November 1816, after being duly sworn, no brand perceivable.

Caleb Bowles, J. P.

True copy from the stray book in my office,

M. P. Leduc, Clk. St. L. C. C.

St. Louis, Dec. 5. 28—3t*

Notice.

The undersigned deputy surveyors are now engaged in laying off and surveying the confirmed claims of individuals and the lands of the United States, within the following described district of country viz. Beginning on the bank of the Mississippi river about five miles above salt river, thence down the Mississippi river to the fifth principal meredian line, which is about ten miles below the mouth of salt river, thence with said meredian line, south about 6 miles, thence west thirty miles—thence north twelve miles, thence west eighteen miles, thence north six miles, thence east to the place of beginning.

Those persons who have confirmed lands in the above described tract of country are requested to attend the said surveys, point out their lands and superintend the surveying of the same.

It is hoped this notice will be attended to by every person concerned as the undersigned are bound to complete the surveys of individuals and the adjacent public lands in a short time. The descriptions with which we are furnished of said confirmed claims are in most cases so vague that from them we cannot find the land intended to be described

B. Lockhart, Jr.
Charles Lockhart.

Dec'r. 13th, 21-3t

We state it as a fact, that the honorable HARRISON GRAY OTIS, of *Boston*, publicly declares, that, should he be appointed an *Elector*, *he shall vote for* MONROE *and* TOMPKINS.

Pittsfield Sun.

The Virginia Legislature convened at Richmond on Monday the 11th November. Robert Stanard, (of Spottsylvania) was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates by a large majority. The Governor's message was received. We regret to learn from it the determination of Governor Nicholas to retire from public service, for which he is so eminently fitted.

Nat. Intel.

Montreal, Nov. 11.

The Hon. W. B. Coltman, and John Fletcher, Esq. set off from this city on Thursday last, for Fort William, on Lake Superior, appointed commissioner by his excellency the Governor in chief, to investigate the disagreeable differences which lately happened at Fort William and Red River Settlement, between the North West Company, and the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company.

The U. S. sloop of war Prometheus, Capt. Wadsworth, from New York, with Mr. Collins, messenger to the Court of Russia bound to St. Petersburgh, passed Elsineur on the 29th of September last.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

ALGIERS,

State of the city since the battle.

We have the pleasure to announce intelligence from Algiers since the departure of the British squadron from those shores. His majesty's ship Prometheus, Captain Dashwood, arrived on Sunday se'nnight from the Mediterranean. She sailed from Algiers on the 20th ult. and left that city in a very disturbed state. For some time after the departure of the British fleet, the Turkish soldiers and the inhabitants appeared regardless of their ruined city. On the 10th of September the Soldiers broke out in open tumult and offered to the Dey the choice of, losing his own head, or of permitting the murder of all the Jews and Moores, and the plunder of the city. The Dey indignantly offered himself to the sacrifice of their rage; but afterwards, by some largesses, he composed their turbulence. They then began to clear away the rubbish from the streets, and to make the ramparts appear less ruinous, by filling up the chasms in them with morter and loose stones. But up to the time of the Prometheus sailing, few or no endeavors were made towards the permanent repair of the batteries. No insult was offered to the crew of the Prometheus, although the Dey more than once expressed his indignation that a British ship should remain stationary in the bay.

The French papers state, that the Dey has taken umbrage at the conduct of the emperor of Morocco, whom he charges with not having observed the stipulations of treaties, and from whom he demands satisfaction. He accuses him of having favoured his enemies. The Dey hopes to embroil him with the English.

FROM THE N. Y. MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, NOV. 20.

We have been favored with the following copy of the correspondence which took place between Lord Exmouth and Mr. Shaler, American consul general at Algiers, subsequent to the bombardment of that place.

LORD EXMOUTH TO WM. SHALER, ESQ.

Queen Charlotte, Bay of Algiers, 3d Sept. 1816.

Sir,

Mr. M'Donnell having stated to me your extreme kindness and attention to him during the period of his cruel confinement by the Dey of Algiers, I feel it to be no more my inclination than my duty, as commander in chief of this fleet, to convey to you in the name of my nation, as well as individually, my sincere acknowledgements for this proof of your friendly disposition.

I am also fully aware of the extent of your humanity towards the officers and men of his majesty's ship Prometheus, who were so unjustifiably detained and thrown into chains by this ferocious chief; inasmuch as you not only clothed them, but furnished them with money to relieve the cravings of hunger. Such acts of humane generosity ought not to be unrecorded, particularly when they were exercised at the risk of your own personal safety; and it will be a gratification to me, to bring this circumstance before the view of his majesty's government in the light it merits. 4t3

I must request you will do me the favor to inform me of the expense you have been at, in alleviating the sufferings of my distressed countrymen, in order that I may repay you—and I shall at all times be ready to acknowledge to your country this act of benevolence.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) EXMOUTH.

ANSWER.

WM. SHALER TO LORD EXMOUTH.

Consulate Gen. of the U. States, Algiers, 2d Sept. 1816.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter which your lordship did me the hour to address me this morning.

My regard for Mr. M'Donnell was sufficient to call into activity every thing within my power, to serve him and his family in the critical situation in which they were placed, and I never doubted that in similar circumstances my countrymen would have received from any British officer, situated as I was, the same relief which it was fortunately in my power to extend to the officers and boat's crew of his Brittannic majesty's ship Prometheus, so unjustly detained here.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure your lordship that in the case in question, my feelings concurred with what I considered to be my duty, and that I receive with great sensibility your very flattering approbation of what I have done.

The money advanced by me for the relief of the British officers and seamen detained here, amounts to about 1000 dollars, which, if agreeable to your lordship, I will settle with Mr. M'Donnell.

With very great consideration and respect, I have the honor to be your lordship's obedient servant,

WM. SHALER.

Devotion of Dr. Valli.

A letter from Wm. Frost to Dr. Pascallis of the city of New York, dated at Havanna, October 12, announces the death of this benevolent, learned and Quixotic physician on the 24th of September. He had travelled to the United States in vain; no yellow fever was found here, with which he wished to infect himself, as with the plague at Constantinople, that he might settle disputed points and ascertain its character—for the benefit of mankind. At Havanna, he was more fortunate, he caught the yellow fever, was delighted at the event—but soon fell a victim to its power. The writer says that "in consequence of his spare mode of living, the doctor was literally a walking skeleton." To this emaciated condition the impossibility of recovery is perhaps attributable; for, as Howard said when seized with fever, he was too low to bear depletion. [*Columbian.*

Natural Phenomenon.

From the Chambersburg Repository.

There has been exhibited within these two or three days a *Lusus Naturæ*, really surprising—a female negro child, with a white-ness of skin which extends over part of its head, spread over its breasts, and covers its legs and thighs down to the ancles. This child, which, according to its keepers was born in Virginia of black parents, and is about two years of age—at first sight it may be considered an Albino; but upon minute inspection, appears to be a phenomenon of nature, *in genere*, and as far as my reading extends a non-descript. The negro Albinos are of two kinds—such as are perfectly white at their birth, and such as become so by gradual destruction of the black color of their skins, commencing from a white spot somewhere exhibiting itself, and thence extending over all the body—Both kinds of Albinos or white negroes, born of black parents, are not uncommon in Africa, as well as elsewhere.

From the London Morning Chronicle of Oct. 22.

The Courier of last night says that the 59th and 61st regiments have embarked for Jamaica, "in consequence of fears entertained of an insurrection of the negroes."

We lament to say that alarming tumults have arisen in Monmouthshire. On Sunday Lord Sidmouth was sent for while at Church, in consequence of an express informing him that the colliers and miners at the iron works of Merthyr Tydvil had risen on their employers, and that most serious riots were apprehended. A council was forthwith held; orders sent to the war office, and mail coaches towards the west detained two hours to carry despatches for the troops to march. A letter from Merthyr says, "I have been six days engaged endeavoring to check the progress of the rioters, who are in open revolt against their employers, to the number of above 15000. They have stopped all the furnaces, above 60 in all. But the military are expected here to night, and in a few hours there will be sad work."

We hope the apprehensions of our correspondent will not be realised, and that there will be no blood shed. The sheriff and magistrates of the county had resolved that no compromise should take place. The employers had proposed to reduce their wages to 1s. per day instead of dismissing a part.

The lamentable thing is that this diminution of wages comes on the workmen on account of the failure of the harvest. The average price of wheat in Monmouthshire was 100s qd. The average takes in the lowest and most damaged corn, so that the wheat fit for bread was probably more than 5*l* per quarter.

Paris, Sept. 22.

M. Schmidt, piano-maker in the Rue des Bons Enfans, has invented a beautiful machine of the greatest simplicity, by means of which, in the most stormy weather and in the midst of the most violent tempest, any person may contend against the waves and be preserved from shipwreck. During the next week he will in presence of the authorities, make trial of this machine which he calls the "*parapontic chair.*" The maker proposes to walk in it from Calais to Dover.

The frigate Inconstant, Capt. Sir *J. L.* Yeo, has returned to England from a cruise on the coast of Africa, during which he captured 5 vessels under Portuguese colors, with 280 slaves on board. He fell in with several slave vessels under Spanish and American colors, but to prevent unpleasant disputes did not detain them. We believe the treaty with Portugal permits the detention of her vessels if caught in the slave trade.

A Turkish fleet arrived at Smyrna the beginning of September. The Governor of the place and 23 members of the government were decoyed on board, and then put in irons or executed; and a new Governor sent ashore, who was received, and no disturbances followed.

British Insolence.

Speaking of the arrival of Lord Exmouth's despatches, the London Times of September 26 has the following:—"It is said the noble commander in chief (Exmouth) is coming home. We should be better pleased to hear that he had steered his course to the *bay of Naples*, if it were but to let the Americans see what an English squadron is, after having reduced a set of insolent pirates to submission. It is suggested in some journals, that the American squadron mean to lie in the bay of Naples until their *ridiculous demand* on the Neapolitan Government is brought to a favorable issue—In plain terms that they lie there to *intimidate* the Napolitans. Now if that be the case, it would be but fair to send a force to *intimidate* the Americans; and nobody is more fit for that office than Lord Exmouth. As matter of right, our ships are no less free to anchor in the bay than theirs. As matter of *policy*, we should be unwise indeed to suffer them to obtain unfair advantages over our ally by the display of a force which *we can frown into silence*. It will be highly condemnable not to keep an eye on the blustering pretensions of these *maritime upstarts!* The case of Naples is a *flagrant one*. If these things are done in the *green tree* what will be done in the *dry?*"

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated September 17, received at New York.

"The Portuguese expedition landed at St. Sebastians, and have reached San-Roque without molestation. They will obtain possession of Montevideo without trouble; but after that they will meet with more opposition than they are aware of. It is a matter of doubt, whether they will attempt this side; but even if they should have that intention, they will not be able to do any thing for at least 12 months to come."

Capt. Garnirs, from Buenos Ayres, arrived at New York, informs that a large Spanish ship from Cadiz, bound to Lima, a prize to the privateer Hawk, had arrived at Buenos Ayres—also a brig and a schooner from Havanna, laden with sugar, prize to the El Congrees.

A federal governor having fortuitously mounted the Kentucky gubernatorial chair, many of our readers will, no doubt, be anxious to learn the proceedings of their legislature on his appointments and other acts: As a preliminary to our publications on this subject, we present them with GOVERNOR SLAUGHTER'S message.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
And of the House of Representatives,

I meet you under circumstances truly distressing to the state, and painful to every lover of good men. Our late governor, George Madison, first in the confidence and affections of the people, is no more. He was a true patriot; a brave and generous soldier, and blessed with every noble and amiable quality which can adorn the human character. In his death the state has sustained an irreparable loss, which in common with my fellow citizens, I sincerely lament. Conscious that I am unequal to the high and important duties of chief magistrate of this commonwealth, I would most cheerfully have declined the post which the constitution has assigned me, had this deplorable visitation of Providence and the partiality of my countrymen left me this alternative: but duty commanded me to meet the responsibility thus devolved; from which relying for support on a kind Providence, I could not, I will not shrink. Ardently devoted from my youth to the great and essential principles of liberty, as recognised and established by the tenth article of the constitution of this state, in which among others, it is declared that all free men when they form a social compact, are equal; and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive, reparate, public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; that all power is inherent in the people; and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; my best exertions through life shall be made to perpetuate this best of governments to the latest posterity. It will be to me a consolation in my closing scene, to believe that my labors have contributed in any, the smallest degree to give strength and duration to this fair fabric of American freedom. It is not my design to discuss at large the merits of our constitution, but the great principles of equal rights and equal justice upon which it is founded, cannot be too often repeated and impressed upon the public mind. However melancholy the event which placed me in the executive chair, I hope to be pardoned, for availing myself of this opportunity of returning to my constituents through you, my sincere thanks for their good opinion and respect manifested for me at the late election.

Deeply impressed with a sense of importance of the trust, I should despair but for the support I confidently expect from you, with many of whom I have so often mingled feelings and sentiments on the legislative floor, I commence my executive duties fully persuaded that I shall frequently err from want of information and defect of judgment; & that my conduct when correct, will be often censured from prejudice and mistake. To you however, and my constituents who have given me so many proofs of their confidence and affection, I pledge myself fairly and faithfully to administer the government according to the republican spirit and principles of our free constitution.—I will do every thing in my power to satisfy those who have bestowed on me their suffrages; by a fair and just course to reconcile others, and to advance the freedom and happiness of all. I will discourage party spirit, which so often generates dangerous and corrupt factions, destroys social happiness, distracts the public councils, and deprives the people of the advantages of the united efforts of the wise and good to promote the public welfare. Party spirit, although sometimes unavoidable, is at all times unpleasant, and often mischievous. Parties too often lose sight of the causes and principles which gave them birth; organize factions, who frequently substitute their will for the will of the people, and by an artful and active course contrive to give tone to public opinion and public affairs. From long observation and experience, I have been led to conclude that true and practical republicanism under our government, consists in an honest and faithful discharge of duty according to the spirit and principles of the constitution; and that although factions may unhappily divide and distress a country, a chief magistrate ought to pursue the union of his fellow-citizens, and the good of the state independently of all parties. Believing that under a government based on the moral feelings and moral power of the people, a just and impartial administration will ensure the best and most firm support, I must rest my claim to public approbation on the integrity of my course, and the good sence and justice of my fellow citizens. Animated by these views, I do in the sincerity of my heart, invite a cordial and united effort for the good of our common country.

The late period at which I came into office, must be my apology for omitting to bring to your notice many subjects proper for your consideration. Such omission will be readily supplied by the superior wisdom of the legislature. I will proceed however, to mention some of those measures which have occurred to me as worthy your attention. When I commenced my official duties, there were on hand twelve hundred muskets with accoutrements, &c. part of which, pursuant to the authority vested in me by law, I have delivered to several independent companies; taking bond and security for their preservation and return; limiting the number to fifty for each company. Whether the law which confines the distribution to the independent companies should not be changed so as to furnish all, without distinction, I submit to your better judgment. It is truly gratifying to witness the military pride which pervades the militia of Kentucky; and whether we ought to rely entirely upon the supply of arms expected from the general government, or provide an additional quantity by purchase or otherwise, you will determine. I feel bound, however, to state my decided opinion in favor of having the militia well armed. Arms, produce discipline; inspire a spirit of manly independence; give the people confidence in their strength, and prepare them for resistance to oppression. Many look to the military peace establishment of the United States as a school for discipline; but it is believed a small army divided and dispersed along our extensive frontier, cannot furnish such a field for the acquisition of military knowledge as ought to relax our attention to the militia, justly styled the bulwark of every free state. This view is strengthened by the notoriety of the fact, that the familiar and dexterous use of arms among our citizens, was severely felt by the British forces during the late war. It will be proper to make our militia law conformable to the act of Congress past at the last session, providing for the appointment of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and one major to each regiment, instead of a lieutenant colonel and two majors. Of the necessity of other changes in our militia system, you are from your own observation and experience better able to determine.

I presume you will agree with me that nothing in this government, whose firmest rock is public sentiment, is more worthy of your attention than the promotion of education, not only by endowing colleges or universities upon a liberal plan, but by diffusing through the country seminaries and schools for the education of all classes of the community: making them free to all poor children, and the children of poor persons. At an early period there was granted to each county in the state six thousand acres of land for the establishment and support of schools; this has been productive of some good, but the fund has proved inadequate to meet the enlightened and liberal views of the legislature. It is essentially necessary that schools should be more diffused to suit the convenience of the people. It is believed there are funds within our reach, which in a few years would enable us to establish through the state a system

of education which would be attended with incalculable advantages. Knowledge and virtue are every where the surest basis of public happiness; the strongest barriers against oppression; a powerful check to mal-administration, by rendering it necessary for those in power to secure not the blind, but the enlightened confidence of the people. Every child born in the state should be considered a child of the republic, and educated at the public expence, where the parents are unable to do it. Such a system will not only improve the minds and morals of our youth, and thereby render our free institutions more durable, but by thus diffusing the benefits of government throughout the body politic, it will be strengthened in the affections of the people. They will be bound to it by new ties; and more permanency, as well as a more settled character will be given to our population. To effectuate objects so valuable and desirable, I recommend an enquiry into the titles of lands stricken off to the state and forfeited; a revision of the law of escheat, and for the appointment of escheators, and that such lands with a tax on banks and such corporations, as from their nature are proper subjects of taxation, and such part of the dividends on the bank stock of the state as can be spared without materially increasing the public burdens, may be appropriated for the purpose of establishing an extensive and convenient system of education. I have gone into the subject of arming our militia and educating our youth from a conviction that a people who understand their rights, and have arms to defend them, cannot be enslaved.

The state of our judiciary must ever be a subject of primary importance, and regarded with deep interest by every citizen. Upon the judiciary, every man essentially depends for the preservation and enjoyment of his life, liberty, property and reputation. It is among the first and highest obligations of government to have the laws faithfully executed, and justice ably and impartially administered to the people, without unreasonable expence or delay. To secure these blessings, is the leading motive of mankind, to submit to the restraints and burdens of civil government. Such general and special provisions as are best calculated to remedy the defects and inconvenience in the administration of justice, demand the prompt and efficient attention of the legislature. I had strong doubts of the expediency of the change in our circuit court system, made at the last session, nor have those doubts been removed; but as it has received the sanction of a majority of the representatives of the people, it would seem to me proper to give the system a fair experiment. Frequent changes are unsafe, and generally injurious to the public. A considerable degree of stability in the institutions and course of government, is necessary to secure confidence and respect. Instead, therefore, of making any material alteration, I would recommend the adoption of such amendments and regulations as will best remedy its defects.

In proportion as this republican government is precious to every man who loves his neighbor and delights in the freedom and and happiness of his fellow beings, should be his vigilance to check all practices calculated to destroy its purity or change its character. To furnish the strongest motives to men, to deserve well of their country, and to make public office and station the reward of qualifications and integrity, would seem to me congenial with the spirit and character of such a government. A practice which tends to place merit without wealth in the state, and to enable the rich to monopolize the offices of government, has at least an aristocratic tendency, and demands severe reprehension. I therefore recommend to the legislature a revision of the laws against selling offices, and the enaction of such provisions and penalties as are best calculated to suppress the mischief which seems of late to be encreasing.

The Penitentiary demands some notice—It is necessary to repair and enlarge the building and the nature and variety of the duties are such that the keeper cannot give to the whole the requisite attention. Besides the consideration that the business is too arduous for one man to superintend a charge in the management of its concerns seems to me necessary and proper to secure that accountability which ought to characterize every branch of our political economy. It appears to me proper to make it the duty of the keeper to purchase the raw materials, and deliver over the articles manufactured to an agent to be employed by the government to receive, sell and account for them. These suggestions do not proceed from a distrust of the fidelity or diligence of the keeper. He is, I believe, faithful and well qualified for the office.

The removal of obstructions in our smaller navigable streams, and a co-operation with our sister states bordering on the Ohio for the improvement of the navigation of that river are subjects for your consideration. I have, I confess, brought them into view, without having matured any plan to lay before you and therefore rely on your better judgment and information to devise the means best adapted to the objcts.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the third section of the first article of the constitution of the United States I have filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of our late senator, the hon. William T. Barry, by the appointment of Martin D. Hardin, Esq. after receiving from that gentleman an assurance that if appointed, he would proceed immediately to the seat of the general government. The necessity of having this state fully represented in the senate of the union, until this vacancy could be filled, by your appointment imposed upon me the duty of exercising this power. Having, I trust, performed my duty in this respect, the power and duty of making a choice is now by the constitution devolved upon the legislature.

I cannot close this communication without congratulating you and our constituents upon the health, happiness and plenty for which our state is distinguished. No people have more reason than ourselves to acknowledge with pious gratitude their dependence on a Supreme Ruler of nations. Our history furnishes throughout the most signal and almost miraculous proofs of a providential agency in our affairs. God in the abundance of his goodness, has watched over and preserved us in all the trials through which we have passed. —Instead of suffering us to become the slaves of a tyrant, he has re-established in our land, man's dominion over himself, and every assemblage of the representatives of the people furnishes another demonstration, that this great republican experiment will be successful. In Him then let us put our trust, the only true and legitimate sovereign whom man should worship and adore—with sincere and grateful hearts, let us supplicate a continuance of his blessings—and with a firm reliance on him. I am ready to proceed with you to perform the task assigned us by our constituents.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, Nov 23.

By the Fair American, arrived this morning from St, Thomas, we have received the following important news. Late accounts from the Spanish Maine, received at St. Thomas, represent the operations of the Patriot forces successful in every rencontre; they had captured the city of Carraccas and Laguyra, and carried their arms as far to leeward as Porto Cavello, of which they are in possession, from Oronoke down.

THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN SOCIETY

Will present, on Monday evening next, a play, in five acts, called

LOVERS VOWS.

To which will be added, a farce, in two acts, called

KILLING NO MURDER.

EXCELLENT MUSIC HAS BEEN PROVIDED.

Doors to open at half past five, and performance to commence at half past six o'clock.

Tickets to be had at Mr. James Kennerly's store and at the Post-Office, on the day preceding, and at the bar of the Theatre on the evening of performance —Price one dollar—children half price.

St. Louis, December 27, 1816.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers offer for sale cheap, either wholesale or retail, for cash or peltries, at the store formerly kept by P, Lee,

A Fresh Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blankets 2½ 3 & 3½ point
Rose do.
White yellow and red Flannels
Flushings
Coatings
Blue cloths for the Indian trade
Course, fine and super cloth
Cassimeres
Tatinets
Velvets
Velveteens
Marseilles
Chambrays
Plaids
Domestics
Dimities
India Muslins
India Calicoes
Blue Kermilchers and romal Handkfs.
French sheeting linen
Irish do.
Long Cloths
Shirting
Calicoes
Furniture chintz
Madras Handkfs
Shawls from 4 4 to 8 4
Cotton worsted & silk Hosiery
Ginghams
Jaconet & Cambric muslins
Linen do.
Jaconet cravats
Black & colored silk Hdkfs.
Flag and Bandanas do.
Plain & figured Levantine do do
Florences and Gauzes
White, pink & black crapes
Kid, silk and beaver gloves
Levantine, serge damask & thull lace Shawls
Lace, capes and spencers
Silk Buttons
do. Cords and Chenilles
Black and coloured feathers
Ribbons
Silk Shoes
Morocco and Leather do.
Men's do.

Also a Handsome assortment of Hardware and Jewellery.

Jn. B. Herpin & Son.

St. Louis, Dec. 28, 1816. 30-tf

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

County of St. Charles.

TAKEN UP by Henry Robinson, living in lower Cuivre township, county aforesaid an iron gray stud colt, two years old last spring, the right fore foot white, and some white in the forehead, no brands perceivable; valued at five dollars by William Tarbe and William V. Burklee,—Before me this 26th day of October, 1816

Benj. Emmons J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is a transcript the original of which is recorded in my office.

Wm. Christy Jr.c.c.c cty.st. c.

St. Charles, Dec. 21, 1816.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Buller, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

NOTICE.

Any person or persons who will cut or carry away, any wood or timber or any thing else from off my land or plantation (situated in the county of St. Louis, joining the ferry opposite to the town of St. Charles and bounded on the west by the land of Mr. Chartran and on the east by the land of Mr. Morrison, and fronting on the river Missouri) shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Mr. Dufrene who lives on my said plantation has a particular charge to bring all trespassers to justice.

James Mackay.

St. Louis, Dec 24th, 1816 3t-30

Notice

Is hereby given to Mirale Hays daughter and heir of William Hays of St. Charles county deceased, and James Davis and Jemima his wife, which said Jemima is also daughter and heir of said Hays deceased, that at the next term of the circuit court, in and for the county of St. Charles, on the fourth Monday of April next, application will be made, for the partition of two certain tracts of land lately belonging to said Hays in the county of St. Charles aforesaid; one containing 600 arpens of land surveyed for one Philip Miller; the other containing 400 arpens, part of the tract of 1000 arpens surveyed for said Hays in pursuance of the law of this territory for the partition of lands.

Wm. Hays and others.

By E. Hempstead their Attorney.

St. Louis Dec. 28. 30 4w

Notice

Is hereby given to John Crump, George Crump, Daniel Crump, Samuel Williams and Nancy his wife, John Williams and Betsey his wife, and Joseph Crump which said John, George, Daniel, Nancy, Betsey, Joseph, with Louisa Stewart, wife of John Stewart, and Mary M'Quitty wife of Andrew M'Quitty, are the heirs of George Crump, formerly of the county of St. Louis deceased, that at the next term of the circuit court in and for the county of St. Louis on the 4th Monday of May next, application will be made for the partition of a certain tract of 200 arpens of land in the county of St. Louis, formerly the property of said George Crump deceased, bounded on the north by the lands of John Ward, on the west by lands of Stephen and Hawly Lanham, on the south by lands of William Brown and Thomas Cunningham, on the east by lands of Judith Cordell and James Kinkaid in pursuance of the law of this territory, for the partition of lands.

Andrew M'Quitty and wife,

By E. Hempstead his Attorney.

St. Louis, Dec. 28. 30-4w

Ten Dollars Reward.

Lost about four weeks ago, between my house and the bridge, leading to Mr Soulard's, Two new three point Blankets, two Buffalo Robes, one of them nearly new; and a great coat of bear skin cloth about half worn. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the aforesaid property to me.

Robert Buchanan.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 3t

Wanted.

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

I will give a generous price for a female servant who is a good cook, washer and ironer, or I will give the highest wages for such a character.

Jos. Charless.

Dec. 28.

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, December 28.

Mr. Douglass District Paymaster returned to this place from Cincinnati a few days ago, where he waited in vain (until the 12th inst.) for the money promised to be sent there for him to pay the militia and rangers of this territory.

Persons in this territory entertain the opinion that Mr. Brent has been the principal cause of the detention of the pay of the unfortunate rangers and militia.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,

Please to inform me how many days the Legislature has been in session? how many hours they sat each day? and also a schedule of all the business done since they met? By answering the above questions you will oblige *A Freeholder.*

As we continue publishing the Journals of the House of Representatives, Mr. "Freeholder" will be gratified with answers by a weekly reference to this paper. Ed.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 23d has a narrative of the hostile conduct of the Spanish authorities to the U. States by sea and land, during and since the late war. The principl facts we shall give some other day. Spain has done enough to justify us going to war with her. if policy allowed it—and more of her treachery will soon appear.

Missouri Legislature.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 5.

On motion of Mr. Dawson,

Was ordered to be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon messrs Dawson and Hogan were appointed that committee and the legislative council were acquainted therewith.

Mr Lane from the committee to whom was referred the examination of the several laws respecting sheriffs and their duties, reported

That they had duly examined said laws, and were of opinion that no amendments were necessary, which report being read was ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. Speaker,

The legislative council have this day appointed Messrs Emmons and Bougie a committee to examine the law of this territory concerning strays see what alterations, (if any) are to be made with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr Cook from the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of forwarding to the president and Congress some resolutions on the subject of the land claims in this territory and post routs &c. reported the following.

A resolution praying a post rout from Potosi to the county of Lawrence, so as to pass through Murphys settlement and the village of St. Michael.

A resolution respecting the sales of the public lands in this territory,

Also a resolution respecting prompt payment to the rangers and militia of this territory for services rendered.

Also a resolution respecting land claims rejected, and extending the time for recording land claims, for opening two other land offices, and for extending the right of pre-emption in this territory.

Which resolutions being twice read were declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

When on motion of Mr Harris,

Ordered that said resolutions be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day to-morrow.

Friday, Dec. 6.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Another member viz, Joseph Hardin from the county of Lawrence appeared produced his credentials as also his certificate of having taken the oaths of office and took his seat,

Mr. Lane from the joint committee appointed to examine the joint rules and regulations of this house reported, that they had duly examined the joint rules and found no amendment necessary, but that they had agreed to report the following as a 44th rule for the government of this house, to wit.

The speaker laid before the house the petition of John W Thompson sheriff of St. Louis county, praying to be relealed from the fine of twenty per cent imposed on him by law, for having failed to pay into the territorial treasury the full amount of taxes due from said county on the first monday of the present month, as required by the laws of the territory.

Which petition was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr Moore,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to revise so much of a law of this territory entitled 'an act for the prevention of vice and immorality as relates to dueling.

On motion of Mr. M'Arthur,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to draft a memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying that the organic law of this territory may be so altered as to allow all free white male citizens of the United States above the age of 21 years, who have resided in said territory twelve months next preceding an election to have the right of suffrage therein.

On motion of Mr. M'Dermit

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to enquire into what amendments (if any) ought to be made in the act directing the probate of wills and the descent of intestates real estates and the distribution of their personal estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned and an act supplementary thereto, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hogan presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Arkansas, praying a division of said county.

On motion of Mr. Lane,

The engrossed resolutions respecting the payment of the rangers and militia was taken up and read a third time in order for its final passage,

And on the question shall the resolution pass it passed unanimously in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be 'a resolution respecting the payment of the rangers and militia of the territory of Missouri.'

The resolutions respecting land claims rejected and extending the time for recording land claims, for opening other land offices, and for extending the right of pre-emption were taken up and read, the third time and passed.

Ordered that the title of said resolutions be 'resolutions respecting land claims rejected, and extending the time for recording land claims, for opening other land offices and for extending the right of pre-emption to the territory of Missouri.'

Mr. Honey from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the Directors of the Bank of Missouri, praying an act for incorporation, reported a bill for that purpose.

On motion of Mr, M'Arthur,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to bring in a bill to encourage the killing of Wolves and Panthers.

Power of Inward Feelings.

'Tis strange, yet true, that according to our feelings we behold external objects by a kind of wonderful sympathy; it seems as if inanimate nature participated in our joys and griefs; when we are pleased. we think as Milton says, that the earth gives signs of gratulation.

But when black Melancholy sits within our souls,

" She round us throws
A death like silence and a dread repose;
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower and darkens every green,
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breaths a browner horror o'er the woods."

Women are not only formed for retirement, but they know how to yield to circumstances with more grace, to submit to adversity with more composure than their turbulent coadjutors. Women are timid, yet they resist despair; they shun all active contest, but their fortitude, though passive, is steady. Sudden danger appals them; but sufferings, privation, disappointments, sorrow—women can bear all these, and even display greatness of mind in bearing them, whilst men frequently sink under such calamities.

Discretion, has large and extended views, and like a well formed eye, commands a whole horizon; cunning is a kind of short-sightedness, that discovers the minutest objects, which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance.

The indefatigable Kotzebue has produced another play at Berlin, called the Cottage of the Alps. The French and German papers speak favorably of it.

In the year 1811, in the Russian empire, we are told there were 200,645 marriages; 1,228,077 births; and only 838,822 deaths—Amongst the latter, it is stated there were two persons aged 130, and two aged 150 years.

Population of the World.

Europe, as it is supposed, contains 180,000,000 souls; Asia, including Australasia and Polynesia, 500,000,000; Africa, 50,000,000; and America, 35,000,000, Total 765,000,000.

GENERAL BERNARD,

Late a lieutenant general in the French army, is now in this city, and we understand has accepted an appointment in the engineer department of the army. We remember the testimonials of his distinguished merit which were before congress during the last session. In Europe, general B. is acknowledged to be one of the most distinguished engineers of the age, a man of profound learning in most branches of natural philosophy, possessing great firmness of mind and simplicity of manners. In all the late campaigns under Napoleon, he was attached to the military cabinet of the emperor —Gen. Bernard is the first foreign officer who has been admitted into the military service of the United States He declined, it has been stated, very flattering overtures from some of the European sovereigns, and tendered his services to our government, and congress appreciating the value of his talents, to our military youth, passed a special act for his admission. [National Intel.

BALTIMORE NOV. 21.

The statement made in several letters from Amsterdam, that Marshal Soult had taken passage in the Rolla from that port for Baltimore, and that his lady was soon to follow him, is believed to be incorrect. The Rolla has arrived, and General Brayer, not Marshal Soult came in her; at least, no person here at least, so far as we have understood, recognises the Marshal.

LOUISVILLE, NOV. 11.

State of Indiana.

On Monday the 4th inst. the legislature of Indiana met at Corydon, when Col. Paul was appointed President of the senate pro. tem. and G. R. C. Sullivan, clerk; Judge Blackford was chosen speaker of the house of representatives, John Ross, clerk, and A. R. Massey, assistant clerk. On Wednesday, Colonel Robert A. New was appointed by the legislature secretary of state: On thursday, J. Jennings Esq. took the oath of office as governor, and C. Harrison, Esq. as lieutenant governor of the state of Indiana, for the ensuing three years. Judge Taylor and Col. Noble, are elected to represent the state in the senate of the United States.

We have been favored by the honorable secretary with a copy of the executive communication, but from its length, are prevented from any thing more at this time, than sketching some of the most prominent points of this highly judicious and excellent state paper. The revision of the laws; incorporation of the existing banks or state banks, if desirable to them; a loan of money, in aid of the revenue and in case of taxation, with some efficient measures in regard to the escape and wrongful seizure of people of color.

SPAIN

We learn from Madrid, that the merchants of Cadiz have made a present of a thousand ounces of gold to the queen, and a similar one to her sistor. They wished also to defray the expences of her majesty's journey as far as Toledo.

Ferdinand, on the arrival of his wife at Madrid, issued a decree of general amnesty and pardon for all OFFENDERS—*except to those who had devoted themselves to place the ingrate in the power to pardon.* None of the "patriots" were included in it.

What fools were they to fight the battles of such a thing!

General Post Office,
Nov. 16, 1816.

The several Postmasters are hereby required, whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post Office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof: and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burthened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

R. J. MEIGS, Junr.
Postmaster General.

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 3-4 to 11-4
Superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do. Cassimers and Cords,
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentleman's worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Calicoes assorted
Bombazettes
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Blind and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collars,

They have always on hand,
CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg.

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Will give the highest price in cash for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816. 91tf

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Coarse and fine Cloths } *assorted*
Cassimeres } *colors.*
Coatings }
Blankets
DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29 4t

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29 tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets. } Assorted Colors.
Super, super cloths, &
Cassimeres. } assorted colors.
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress
Figured and } GAUZE.
Paris Nett }
Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15t 20-tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

A STRAY.

Taken up in by John W. Hopkins in Breton township, county of Washington county, a BROWN MARE, fourteen hands three inches high, with a small star and snip, no brand perceivable. Appraised to forty five dollars by Wm. Harrison and John McIlvain, under oath before me this 24th day of September, 1816.

J. Austin, J. P.

Recorded bearing date the 25th of September, 1816. A Copy,

John Brickey, CLK. C. C. W. C

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit.
A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet where on he lives.
A house and lot, 30 by 60 feet on Main street.
7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

SMITH & SPICER

Will be particularly obliged to every person who has accounts open with them, to make settlement as soon as possible. Their counting room is removed to a house annexed to Mr Hugh Davis's, St Louis Hotel, Churchstree

THEY HAVE ON HAND UNSOLD

3 Bales 2 1-2 and 3 point Blankets,
10 tons castings, Holland Gin,

and a few other articles, which they will sell low.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND

A Few Lots of Goods,

St. Louis, October 26. 21-tf

Samuel Perry & Co.

Have Just Received from Philadelphia,

AND OFFER FOR SALE

At their Store in Mine a Breton,

A Handsome and General Assortment of

WOOLLENS,
Domestic, English and French
Fancy Goods,
Saddlery, Hardware, and Groceries.

December 7. 27-tf

SALT

By the barrel or bushel, for sale by

J. Clemens, jr. & Co.

St. Louis, October 12th, 1816. 61tf

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief & cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera-morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S
Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures Grand Re-torative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates' the immoderate use of tea. the unskilful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deteases peculiar to the females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars)—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chillbains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain prevestive and cure for the fever and ague, nc

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite some times bad, at other times voracious, loosenessdisagreeable breaths, hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning cold sweat, palsy epileptic fits, &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms, none are equal in effect to Dr Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety

D. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilous and Maligant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague & fever, cholic pains, Flatulencies indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints stranguary Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout & Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT
ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr. T W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne No 85 north Front street——Adam Vance No 76 Christian street——Wm Julian No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Shough No 181 Noble st.——David Fisher, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Hoff No 355 Callowhill street H L. Broslasky. No 82 south Sixth street John shreeves Jr No 63 Coates street James Hamil-N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burben No 529 south Front street, Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth, Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge, James Benson Northampton township Burlington county. N J. Wm Hollingshead Mullico Hill Gloucester county N J. Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county, John smith No 368 north Second street, Christopher Desher Upper Dublin township Pa. M. Kratt Morrisville Pa. Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county, George Ingles U. S. Arsenal, Hector David Germantown' James Hosier Nantucket.

November 30, 1816. 26-1

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JANUARY 4, 1817. [No. 431.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

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AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 4, 1816.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress the following Message by Mr. Todd, his secretary:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives;

In reviewing the present state of our country, our attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by particular seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threaten scarcity in particular districts. Such, however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and of products within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And as far as an economy of consumption, more than usual may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence for what is far more than a compensation in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the U. States with Great Britain, in a general invigoration of its industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandise, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause in its present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not however, be viewed by Congress, without a recollection that manufacturing establishments if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive after the causes shall have ceased; and that in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur in which a dependence on foreign sources, for indispensable supplies, may be among the most serious embarrassments.

The depressed state of our navigation is to be ascribed in a material degree, to its exclusion from the colonial ports of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that exclusion.

Previous to the late convention at London, between the U. States and G. Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies, subject as before to the respective regulations of the parties. The British government enforcing new regulations which prohibit a trade between its colonies and the United States in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly; and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competition over the American, in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the circuitous voyages enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the other.

The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity; applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches: but it is ascertained that the British Cabinet declines all negociation on the subject; with a disavowal however, of any disposition to view in an unfriendly light, whatever countervailing regulations the U. States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the legislature will decide on the course, which under these circumstances, is prescribed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations, and to the just interests of the U. States.

I have the satisfaction to state generally, that we remain in amity with foreign powers.

An occurrence has indeed taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, which if sanctioned by the Spanish government, may make an exception as to that power. According to the report of our naval commander on that station, one of our public armed vessels was attacked by an overpowering force, under a spanish commander, and the American flag, with the officers and crew, insulted in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This has been demanded. In the mean time, a frigate and smaller vessels of war have been ordered into that Gulf, for the protection of our commerce. It would be improper to omit, that the representative of his Catholic Majesty in the U. States, lost no time in giving the strongest assurances, that no hostile order could have emanated from his government, and that it will be as ready to do, as to expect, whatever the nature of the case, and the friendly relations of the two countries, shall be found to require.

The posture of our affairs with Algiers at the present moment is not known. The Dey drawing pretexts from circumstances, for which the U. States were not answerable, addressed a letter to this government, declaring the treaty last concluded with him, to have been annulled by our violation of it; and presenting as the alternative war, or a renewal of the former treaty, which stipulated among other things, an annual tribute. The answer, with an explicit declaration that the United States preferred war to tribute, required his recognition and observance of the treaty last made, which abolishes tribute, and the slavery of our captured citizens. The result of the answer has not been received. Should he renew his warfare on our commerce, we rely on the protection it will find in our naval force actually in the Mediterranean.

With the other Barbary states our affairs have undergone no change.

The Indian tribes within our limits appear also disposed to remain at peace.—From several of them purchases of lands have been made, particularly favorable to the wishes and security of our frontier settlements, as well as to the general interests of the nation. In some instances the titles, though not supported by due proof, and clashing those of one tribe with the claims of another, have been extinguished by double purchases: the benevolent policy of the U. States preferring the augmented expense, to the hazard of doing injustice, or to the enforcement of justice against a feeble and untutored people, by means involving or threatening an effusion of blood. I am happy to add, that the tranquillity which has been restored among the tribes themselves, as well as between them and our own population, will favor the resumption of the work of civilization, which had made an encouraging progress among some tribes; and that the facility is increasing for extending that divided and individual ownership, which exists now in moveable property only, to the soil itself; and of thus establishing in the culture and improvement of it, the true foundation for a transit from the habits of the savage, to the arts and comforts of social life.

As a subject of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must again earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress, a reorganization of the Militia, on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more and less adapted to military services. An efficient militia is authorised and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and an organization can be better calculated to give to it its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provisions has yet been made for the uniformity of weights and measures also contemplated by the constitution. The great utility of a standard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficiently obvious. It led the government at an early stage to preparatory steps for introducing it; and a completion of the work will be a just title to the public gratitude.

The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a university within this district on a scale, and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it to the favorable consideration of Congress: And I particularly invite again their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, & where necessary of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences having taken place which shew that the statutory provisions for the dispensation of criminal justice are deficient in relation both to places and to persons, under the exclusive cognizance of the national authority, an amendment of the law embracing such cases, will merit the earliest attention of the legislature. It will be a reasonable occasion also for inquiring how far legislative interposition may be further requisite in providing penalties for offences designated in the constitution or in the statutes and to which either no penalties are annexed, or none with sufficient certainty. And I submit to the wisdom of Congress whether a more enlarged revisal of the criminal code be not expedient for the purpose of mitigating in certain cases, penalties which were adopted into it antecedent to experiments and examples, which justify and recommend a more lenient policy.

The U. States having been the first to abolish within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the importation of slaves, & by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic, cannot but be gratified at the progress made by concurrent efforts of other nations, towards a general suppression of so great an evil. They must feel at the same time the greater solicitude to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations. With that view the interposition of Congress appears to be required by the violations and evasions, which it is suggested, are chargeable on unworthy citizens, who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags, and with foreign ports; and by colusive importations of slaves into the U. S. through adjoining ports & territories. I present the subject to Congress with a full assurance of their disposition to apply all the remedy which can be afforded by an amendment of the law. The regulations which were intended to guard against abuses of a kindred character, in the trade between the several states, ought also to be rendered more effectual for their humane object.

To these recommendations I add, for the consideration of Congress, the expediency of a remodification of the judiciary establishment, and of an additional department, in the executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the accruing business which necessarily swells the duties of the federal courts; and by the great and widening space, within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the supreme court a relief from itinerary fatigues incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have attained, as with the researches and preparations which are due to their stations, and to the judicial reputation of their country. And considerations equally cogent require a more convenient organization of the subordinate tribunals, which may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expense of the judges.

The extent and variety of executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country and its growing population, call for an additional department to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any department.

The course of experience recommends, as another improvement in the executive establishment, that the provision for the station of attorney general, whose residence at the seat of government, official connections with it, and management of the public business before the judiciary, preclude an extensive participation in professional emoluments, be made more adequate to his services and his relinquishments; and that, with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper depository of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provision, the usual appurtenances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, that even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that, under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguishment of the public debt. It has been estimated that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury, including the balance at the commencement of the year, and excluding the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty seven millions of dollars; that during the same year, the actual payments at the treasury including the payment of the arrearages of the war department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess, beyond the annual appropriations will amount to about the sum of thirty eight millions of dollars; and that consequently, at the close of the year, there will be a surplus in the treasury, of about the sum of nine millions of dollars.

The operations of the treasury continue to be obstructed by difficulties arising from the condition of the national currency; but they have nevertheless, been effectual to a beneficial extent, in the reduction of the public debt and the establishment of the public credit. The floating debt of treasury notes and temporary loans will soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of debts incurred during the wars of 1776 and 1812 has been estimated with reference to the first of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions. The ordinary annual expenses of the government, for the maintainance of all its institutions, civil, military and naval, have been estimated at a sum less than twenty millions of dollars. And the permanent revenue, to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty five millions of dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject it is obvious that there is only wanting to the fiscal prosperity of the government, the restoration of an uniform medium of exchange. The resources and the faith of the nation, displayed in the system which congress has established, ensure respect and confidence at home and abroad. The local accumulations of the revenue have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the states; and it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect throughout the union. But for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit, and use wherever it may circulate. The constitution has entrusted congress, exclusively with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description, and that the measures which were taken during the last session in execution of the power, give every promise of success. The Bank of the United States has been organised under auspices the most favorable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to those measures.

For a more enlarged view of the public finances, with a view of the measures pursued by the Treasury Department, previous to the resignation of the late secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that officer. Congress will perceive in it ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests; and will do justice to the distinguished ability and successful exertions with which the duties of the department were executed during a period remarkable for its difficulties and its peculiar perplexities.

The period of my retiring from the public service being at little distance, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow citizens my deep sense of the continued confidence and kind support which I have received from them. My grateful

Samuel Perry & Co.

Have Just Received from Philadelphia,

AND OFFER FOR SALE

At their Store in Mine a Breton,

A Handsome and General Assortment of

WOOLLENS,

Domestic, English and French

Fancy Goods,

Saddlery, Hardware, and Groceries.

December 7. 27-tf

SALT

By the barrel or bushel, for sale by

J. Clemens, jr. & Co.

St. Louis, October 12th, 1816. 6tf

BLANK CHECK BOOKS, 417
And Executions, for sale at this office.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Monday December 2.

Mr. Varnum offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal a law passed at the last Session of congress, entitled "An act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the senate and house of representatives and the delegates from territories," and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 5.

A great number of private petitions were presented, and variously referred.

The Speaker presented sundry documents, transmitted to him by Rufus Easton of Missouri territory, in relation to the election and return of John Scott as the delegate to this house from the territory of Missouri; which were referred to the committee of elections.

Extract of a letter from Major John Scott, dated Washington City, December 4th, 1816.

"I arrived here on Monday 10 o'clock and took my seat on the first day of the session without opposition. On Tuesday 12 o'clock the President communicated by his secretary his message which is very much admired here, and no doubt will meet your approbation, I herewith send you a copy for publication.

This morning I attended at the pay master generals office, and received the pleasing information that arrangements had been, and should be made immediately for the payment of all the rangers and militia in our territory—There are however, some companies where muster rolls has not been properly made out, or properly returned, and to such no payments will be made, until those requisites are complied with, you will do well to name it in your paper. Fifty thousand dollars has already been remitted, with authority to draw for sixty thousand more, and Major Douglass informed me that one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars with what he had on hand, would meet all the claims that had been properly made out, this will leave a defecit of three thousand dollars, to which I will attend immediately.

The compensation law is now on the carpet, and there is a strong competition between the two houses, which shall have the honor of moving its repeal and both have actually took it up The result you shall be made known to you, as soon as disposed of."

Huntsville, Oct. 8, 1816.

All white men settling on Cherokee lands, and who have not a written permit from the Agent of the nation, are hereby ordered to drive off their stock within twenty days, and remove themselves and families within thirty days after the date of this All individuals not attending to this notification, and those who may be found hereafter trespassing on the Cherokee territory, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law, and their stock forfeited to the public.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Major General Com'g.

From the Boston Patriot.

Letter of Omar, Bashaw of Algiers.

There has been circulated in France in manuscript, a letter from the Dey of Algiers, in answer to Lord Exmouth's proposals. The following is a literal translation of it. Our correspondent guarantees its faithfulness, though he does not vouch for the authenticity of the original. He adds, that if the letter is genuine, it is undoubtedly the performance of one of those French engineers in the service of the Dey.

LETTER

From the Dey of Algiers to the British Admiral Lord Exmouth.

I have read the letter thou hast sent me this morning. It has been delivered to me by thy officer. I have communicated it to the bearded men of my Divan. They have advised me to write thee thus:

At the audience I gave thee the last time thou wast in my seas, thou didst tell me that thy king had grown old and crazy. I find now that thou hast spoken the truth. None but a madman could have given thee the orders thou art charged with.

For almost three hundred years, Algiers has been at peace with England. Some slight disputes have occurred, but they were speedily made up, because each of us minded only his own business. But thy present king has taken it into his crazy head to renounce rights which we have exercised for 300 years, but he offers not to renounce any of his. This is not fair—it is unjust; treaties must be reciprocal, or they are built on a bill of sand. I will engage to do every thing thou askest from me, if thou wilt engage that thy king will do the same. I will execute with my right hand, and receive in my left thy promise, that thy king will perform the like. I will answer thy proposals one by one.

Thou threatenest me with revenge for Christian blood, which was spilt at Bona. I have not commanded that massacre, and I am ready to punish its perpetrators. But thy king must promise me to punish the Englishmen who last year spilt the christian blood in the bagnio [prison] of Dartmoor. At Bona, Musselmen killed Christians. At Dartmoor, Christians killed Christians. My governor of Bona killed my enemies, who had come there under the cover of the English flag. Captain Shortland murdered the Americans, with whom thy king had made peace three months before. His crime is more horrid. But to prove to thee my love of justice, I will give thee with my right hand the governor of Bona, and the men who acted under his orders, and thou must put into my left, Captain Shortland and his men. Thy king will be a gainer in the bargain, for he will deliver his kingdom from the greatest monsters that ever infested the earth.

Thy king requests me not to make slaves of Christians. How dare he ask from me, what he himself refused to grant to the americans? I am well informed that during the late wars with France, he kept in slavery several thousand Americans, with whom he was then at peace, compelled them to fight on board his ships, had them bastinadoed if they refused to war against their christian brethren, starved them in prison, and at last had them shot down like rabbits. I am well informed that he refused to promise in his late treaty with the Americans to abstain from such cruelties. I know too that for ten years he refused to exchange the French prisoners, and obliged thousands of them by starvation and ill-treatment to enlist under his flag. The Deys of Algiers have never made slaves but of those against whom they had declared war; their slaves were as well fed as the Musselmen; never has one been put cruelly to death, never has one been forced to fight against his christian brethren. The request of thy king shall be granted; the christians, whom the fortune of war may bring into my hands, shall be treated and exchanged as prisoners of war. But thy king must promise me the same; he must solemnly engage not to take American sailors from their ships and to feed and treat his prisoners well; but above all, he must swear that he will not refuse their exchange under frivolous, pretexts, and that he will not suffer them to be starved or murdered in his bagnios (prisons.)—This will be a bitter pill to swallow for the king, for I am told, that his Viziers (ministers) have made him believe, that the existence of his throne depends on these unjust proceedings; but I will have the like for the like. Treaties must be reciprocal, or they are built on a bill of sand.

Thy king requires me to refund him the tribute I have received this year from christian kings for the free navigation of my seas. Has not he, a christian king exacted tribute from his christian brethren for the free navigation of the ocean? Did he not in the year 1808, compel neutral ships to call in his harbors and to pay him tribute? Has he not sold them at a high price, his passports (license) [illegible] under the pretext of maritime laws, which never had any existence but in the brains of his Cadis, (judges) robbed all nations of millions of property? Has he not declared all Europe and America in a state of blockade? Has he not confiscated the neutral ships trading to those countries and sold their cargoes? Has he not been enabled, with that money, to carry on his wars against France? If thou canst shew me that one of my Rais [captains] has insulted the flag of a nation with whom I was at peace and taken goods or persons from a neutral ship, even knowing that such persons were my enemies, and the goods their property; if thou canst shew me a single instance, I swear to have the Rais empaled in less than half an hour. Can thy king boast of so much justice? Has he ever punished any of his captains for their violation of the neutral flag? Has not thy king, in his first war against the French republic, conceived the cruel design to starve France into submission, by waging war against the aged, the poor, the women and children? Has not the great, the only God punished him for it, by giving him, in seven years, (from 1794 to 1800) five scanty harvests? Did he not, in the year 1808, make war against the sick, by prohibiting the importation into Europe of a very useful medicine, which they call jesuits bark? Has the great the only God not punished him for it, by letting the following year 13,000 of his soldiers miserably perish in the marshes of Holland, for want of that very medicine? If thou canst prove to me that one of our Deys has been guilty of such cruelties, I will spit on his tomb and curse the soil that covers his bones. But as thy king has declared himself my enemy, it is lawful for me to make great profits with him. I will give thee, with my right hand, all the money which for fifty five years the Deys of Algiers have received as tribute from christain powers, and thou must put into my left the whole amount of what thy king, during his whole reign, has robbed his christian brethern. I am confident, that at this rate, thou wilt give me a thousand piastres for every piastre I shall pay to thee.

Thou reproachest me with a want of regard for the wife and daughter of thy consul, because I ordered them to be removed from the country into the town of Algiers. Am I not master of my dominions, and have I not a right to tell foreigners here, where they shall reside? Has not the Divan [parliament] of England empowered thy king to send out of his kingdom at his pleasure every foreign man, woman or child, to remove them from one district to another, and to restrict their residence to particular places?—Was he not authorised twenty years ago by his Divan to have every foreign woman arriving in his kingdom strictly searched, to see whether she carried any arms? An Algerine would prefer to die rather than use such indecencies towards a woman. My Janissaries would not lay their hands on English women, even were they not forbidden to do it. Canst thou say the same of the soldiers of thy king? I am well informed how barbarously they have treated the woman in America, when they surprised their towns, and that an English general promised to his troops to give up to their licentiousness all the women of New Orleans, in case they should take that city by storm. I know too in what a scandalous manner the Sons of thy king behave to their wives. There is as much difference between an Algerine and an Englishman, as there is between the horse and the hog I will make thee a present, you will be a great bargain for me I will give thee with my right hand any of my subjects, who ever insulted a christian woman, and thy king must put into my left all his soldiers and sailors, who have offered violence to christain women. I am sure thou wilt not have one Algerine, and I shall get an army of English slaves.

It has been reported to me, that the viziers of thy king are endeavoring to persuade the European powers that no faith can be put in a treaty signed by me, because I would not fulfill its conditions. Has thy king always performed what he promised in his treaties? How can he keep possession of the Isles of Malta and Gazzo, which he pledged himself to Bonaparte to restore to the Knights of Malta? Can any faith be put in him, who sends assassins to murder his enemies, as he did against Bonaparte? Can any faith be put in him who contrives to make of his people a nation of forgerers and perjurers? Has he not sent ship loads of forged assignats to France? Has he not encouraged his subjects, during four years, from 1808 to 1812, to counterfeit American shipping papers? Has he not permitted them to go to the continent of Europe, with whose powers he was then at war, there to foreswear themselves and to cover their property by false oaths? Thinkest thou that the great, the only God, will leave such crimes unpunished? Is not this the reason that thy king has been stricken with madness, that his vizier was murdered in 1812, and that his kingdom is now perishing in misery and poverty? But if thy king is so just a man as he pretends to be, I have given him an opportunity to prove to the world by accepting my proposals. I ask nothing from him but what he requires from me. It is a reciprocal treaty. It is the like for the like. I shall take care to have this letter communicated to all the powers of Europe, that they may judge which of us is a better lover of justice, whether I or thy King. May the great, the only God, send thee good council. I have done.

Omar, Bashaw of Algiers.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

OGILVIE'S ESSAYS.

From p. 44 to p. 49 of the Supplementary Narrative.

Sketch of an Extraordinary Character.

We know the subject of the following Sketch *well*; and *extraordinary* as it may seem, yet stript of some coloring, we believe it to be *correct*. Mr. M'Allister was certainly one of the greatest men we ever knew; yet free from the ambition of shewing that it seems possible to be conceived.—He had amassed a world of treasure, without the least apparent solicitude to circulate, or to display it. Never shall we forget that most energetic declaration, which so coldly fell from his lips, when entreated to put forth his great talents for the benefit of his species—"I want *energy* (says he) and what is worse I have *not even energy enough to regret my want of it.*" His first interview with Mr. Gallatin at Washington, was one of the most memorable scenes we have ever witnessed. Such wonderful simplicity, and almost *childish* diffidence prevailed in his manners; whilst his *gigantic* genius slept, without exhibiting one proof of his powers.

"The narrator was not induced to visit the western country, solely by curiosity, to contemplate society under an aspect novel and interesting: He wished to devote eighteen months in the solitude of primeval forests,

to the composition of a new series of orations; on a plan more systematic, and with an exertion of his faculties more severe and concentrated.

He had another inducement in selecting the western country for his purpose.

Soon after his arrival in Virginia, he had become acquainted with a man, who had also been born and educated in Scotland, and emigrated to Virginia soon after he had finished his studies in the college of Glasgow.

His name is James M'Allister: He is the son of a weaver in Sterling, and one of a family of ten children.

This man was more remarkable for mental capacity and cultivation; for clearness and depth of thought; for perspicuity and promptitude in the colloquial communication of his ideas; for simplicity of manners; for spotless purity, and innocence of heart; for exemption from the the influence of every vicious and visionary passion; for whatever exalts one man above another, as an intelligent being: He came nearer to the character of a scientific sage, than any human being the narrator has ever known, with the exception of Wm. Ogilvie, professor of humanity, in King's College, Old Aberdeen in Scotland.

Mr. M'Allister had retired to the western country, settled there probably for life, married, and become the father of a family.

In the society and conversation of this extraordinary person, the narrator hoped to find an incentive to the prosecution of the noble enterprise which he had undertaken—He hoped to derive assistance in the developement of the momentous subjects, which he proposed to analyze and illustrate.

Hero bitter was his disappointment! He found him alive, indeed, and neither in bad health nor unprosperous circumstances; but the ghost and shadow of what he might, the narrator adds with pain, *ought* to have been.

He found him, the idolator and vassal of indolence; the breathing and unburied victim of a voluntary and seemingly predestined insignificance and obscurity.

Yes, with one spark of the laudum immensa cupido, young reader! this man as an instructor of youth; as a philosopher; as an orator; as a critic; as a legislator; in any pursuit, profession or sphere, that calls for the display of transcendant genius and ripened wisdom; might have been one of the luminaries of the world, the object of universal and immortal admiration, reverence and love.

The impotence and obscurity of James M'Allister, is the most singular intellectual anomaly; the most perplexing moral phenomenon; the mournful and humiliating evidence of the imperfection of "poor human nature," and the most conclusive evidence of the necessity for the love of wealth, power, popularity or glory, [of some motive distinct from the *mere* power and pleasure of thinking,] to call forth the steady and strenuous exertion of intellectual energy; which the narrator has ever observed, read or heard of.

After spending a week in Lexington, and delivering two of his orations, he visited Bardstown, in the vicinity of which Mr. M'Allister lived, and sometimes, [but rarely as possible] moved.

It was his previous intention to reside a few months in this village; in order to have more convenient and frequent access to Mr. M'Allister's society and conversation.

But upon renewing his intercourse with this motfreless monster of intellect, he sensibly felt the infectious stupefaction of his incurable and seemingly innate lethargy.

As he listened to the cogent, but absorted logic of his cartoons, but soul-chilling eloquence, with which he expatiated on the infinity of fame, present or posthumous—on the difficulties and vexations with which the candidate for literary honors is doomed to struggle, often abortively, & on the nothingness even of the most brilliant and envied and triumphant success: he felt conviction o'er his inmost vitals creeping cold; the flame of enthusiasm,

"With damp and darkness seem'd to strive,
"As if it scarce could keep alive."

Howsoever extravagant what the narrator has said of Mr. M'Allister's intellectual powers may seem to readers to whom his name is mentioned for the first time; he is assured, that he has said nothing which will be thought extravagant, by any of his readers, [their numbers, alas, must be small,] to whom this extraordinary man is personally known; and who have ever witnessed, during an hour of animated converation, the fearless frankness, the transparent sincerity of his soul: whose minds have basked for an hour in the solar brightness of an intellect, that pierced, as if by intuition, and dissipated almost with the evidence of demonstration, every subject on which and through which it shot its penetrating beam.

This ill-fated man is doomed to pass the rest of his life, not where he ought to be, near the centre of the most enlightened circles in Edinburgh, London and Paris; but in the bosom of the western wilderness.

Yet, even there, his *possible* value is inestimable.

Could any popular Kentuckian patriot, [Mr. Clay, for instance, or the narrator's noble minded friends, Hawkins and Chittenden,] draw him from his idolized obscurity, and place him at the head of the college of Lexington, (whose present president would surely vanish at the very sound of his name,) they would give themselves additional claims not only to the confidence and respect of their countrymen, but titles to the gratitude of posterity.

It is afflicting, it is humiliating, to reflect: that whilst the votaries of Mammon ransack the sunless & poison—breathing caverns of the earth; descend even to the ceiling of Pandemonium; venture almost into the jaws of death and hell, to extract gold from the bowels of the earth; patriotism will suffer wisdom to slumber inactively on its surface, and genius to "waste its sweetness on the desert air."

After a few interview, he recoiled with implacable antipathy from this incarnate Genius of the Castle of Indolence, and fled from his society, before he had fastened his spell upon his soul.

The subject of the above quotations from Ogilvie's essays is now an inhabitant of Potosi, the capital of Washington Co. in this Territory, where he enjoys the sylvan scenes of that delightful spot.

Mr. M'Allister is a man who bears his poverty with magnanimity and even joy; his frame of mind is of the Grecian order, desirous to suppress a desire of superfluous things, confining his wants of life within the narrow limits, which frees him from a thousand importunate cares, leaving him so much master of his time as to devote it entirely to his school, which resembles more than any other the school of the ancients; like Pythagoras, his scholars has the greatest reverence for every word he utters, and those who have the pleasure of his conversation are delighted with it. Ed. M. G.

It is a fact we have but recently seen noticed, that the king of one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific ocean, has a son now educating in Connecticut, under the protection of our navy commissioners, who design to send him home, as soon as his education is completed. This youth has served in our navy, was in the battle between the Boxer and the Enterprize, and with the Algerine frigate, and was badly wounded. [Albany Argus.

FRENCH AND BRITISH GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New-York, and is now opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

FANCY & STAPLE GOODS,

of the following description, which he offers for sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at his store next door to Mr. Mathew Kerr's on Main street.

1 Bale of Lyon Skins
1 do red blue and green Coatings
2 do Flannels
1 do Rose Blankets
1 do Duffil do
1 do Fine lady's Cloth
1 do Petitte do
1 do cotton cords
1 do woollen do
5 do assorted cloths
2 do black Bombazetts.
1 do elegant twilled do consisting of brown, black, drab, maroon, grey, pink, orange & scarlet colours.
1 Case Toilet Glasses
1 do red frame do
1 do gilt paper do
1 do glass frame do
1 do Violins.
2 Trunks super 4-4 dress'd and undress'd ging. hams
1 do plate Calicoes
1 do green do
1 do assorted do
1 do Furniture do
3 do assorted Shawls
1 do Quality and shoe Binding
1 do 7-8 pink and blue stripe Ginghams.
Cambrick Muslins, Fancy do
Jaconet do
Book do
Red Bandannas,
Gentlemen's white and colored Cravats
Cotton Sheeting
Madras H'dkfs. &c. &c. &c.
Hardware consisting of
Tetanus Tea Pots
Door Locks
Pad do
Knives and Forks
Razors
Segar Cases, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of SILKS, among which are the following—

Laventines and double Florences (plain and figured)
White and blue Satins,
Striped Silk,
Rich Figured Velvets,
Silk Florentines,
9 8 green Umbrella Silk,
Gauze H'dkfs.
Figured do
White and black Thulle Laces,
Ladies and Gent's. white and black Silk Hose,
Taffeta Silks,
Rich fringed Satin Riobons,
Elegant plaid Lustring do
Velvet do
Variety of silk H'dkfs.
Silk Gloves,
Kid do
Italian Crapes,
Superb long silk Shawls, square do of all sizes and qualities, &c. &c.

Expected daily via New Orleans,

14 PACKAGES OF HARDWARE.

The subscriber having a partner in New York and connexions in New Orleans, will be enabled to execute all orders entrusted to his charge, with the utmost dispatch.

Stephen R. Wiggins.

St. Louis January 2d, 1817.

SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Have removed their Drug and Medicine store, to the corner store lately occupied by Pilcher & Riddick.

Jan. 4, 1817. 31-3t

Bank of St. Louis,
Jan. 4th, 1817.

A further instalment of five dollars on each share of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid, at the Banking House, on the 5th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

John B. N. Smith, Cashier.

Jan. 4. 1t

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will give constant employ to a good tight-ware Cooper, one of that description is wanted immediately.

J. Bryan.

Herculaneum, Jan. 1. 31-2t

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Mary Moreaux Collin, has left my bed and board without any just cause whatever. I therefore forwarn all persons from dealing, or contracting any debts of any kind with the said Mary Moreaux Collins, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting in any wise, and they may also expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

Le. Collin,

Florisant, Jan. 1. 1t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being now confined in the jail of the co. St Genevieve for debt, hereby notifies all his creditors, that on Monday the 31st day of January at the court house of said county, he will apply to two justices of the peace of the same county, to release him from imprisonment under the several laws of the Territory of Missouri, providing for insolvent debtors.

John F. Dent.

Ch. S. Hempstead Att'y.

St. Genevieve, 9th Dec. 1816. 31-3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mulilenburg County } ss.
State of Kentucky, }

Whereas I have been called on by John Conway to give him a concise detail in right length of the character of Jacob Swofford. As far as I believe, and I have been well acquainted with the said Swofford, I certify that it was generally reported that he left his wife and ran off with Catey Long, and I have reason to believe that when the said J. Swofford went from here he was much in debt, as I had issued sundry executions against him in favor of Mr. Taylor, and he went off immediately afterwards and has not been seen since. His general character is well known to be such that there can be no confidence put in him, and it is reported that he is in the list among a parcel of horse thieves. Given under my hand this 12th day of September 1816.

Micajah Wells, J. P.

I do hereby certify that the above statement made by Mr Micajah Wells is some true, and all believed to be true. Mr. Swofford is believed to be, the most notorious liars in our county it has been reported and believed that he ranaway for stealing a blanket.

William W. Garrard.

September 12th, 18.6.

This day came Capt. John Morgan, before me and made oath that he heard Jacob Swofford say that he had a wife, and showed a woman to me and said that she was his wife. Given under my hand this 12 of Sept 1816.

F. P. Pennington, J. P.

This day came William M'Farlan before me a justice of the peace for Christian county, and made oath that he as constable of said county sold at public sale a set of wheelwright tools as the property of Jacob Swofford, who absented himself from this county, as current report said for stealing of linen. Given under my hand this 12th of sept. 1816

F. P. Pennington, J. P. C. C.

January 4, 1t

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the post office St. Louis, December 31 1816, if not taken out in 3 months, will be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.

A

Sally Adams
Ath Anderson
J. A S Anderson 2
Sofear Alexander
Wm A Agnew
James Audrain
Thomas Arrenton

B

Thomas S Bellows
Mr. Boland
Wm B Bellamy
Jos C Brown 3
Mrs E. Boutevite 2
James Byington
Mrs Beceals
Thomas Baber
Bertholotte and Rolette
Jeffee Blair
John H Branham
David Burk 2
Mr. Batts
Edward Bates
Jacob Boas
Cornelius Burns
Erastus Brown
George Bast 3
Joshua G Brown
Thomas Buchanon
Louis Brazeate
Ruben Bacon
Daniel Borne
David Bryant 2
Matthew C Bowles
Wm Bradley

C

Davis Carter
Thomas Chambers
Pafchal Cere
Sufanah Carrico
Wm Clarkfon 4
Lt Cere Chouteau
John Campbell 3
Horatio Chrisman 2
Dr T P Cambridge
John Clark
Lewis Cyrou
B Cobsin
Jafon Chamberlain
Col T. Chambers
James Cantley
John Connelly
Kinkead Caldwell
Alex Chambers
Timothy Coates
Wm. Conn
Wm. Carothers 2
John Cromwell 2
Nancy Cooper
John Carver
Abel Callis
James Carver
William Crague
John Cunning
Ruben Creeley 2
Capt John Cona
Mayo Cullen
Moles Craft

D

D Dethier
Lucy Draper
John Doty
Johnathan Ditch
John Dowling
John Devore
Mical Doling
Thomas Denton
Emily Dunelin
Joseph Decre

E

Pascal P Enos 3
Eenj Estill
Norman Emmons
John Engleheart

F

John L Fendey 5
James Fernon 3
Thomas Foreman
Notley Foster
John Frazier
Denis Foley
James Fagate
Col Randolph Fuller
Thomas Fream
Charles Fayon
Jefferson Fulgher
Feonon & Connerly 2
Caleb Fenton
Sam W T Farmer

G

Bertrand Guerin 2
Thomas Gilbert 2
Archebald Gamble
William Goll
Duff Green
Robert Gorden
Monsiepr Germaina
Charles T Gouin 2
Stephen Glascock
Thomas Green
Timothy Goard
James Geddens

H

James Hunter
Elisabeth Hubbards
Wm Heobert
James Harris
Nat. Hutcherson
Joshua Harris
E R Hawley
Chas Hutchings 3
And. Hamilton
Seth Howard
John G Heath
Stephen Hancock
James Hurton
Winslow Heggins
Bird Hardy
James M Henry
Richard Hughs
Wm Hogwood
John Healy

I

Robert Jeffres
Thomas Joyes 2
Maj Johnston
Joseph James
John Jinkens
John Jeffres
Thomas Jones

K

John C Kerr
Major Kendley
David Kergan 2
Andrew Kinkead 2
Amos Kebbie

L

Mon't Labbera
John Little 2
Wm Long
Thomas Lee
Oliver Lee
James C Ludlow
John C M Lemore
Mr Pre Ludouceur

M

Dr A Longaker 2
Reubin Lewis
Benj Lawrence 3
Maj A L Langham
John Land 2
William Lamme
Stephen H Long
John M'Donald
James Milingin
Charles Mountjoy 4
Josias Miles
Henry Moore
Joseph Meacham
Capt Asa Morgan
Ethan Meacham
George Miller
James M'Kenney
Enoch Matson
Pierre Minard
Sedgwick Marble
David L M'Kee 2
Patrick Megee
Jacob Myers
Griffin Morris
Allen Moonyham
Alex M'Lean
Elijah Mallarton
John C M'Lemore
David Manchestre
Nathan W Mayner
James Miller

O

Wilfred Owens 4
Thomas O'Connor

P

John D Polut 2
Ruleff Puk
Wm Prett
Elizabeth Paul
Daniel Pike 2
Charles Peck 2
Joshua Palem
Benj F Pawling 2
Samuel Putnam
Joseph Pagatt
Philemon Perkins
Jas W Perkins
Nathaniel Poland
Ben F. Powers
Thomas Patten
Pierre Pallian

R

Boswell Richards
Wm Robinson 3
Jas or Saml Reavis 2
James Ryan
Stephen Ruth
Richard H Root
Nicholas Rightor
R Rolland 2
Daniel Richardson
Joseph Roy
Brintnel Robbins
James Rowlings
Rachel Rogers
Philip Roder
Joseph Rogers 2

S

Edward Sallee
Wm Smith
John Steen
James Steen
Wm Simm
David Skinner
Fredric Smith
Dr Ab Stewart
Austin Shelton 2
Robert Stradly
Zachariah Stephens
Jeptha Shaw
Saml B Smith
John Sargent
James Sawyer
Moses Stillwell 2
Zachariah Sigall
F J Sebree
James Shaler
John Smith
Fleming Staton
Wm Stellman 2
John M Stotts
John Studdard
John Sloan
George Swegart
Rev M Saville
John F Sollaman
John Seargant

T

James Tate 4
W M Tureman
Ephraim Town
Robert Taylor
John Taylor 2
Elisha Trader
John A Tate
Feedolph J Tebric
Natl B Tucker 2
Jacob Trout

V

Jos Vanengeburge

W

Daniel Walker
Simon Weft
Alexander Watfon
Alex S Walker
Adam Wolford 2
Robert Wallace 2
George W Williams
David Woods 3
Andrew Woods
Mary Weible
John Wallace
Henry Worsham
Isaac H Waller 2
James Williams
Jonathan Wiseman
Frederick Weaver
Peggy Watson
David Watkins

Y

Thomas B Young 5
Soloman Yoakum
Peter Yoakum
Martha Yoakum 3

Z

John B Zenona

MILITARY LETTERS.

A

Wm Atcheson
Lt Wm Arnold 3

B

Joseph Baldwin 2
Elias Bowden
Jeffee Bievard
Dr Hofea Blood 2
Wm Brown
John Blocker
Rebecca Bick

C

Eliza Clofe
Leaper Crown
Mat A Chesshier
John Cunningham
James Clark
Silas Crawford
Jeffee Claypole

D

Joleph Dean
Capt W L Dufphy
Moles Devers
Wm Douglafs 4
Otis Dudly
John Devore
John Davis
Afa and Green Dunnington
Moles Devers

F

Samuel French
Michael Fields
Frederick Frantz
Cambell Frazier 2

G

Lt Ths Griffieth 2
Lt James Gray
Archemedes Gaines
Noah Gillet
James Gibfon

H

John Headrick 2
Lt John Harvy
Lt John Hollingsworth
S V Hamilton 2
Nathaniel Jones
Philip B Hunt 2
Alex. Hamilton
Dr S B Hugo 4
Ezekeil Howard
Jonathan Hagans
Lt R Humphries 2
Thomas Humphries
Margaretty Hutfon

J K

Henry Jent
Wm M Johnfon 2
Wm Jordon
Benj Kirkpatrick
Wm Kendrick 2
James King

L

Dr Wm C Lane 6
Wm Ledmin
Maj S H Long 3
Eliphates Luther
James Lock
Dr John J Lowry

M

John Montgomery
John Miller
Wm M'Kenzie 2
Robt or J M'Crany
Ambros G Mundy
Dr. S C Muir
John Morris
David Miles

P

B H Pollock 2
Wm Parish
William Parker 2.

R

Maj David Riddle 4
Dr Clajon Reily
William Roberts
samuel Riddlesburger
stephen Reynolds

S

George Smith
Post surgeon Belle Fontaine
Ezekiel Self
Henry Smith
Hospital surgeon at Louis
Frederic Seffered 2
Gen T A Smith 4
Wm stone
John stoves

T

Christian Tucker 2
Notley Turner
Adcon Talley
Nathan Times
Pleasant A Thacher
Jacob Trout
James & silas Tribbe

W

Capt L B Willes 2
William Woodall
Garpel Whitlock,
Abraham Wygol
Wm Wornack

Y

Richard Yulding

H. Simpson, P. M.

January 4, 181[illegible]. —3t 3t

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers offer for sale cheap, either wholesale or retail, for cash or peltries, at the store formerly kept by P. Lee,

A Fresh Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blankets 2½ 3 & 3½ point
Rose do.
White yellow and red Flannels
Flushings
Coatings
Blue cloths for the Indian trade
Course, fine and super cloth
Cassimeres
Toilinets
Velvets
Velveteens
Marseilles
Chambrays
Plaids
Domestics
Dimities
India Muslins
India Calicoes
Blue Kermilchers and romal Handkfs.
French sheeting linen
Irish do.
Long Cloths
Shirting
Calicoes
Furniture chints
Madras Handkfs
Shawls from 4-4 to 8 4
Cotton worsted & silk Hosiery
Ginghams
Jaconet & Cambric muslins
Linen do.
Jaconet cravats
Black & colored silk Hdkfs.
Flag and Bandanas do.
Plain & figured Levantine do do
Florences and Gauzes
White, pink & black crapes
Kid, silk and beaver gloves
Levantine, serge damask & thull lace Shawls
Lace, capes and spencers
Silk Buttons
do. Cords and Chenilles
Black and coloured feathers
Ribbons
Silk Shees
Morocco and Leather do.
Men's do.

Also a Handsome assortment of Hardware and Jewellery.

Jn. B. Herpin & Son.

St. Louis. Dec. 28, 1816. 30-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Ro e Blankets from 8-4 to 11-4
Superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do Cassimers and Cords,
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and B izes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentleman's worsted Lamb wool and Cotten Hose
Callicoes assorted
Bombasettes
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Blind and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collors.

They have always on hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg.

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Will give the highest price in cash for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816. 91tf

To Retailers and Tavern Keepers.

The Subscriber has for sale
20 assorted boxes of Zanesville White Glass ware,
10 coils tar'd Cordalles,
and one box Kentucky flax linen.

T. Macklot.

St. Louis, Dec. 14. 3t--28

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 19, 1816. 26-tf

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Course and fine Cloths } *assorted colors.*
Cassimeres
Coatings
Blankets
DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29 4t

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, *Dec.* 21. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re. delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

SMITH & SPICER

Will be particularly obliged to every person who has accounts open with them, to make settlement as soon as possible. Their counting room is removed to a house annexed to Mr Hugh Davis's, St. Louis Hotel, Churchstreet

THEY HAVE ON HAND UNSOLD

3 Bales 2 1-2 and 3 point Blankets,
10 tons castings, Holland Gin,

and a few other articles, which they will sell low.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND

A Few Lots of Goods,

St. Louis, October 26, 21—tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Course and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and } *Assorted Colors.*
Blankets.
Super, super cloths, & } assorted colors.
Cassimeres.
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress
Figured and } GAUZE.
Paris Nett
Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive assortment.

St. Louis, Oct. 1st 20-tf

P. J. & J. G. Lovell

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main st. one door above H. Vonphul & Co.'s general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS, & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29.

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, 4 copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a stout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. *T. H.*

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. 22-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit.
A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet whereon he lives.
A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.
7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf

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A STRAY.

Taken up in by John W. Hopkins in Breton township, county of Washington county, a BROWN MARE, fourteen hands three inches high, with a small star and snip, no brand perceivable. Appraised to forty five dollars by Wm. Harrilon and John Mellvain, under oath before me this 24th day of September, 1816.

J. Austin, J P.

Recorded bearing date the 25th of September, 1816. A Copy,

John Brickey, CLK. C. C. W. C

Ten Dollars Reward.

Lost about four weeks ago, between my house and the bridge, leading to Mr Soulard's, Two new three point Blankets, two Buffalo Robes, one of them nearly new; and a great coat of bear skin cloth about half worn. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the aforesaid property to me.

Robert Buchanan.

St. Louis, December 28. 30-3t

Notice

Is hereby given to Mahala Hays, daughter and heir of William Hays of St. Charles county deceased, and James Davis and Jemima his wife, which said Jemima is also daughter and heir of said Hays deceased, that at the next term of the circuit court, in and for the county of St. Chester, on the fourth Monday of April next, application will be made, for the partition of two certain tracts of land lately belonging to said Hays in the county of St. Charles aforesaid; one containing 600 arpens of land surveyed for one Philip Miller; the other containing 400 arpens, part of the tract of 1000 arpens surveyed for said Hays in pursuance of the law of this territory for the partition of lands.

Wm. Hays and others.

By E. Hempstead their Attorney.

St. Louis Dec. 28. 30 4w

BOOK LOST.

Supposed to have been taken by mistake from the office of the Missouri Gazette, a BOOK containing a number of miscellaneous pieces, extracted from newspapers. In the front are the words Literary Repository, and the subscribers name. Whoever has the said book in their possession, will much oblige the subscriber by returning it immediately to this office. If offered for sale, notice thereof will be thankfully received by B. S. BULFINCH.

St. Louis, *Dec.* 21. 29-3t

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement,) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 27 6t

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

County of St. Charles.

TAKEN UP by Henry Robinson, living in lower Cuivre township, county aforesaid an iron gray stud colt, two years old last spring, the right fore foot white, and some white in the fo ehead no brands perceivable; valued at fifteen dollars by William Tarbet and William V. Burkleo,—Before me this 26th day of October, 1816.

Benj. Emmons J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is a transcript the original of which is recorded in my office.

Wm. Christy jr.c.c.c cty.st. c.

St. Charles, Dec. 21, 1816. 3-

Ten Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, *December* 28. 30 tf

NOTICE.

Any person or persons who will cut or carry away any wood or timber or any thing else from off my land or plantation (situated in the county of St. Louis, joining the ferry opposite to the town of St. Charles and bounded on the west by the land of Mr. Chartran and on the east by the land of Mr. Morrison, and fronting on the river Missouri) shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Mr. Dutrene who lives on my said plantation has a particular charge to bring all trespassers to justice.

James Mackay.

St. Louis, Dec. 24th, 1816 3t-30

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 25-t1m

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer definitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 22 Novembre.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

By order of the Board of Directors, the Bank of St. Louis commences its operations this day in the building immediately in the rear of Messrs. Riddick & Pilcher's store.

Wednesday, in each week, is the day of discount; and all notes offered for discount, must be presented the day previous, and before the shutting of the Bank.

Notes intended to be discounted must be drawn upon stamped paper, and in the following form, viz.

Sixty days after date—promise to pay or order dollars cents; negotiable and payable at the Bank of St. Louis, without defalcation, for value received.

The Bank will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r.

December, 13th 18[illegible] 4t28

PLANTATION For SALE.

I WILL sell my tract of land in the Missouri bottom, between the waters of Gravecour and Bonhomme—containing 250 acres of well timbered land, 40 of which is cleared and under fence, with a good log house 24 by 18—Smoke house together with a peach orchard and some apple trees in full bearing.

For price and other particulars apply to me on the premises.

Peter Rock.

St. Louis, November. 21t—25 t.cow

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The creditors of the estate of Hezekiah Rhodes deceased are requested to exhibit their accounts and demands to undersigned administrator of said estate, residing at Capeau Grey, or lodge them with the clerk of the circuit court.—All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator. The said creditors are hereby notified, that application will be made to the circuit court, at the next succeeding term, to be holden for the county of St. Louis, on the first Monday in May 1817, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining affects of the deceased among the respective creditors.

Claiborne Rhodes,

Administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Rhodes, dec'd.

County of St. Louis, Nov. 30. 27 4t

St. Louis, December 7. 6t

Notice.

The undersigned deputy surveyors are now engaged in laying off and surveying the confirmed claims of individuals and the lands of the United States, within the following described district of country viz. Beginning on the bank of the Mississippi river about five miles above salt river, thence down the Mississippi river to the fifth principal meredian line, which is about ten miles below the mouth of salt river, thence with said meredian line, south about 6 miles, thence west thirty miles—thence north twelve miles thence west eighteen miles, thence north six miles, thence east to the place of beginning.

Those persons who have confirmed lands in the above described tract of country are requested to attend the said surveys, point out their lands and superintend the surveying of the same.

It is hoped this notice will be attended to by every person concerned as the undersigned are bound to complete the surveys of individuals, and the adjacent public lands in a short time. The descriptions with which we are furnished of said confirmed claims are in most cases so vague that from them we cannot find the land intended to be described

B. Lockhart, Jr.
Charles Lockhart.

Dec'r. 13th, 21t-28

Notice

Is hereby given to John Crump, George Crump, Daniel Crump, Samuel Williams and Nancy his wife, John Williams and Betsey his wife, and Joseph Crump which said John, George, Daniel, Nancy, Betsey, Joseph, with Louisa Stewart, wife of John Stewart, and Mary M'Quitty wife of Andrew M'Quitty, are the heirs of George Crump, formerly of the county of St. Louis deceased, that at the next term of the circuit court in and for the county of St. Louis on the 4th Monday of May next, application will be made for the partition of a certain tract of 200 arpens of land in the county of St. Louis, formerly the property of said George Crump deceased, bounded on the north by the lands of John Ward, on the west by lands of Stephen and Hawly Lanham, on the south by lands of William Brown and Thomas Cunningham, on the east by lands of Judith Cordell and James Kinkaid in pursuance of the law of this territory, for the partition of lands.

Andrew M'Quitty and wife,
By E. Hempstead his Attorney.

St. Louis, Dec. 28. 30 4w

Wanted.

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection, etc. are this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JANUARY 11, 1817. [No. 432.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

St. Louis, Retail Prices Current.

Beef on foot per cwt.		$4
Butter per lb		25
Bees-wax do		25
Boards, Cider	None in market,	
Candles do		25
Cheese do		25
common do		12
Coffee lb.		50
Cotton do		40
Yarn No. 10		1 25
Feathers lb.		50
Flour per bbl. S. fine, in demand		10
Horse mill do per cwt.		4 00
Grain—Wheat per bush.		1
Rye do		62
Barley do		75
Corn do		37
Oats do		37½
Gun Powder per lb.		1
Hides per piece		2 75
Hogs lard per lb.		12
Bears do per gal.		1 50
Honey do do		1
Lead per cwt		5 50
Pork per cwt.		4 50
Salt per bushell		1 50
Sugar Orleans, brown per lb.		50
Loaf (scarce)	do do	1 00
Tallow	do do	12
Wool common	do do	50

Beaver and other Furs.—Peltries—Boards, Scantling, &c. are only to be obtained in quantity during the spring and summer months, and cannot be rated now.

SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Have removed their Drug and Medicine store, to the corner store lately occupied by Pilcher & Riddick.

Jan. 4, 1817. 31-3t

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will give constant employ to a good tight-ware Cooper, one of that description is wanted immediately.

J. Bryan.

Herculaneum, Jan. 1. 31-2t

Bank of St. Louis,
Jan. 4th, 1817.

A further instalment of five dollars on each share of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid, at the Banking House, on the 5th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

John B. N. Smith, Cashier.

Jan. 4. 1t

LOST,

In the town of st. Louis, on the 6th inst. a roll of papers, which are of use to no person but the owner. Any person who will deliver them to the Editor of this paper shall be liberally rewarded.

st. Louis, January 8.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Thompson M. Harriss deceased, are requested to call & settle the same, and those having demands against said estate are requested to exhibit the same duly authenticated according to law, within one year from this date, or in case the estate should prove insolvent they will be excluded from their dividend as the law directs.

John Shanks, Administrator,
Sally Harriss, Administratrix.
New-Madrid Co. Dec. 29, 1816.

I will give a generous price for a female servant who is a good cook, washer and ironer, or I will give the highest wages for such a character.

Jos. Charless,

Dec. 23.

Wanted at this Office,

A good compositor, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given. Jan. 1

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the post office St. Louis, December 31 1816, if not taken out in 3 months, will be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.

A
Sally Adams — Wm A Agnew
Ash Anderson — James Audrain
J. A S Anderson 2 — Thomas Arrenton.
Sefear Alexander

B
Thomas S Bellows — Edward Bates
Mr. Boland — Jacob Boas
Wm B Bellamy — Corneleas Burns
Jos C Brown 3 — Erastus Brown
Mrs E. Boutevite 2 — George Bast 3
James Byington — Joshua G Brown
Mrs Beceals — Thomas Buchanon
Thomas Baber — Louis Brazeace
Bertholotte and Rolette — Ruben Bacon
Jesse Blair — Daniel Borne
John H Branham — David Bryant 2
David Burk 2 — Matthew C Bowles
Mr. Baits — Wm Bradley

C
Davis Carter — Kinkead Caldwell
Thomas Chambers — Alex Chambers
Paschal Cere — Timothy Coates
Susanah Carrico — Wm. Conn
Wm Clarkson 4 — Wm. Caruthers 2
Lt Cere Chouteau — John Cromwell 2
John Campbell 3 — Nancy Cooper
Horatis Chrisman 2 — John Carver
Dr T P Cambridge — Abel Callis
John Clark — James Carver
Lewis Cyyou — William Crague
B Cousin — John Cunning
Jason Chamberlain — Ruben Creeley 2
Col T Chambers — Capt John Conn
James Cantley — Mayo Cullen
John Connelly — Moses Craft

D
D Dethier — John Devore
Lucy Draper — Mical Doling
John Doty — Thomas Denton
Johnathan Ditch — Emily Dunclin
John Dowling — Joseph Decret

E
Pascal P Enos 3 — Norman Emmons
Benj Estill — John Engleheart

F
John L Fendey 5 — Col Randolph Fuller
James Fernon 3 — Thomas Fream
Thomas Foreman — Charles Fayon
Notley Foster — Jefferson Fulcher
John Frazier — Feonon & Connerly 2
Denis Foley — Caleb Fenton
James Fugate — Sam W T Farmer

G
Bertrand Guerin 2 — Monsieur Germain 2
Thomas Gilbert 2 — Charles T Gouin 2
Archebald Gamble — Stephen Glarcock
William Gall — Thomas G een
Duff Green — Timothy Gerard
Robert Gorden — James Geddens

H
James Hunter — John G Heath
Elizabeth Hubbard 2 — Stephen Hancock
Wm Heobert — James Hutton
James Harris — Winslow Heggins
Nat Hutcherson — Bird Hardy
Joshua Harris — James M Henry
E R Hawley — Richard Hughs
Chas Hutchings 5 — Wm Hogwood
And. Hamilton — John Hanly
Seth Howard

J
Robert Jeffres — John Jinkens
Thomas Joyes 2 — John Jeffres
Maj Johnston — Thomas Jones
Joseph James

K
John C Kerr — Andrew Kinkead 2
Major Kendley — Amos Kebbie
David Kergan 2

L
Mon'r Labberti — Oscar Lee
John Little 8 — James C Ludlow
Wm Long — John C M Lemore
Thomas Lee — Mr P're Ladouceur
Dr A Longaker 2 — John Land 2
Reubin Lewis — William Lamme
Benj Lawrence 3 — Stephen H Long
Maj A L Langham

M
John M'Donald — Sedgwich Marble
James Milingin — David L M'Kee 2
Charles Mountjoy 4 — Patrick Megee
Josias Miles — Jacob Myers
Henry Moore — Griffin Morris
Joseph Meacham — Allen Moonyham
Capt Asa Morgan — Alex M'Lean
Ethan Meacham — Elijah Mallarson
George Miller — John C M'Lemore
James M Kenney — David Manchestire
Enoch Marson — Nathan W Maynor
Pierre Minard — James Miller

O
Wilfred Owens 4 — Thomas O'Connor

P
John D Polut 2 — Samuel Putnam
Ruleff Puk — Joseph Pegatt
Wm Prett — Philemon Perkins
Elizabeth Paul — Jas W Perkins
Daniel Pike 2 — Nathaniel Poland
Charles Peck 2 — Ben F. Powers
Joshua Palem, — Thomas Patten
Benj F Pawling 2 — Pierre Pallian

R
Boswell Richards — Daniel Richardson
Wm Robinson 3 — Joseph Roy
Jas or Saml Reavis 2 — Brintnel Robbins
James Ryan — James Rowlings
Stephen Ruth — Rachel Rogers
Richard H Root — Philip Roder
Nicholas Rigator — Joseph Rogers 2
R Rolland 2

S
Edward Sallee — Moses Stillwell 2
Wm Smith — Zachariah Signll
John Steen — F J Sebree
James Sleen — James Shafer
Wm Snoom — John Smith
David Skinner — Fleming Staton
Freddie Smith — Wm Stellman 2
Dr Ab Stewart — John M Storrs
Austin Shelton 2 — John Craddard
Robert Stratcliff — Wm Sloan
Zachariah Stephens — George Sweggart 2
Jepthe Shaw — Rev M Scullin
Saml B Smith — John F Sofia 2

John Sargent — John Stargant
James Sawyer

T
James Tate 4 — Elisha Trader
W M Tureman — John A Tate
Ephraim Town — Fendolph J. Tebrie
Robert Taylor — Natl B Tucker 2
John Taylor 2 — Jacob Trout

V
Jos Vanengeburge

W
Daniel Walker — Mary Weible
Simon West — John Wallace
Alexander Watson — Henry Worsham
Alex S Walker — Isaac H Waller 2
Adam Wolford 2 — James Williams
Robert Wallace 2 — Jonathan Wiseman
George W Williams — Frederick Weaver
Dr David Woods 3 — Peggy Watson
Andrew Woods — David Watkins

Y
Thomas B Young 5 — Peter Yoakum
Soloman Yoakum — Martha Yoakum 3

Z
John B Zenona

MILITARY LETTERS,

A
Wm Atcheson — Lt Wm Arnold 3

B
Joseph Baldwin 2 — Wm Brown
Elias Bowden — John Blocker
Jessee Bievard — Rebecca Bice
Dr Hosea Blood 2

C
Eliza Close — James Clark
Leaper Crown — Silas Crawford
Mat A Chesthier — Jessee Claypole
John Cunningham

D
Joseph Dean — John Devore
Capt W L Dusphy — John Davis
Moses Devers — Asa and Green
Wm Douglass 4 — Durrington
Otis Dudly — Moses Devers

F
Samuel French — Frederick Frantz
Michael Fields — Cambell Frazier 2

G
Lt Ths Griffieth 2 — Noah Gillet
Lt James Gray — James Gibson
Archemedes Gaines

H
John Headrick 2 — Alex. Hamilton
Lt John Harvy — Dr S B Hugo 4
Lt John Hollingsworth — Ezekeil Howard
S V Hamilton 2 — Jonathan Hagans
Nathaniel Jones — Lt R Humphries 2
Philip D Hunt 2 — Thomas Humphries
Margaretty Hutson

J K
Henry Jent — Benj Kirkpatrick
Wm M Johnson 2 — Wm Kendrick 2
Wm Jordon — James King

L
Dr Wm C Lane 6 — Eliphates Luther
Wm Ledman — James Lock
Maj S H Long 3 — Dr John J Lowry

M
John Montgomery — Ambros G Mundy
John Miller — Dr. S C Muir
Wm M'Kenzie 2 — John Morris
Robt or J M'Crany — David Miles

P
B H Pollock 2 — William Parker 2
Wm Parish

R
Maj David Riddle 4 — samuel Riddlesburger
Dr Clajon Reily — stephen Reynolds
William Roberts

S
George smith — Frederic Seffered 2
Post surgeon Belle Fontaine — Gen T A smith 4
Ezekiel self — Wm stone
Henry smith — John stover
Hospital surgeon st Louis

T
Christian Tucker 2 — Pleasant A Thacher
Nalley Turner — Jacob Trout
Adson Talley — James & silas Trible
Nathan Times

W
Capt L B Willes 2 — Abraham Wygol
William Wordall — Wm Wornack
Garnel Whitlock,

Y
Richard Yulling

R. Simpson, P. M.

January 4, 1817. —3t 3t

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Mary Moreaux Collin, has left my bed and board without any just cause whatever. I therefore forwarn all persons from dealing, or contracting any debts of any kind with the said Mary Moreaux Collins, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting in any wise, and they may also expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

Ls. Collin.

Florisant, Jan. 1. 1t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being now confined in the jail of the co. St Genevieve for debt, hereby notifies all his creditors, that on Monday the 31st day of January at the court house of said count, he will apply to two justices of the peace of the same county, to release him from imprisonment under the several laws of the Territory of Missouri, providing for insolvent debtors.

John F. Dunt.

Ch. S. Hempstead, Att'y.

St. Genevieve, 30th Dec. 1816 3t 3t

Missouri Legislature.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, December 7.

Mr. Lane presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the southern section of the county of st. Louis, and the northern sections of the counties of Washington and st. Genevieve praying an alteration in the county lines.

Mr. Mackey presented the petition of Mary Philip Leduc praying a law to be passed to relieve the children and orphans interested in the New Madrid claims to land inasmuch as the law of congress is silent as to the manner in which locations shall be made in their behalf.

Ordered to be referred to a select committee of three, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the several statutes of this territory regulating the fiscal concerns, see what alterations if any are necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Spencer,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the act respecting forcible entry and detainer, see what alterations (if any) are necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise,

On motion of Mr. Cook,

Ordered that the consideration of the bill to incorporate the stock holders of the bank of Missouri which was made the order of this day be postponed till Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Austin,

Ordered that the petition of Daniel Duncan and John W. Thompson sheriffs be referred to the committee of the fiscal concerns.

On motion of Mr. Lane,

Ordered that the petition and remonstrance of Frederick Bates, recorder of land titles be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon messrs Lane cook and Murphy were appointed that committee.

On motion of Mr. Mackay.

Ordered that a select committee of three be appointed to examine the several laws respecting insolvent debtors, see what alterations if any are necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Monday, Dec. 9.

Mr cook from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truely enrolled some resolutions respecting land claims, for opening other land offices and for extending the right of pre-emption in the territory of Missouri, which resolutions were signed by the speaker.

And ordered that the same be sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

When Mr. Lane introduced a resolution requesting the governor to forward the above resolutions to our delegate in congress from this territory which resolution was concurred in by the house, and ordered that the same be sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

Mr, Dawson from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Richard H. Waters, reported a bill to legalize the acts and proceedings of the county court for the county of New Madrid held the 12th day of February 1816.

Mr. M'Arthur from the committee appointed to draft a bill to encourage the killing of wolves and panthers, reported a bill on that subject.

Mr Austin from the committee appointed to examine into what unfinished business remained from the last session reported in part a bill in addition to and amendment of an act passed by the governor and judges of Indiana territory entitled a law respecting slaves and for other purposes,

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Austin presented the petition of the directors of the st. Louis Bank, praying certain alterations in the charter of said bank.

Mr. Evans presented the petition of stephen Ros sheriff of the county of New Madrid praying to be released from the fine of twenty per cent imposed on him by law for having failed to pay into the territorial treasury the full amount of taxes due from said county on the first monday in the present month as by law directed.

Mr, Moore from the committee appointed to revise so much of the law for the suppression of vice and immorality as relates to dueling, reported a bill to prevent dueling.

Mr. Evans gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a resolution to establish a post rout from the town of cape Girardeau in the territory of Missouri, to intersect the post rout now leading from the town of st. Louis to the post of Arkansas at Bettsferry on the st Francois river.

Mr. M'Arthur gave notice that on thursday next he would ask leave to introduce a memorial to congress praying that an additional duty may be laid on the importation of crude lead into the United States, and that appropriations may be made from the revenue arising from the public lead mines for the support of an academy at the town of Potosi in the county of Washington.

Also a resolution respecting certain tracts of country in the county of Arkansas, where claimed by indian tribes.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Evans agreeably to his notice of yesterday introduced a resolution respecting a post rout from Salem in Kentucky to the post of Arkansas.

Mr. Hubbard gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill respecting bastardy.

Mr. Lane presented the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, that the president of the bank of st. Louis be requested to furnish this house with a list or lists of subscribers to stock in said bank, and also of the persons who have paid in an instalment on any such share.

Which resolution was concurred in by the house, and messrs Lane and Bollinger named a committee to make such request.

On motion of Mr. Mackay.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the law respecting public roads and highways, and see what alterations if any are necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

Another member viz. John E. Allen from the county of st. Louis appeared produced his credentials as well as his certificate of having been sworn into office and took his seat.

Mr. Lane from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Frederick Bates, recorder of land titles reported they had had the same under consideration, and that in their opinion it was expedient to repeal the 13th section of the act entitled 'an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes, which report being read was ordered to be referred to the committee on fiscal concerns.

Mr. cook gave notice that on thursday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize aliens to hold and possess real estate in this territory.

Mr. Moore gave notice that on saturday next he would ask leave of this house to bring in a resolution respecting the lands claimed by the shawanoe and delewares in the counties of st. Genevieve and cape Girardeau.

Another member, to wit, Alexander S. Walker from the county of Lawrence, appeared produced his credentials as also his certificate of having been sworn into office and took his seat

Friday, Dec. 13.

This day was entirely occupied on the bank bill.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Austin introduced a resolution respecting the claim of the Quapaw indians in the county of Arkansas, also respecting the claim of the shawanoes and Delaware Indians in the county of st. Genevieve and cape Girardeau.

Mr Moore introduced a resolution to allow an assistant clerk to the legislature for the purpose of engrossing and enrolling bills

Which resolution was read and concurred in by the house and ordered that the same be sent for the concurrence of the legislative council

Monday, Dec. 16.

Mr cook introduced a resolution to congress, concerning the evidence of land titles deposited in the office of the register or recorder.

The speaker laid before the house the statement of William Christy, territorial auditor, shewing the amount of monies paid to sundry persons, on account of the territory, and of monies received in the territorial treasury since the first monday of December, 1815.

Which stands thus

(Here follows the Auditors statement published in No 428)

On motion of mr spencer,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the books of the territorial auditor and treasurer, and make report to this house.

Whereupon messrs spencer, Allen and Walker were appointed that committee.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. M Dermid introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act directing the probate of wills and the descent of intestates real estates and the distribution of their personal estates and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

This day was occupied on the subject of petitioning congress to investigate the indian title to certain lands,—Also the fees of the several officers of this territory, and regulating the costs on indictment, &c. &c.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Cook agreeably to notice obtained leave and introduced a bill to enable foreigners to hold real estates within the territory of Missouri, which bill was twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for monday next.

The engrossed resolutions concerning the evidences of land titles recorded with the register or recorder, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the resolution pass, it passed in the affirmative.

And ordered that the same be sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

Mr. Austin from the committee to

whom was referred the petition of the directors of the bank of st. Louis, reported a bill to amend an act entitled 'an act to incorporate the stock holders of the bank of st. Louis,' which bill was received twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for monday next.

A message from the legislative council by mr Hunter, mr speaker.

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill entitled 'An act to encourage the killing of wolves, panthers and wild cats, with some amendments

Mr Mackay from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Mary P. Leduc, on the subject of orphans and minors in the county of New Madrid, obtained leave to report a bill for the relief of minor orphans owning lands in the county, to the extent said county had the 1st day of January 1812, which bill was twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for saturday next.

Mr. Austin agreeably to notice introduced a memorial to congress praying that an additional duty may be laid on the importation of crude lead into the United States and that appropriations may be made from the revenue arising from the public lead mines for the support of an academy at some place in the territory, which resolution was received and read.

When mr. Evans moved that said resolution be rejected, and on the question being put thereon, it was determined in the negative, yeas 9, nays 12.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are messrs Allen, Bollenger, Cook, Dunn, English, Evans, Hardin, Moore and M'Arthur.

Those who voted in the negative are messrs Alcorn, Austin, Coons, Dawson, Harris, Hubbard, Henry, Lane, M'Dermid, Mackay, Spencer and Hempstead speaker,

When said resolution was read a second time and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

CONGRESS.

COMPENSATION LAW.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. rose, and after a speech of more than an hour's length, in which he declared his opinion of the compensation law, when justly viewed, to be unchanged, but his motion to be predicated on the will and implied instructions of his constituents, offered for consideration the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the late act changing the mode of compensation to the Members of congress, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of Ways and Means—Mess. Lowndes, Smith of Md. Moseley, Burwell, Wilkin, Gaston, and Henderson,

Of Election—Messrs. Taylor, of N Y Pickering, Hahn, Vose, Law, and Thomas.

Of Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Newton, Savage, Hulbert, Farris, Milnor, Mason, Forney.

Of Claims—Messrs Yancey, Alexander, Goodwin, Davenport, Lyle, Hardin, Lyon,

For the District of Columbia—Messrs. Tucker, Lewis, Irwin, of Pa, Wendover, Herbert. Taylor, S. C. and Peter.

On the Public Lands.—Mes. Robertson, McLean, King, Sturges, Harrison, Williams, and Hendricks.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Ingman, Cannon, Breckenridge, Avery, Carr. (Mass.) Caldwell, Noyes.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Chappell, Reynolds, Stuart, Southard, Wilcox, Wheaton, Crocheron,

On Publick Expenditures—Messrs. Pickens, Barbour, Hammond, Champion, Schenck, Thomas Wilson, and Jeremiah Nelson.

On the judiciary—Messrs. Hugh, Nelson, Wilde, Hopkinson, Wright, Ormsby, Webster, and Love.

Of Accounts—Messrs. Little, Reed, and Edwards.

Of Revisal, &c.—Messrs, Condict, Bradbury, and Wm. Maclay.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Sharpe, Clerk of N. C. Tellair, Atherton, and Ruger.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Translated for the Freemans Journal.

FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE CENTRAL ARMY.

The junction of the two divisions of Generals, Monagas and Sarasa being accomplished conformably to the orders of the commander in chief, the army commenced its march from the head quarters at St. Diego Cabrutica, the 25th August, in the morning in the direction of Aragua. The object of the commander in chief was to take possession of that important position, before the forces that the enemy was collecting in the plains of Carracas, could occupy it. It was necessary to make most rapid marches—but such was the rigour of the season, that any other army less animated than ours, with the enthusiasm of liberty would have been detained. Copious and continued rains impetuous torrents immense rivers, and inundated plains, obstacles of every description, that could only be vanquished by republican constancy, were encountered at every step in our march. Notwithstanding, we arrived the 3d inst at Guatacaro, where obtaining information of the movements of the army of the enemy under the command of Morales—the commander in chief determined to march back (contramarchon) the 4th, upon those forces to prevent their junction with those of Aragua, whose commander thought proper to accelerate our plan precipitately, under the delusion that we were flying

Our army was encamped on the hill of the Alacran, on the morning of the 6th, when the out posts announced they had discovered the enemy on the heights of the Roble' Our army was formed in order of battle in their position, the cavalry of General Monagas occupying the right, the infantry the centre, under the command of Lieut. Col. Pedro Leon Torres, with two picquets of Indian bowman, commanded by their chiefs, Manaure and Tupepet, and on the left, the calvary of Gen Zaraza; the reserve, commanded, by brevet Col. Ricardo Meza, formed in column the rear guard.

At 11. A. M. the enemy began to make his appearance on the hill in our front, with columns of his cavalry, which were reconnoitred on our right by Gen. Monagas, and on our left by Col. Infante.

A party of the enemy's light troops took possession of a wood in front of our right, and the rest of his columns followed forming his line, supported on the same wood, with another in his rear; his infantry occupying the centre, covered by Indian archers, and the wings with large bodies of cavalry; in the centre they had a 4pounder:

A party of the enemy's light troops attempted to take possession of an intermediate small wood, between his left and our right, and ours opposing him, the action commended. The commander in chief then ordered the whole line to move forward, which was effected in the best order—the enemy reinforced his light troops in the woods, and the same was done under a smart fire on both sides, whilst our line descended from the hill with the greatest, coolness, the enemy occupying his advantageous position.

On our arrival at the wood, the enemy made a general discharge, which was returned by our line, continuing its march rapid. The valiant squadron having at its head Gen. Zaraza, fell upon the cavalry on the enemy's right, which he caused to retire to the rear of his infantry, while the commander in chief taking the colours of the battalion, (de Barlovento) put himself at the head of the infantry, commanding them to charge with the bayonet, precipitated himself into the enemy,s line, Gen. Monagas charged on the left; the infantry of the reserve joined the line in this movement, and the cavalry on our right charged on the enemy's left, with such impetuosity, that the battle was decided in a few minutes in the complete destruction of the enemy.

The enemy left more than 500 dead on the field, amongst whom was captain Quixada, of the king's battalion, with nearly all its officers. We took 300 prisoners, 550 muskets, a large quantity of lances, ammunition chests, one colour, one field piece, and many horses. He was pursued with perseverence in every direction, and the same night the whole of our army arrived at Chaparro.

Our loss consisted of 4 killed, amongst whom was a cornet of the gallant squadron, and about 40 wounded, amongst whom were 12 officers of various ranks.

In no action was their intrepidity and good order more conspicuous: soldiers, officers, chiefs, and generals, all were animated with the same spirit, and to cite any in particular, would be doing an injury to the rest.

Head Quarters at Aragua, Sept. 8. 1816.

CARLOS SOUBLETT, Maj. Gen.

LATE FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER

November 18.

By the arrival, on Sunday, of the sch. Sarah and Hannah, from Laguira, we have late accounts from the Maine. The Patriots are in possession of Margaretta, Barcelona, Ceurpano, and part of Oronoke. Cumana was closely blockaded by them, and being much straightened for provisions, was expected soon to fall into their hands. The Royalist General Morales, advancing to the relief of Cumana, was attacked near Barcelona, by the patriots, and defeated with a very considerable loss—he was not supposed to have more than 1500 or 2000 men under his command; while the Patriots could muster under their different leaders nearly 10,000—Even the Spanish officers themselves began to despair of much longer defending that part of the Spanish dominions against the Revolutionists. The celebrated partizan Sir *George M'Greger*, who was represented in the late Spanish accounts to have been killed, and his body cut up and *salted* and sent to Mexico, is still alive, and in command of a strong body of revolutionists near Cumana. There was a Spanish fleet of 10 or 12 sail at Cumana, assisting the defence of that place. The Patriots at Margarita, was in great distress for provisions.

GENERAL ORDER.

George M'Gregor, General of the Republican Army of Venezuela, and Gen. in chief of the Army of the Centre, to the victors of the Alacran:—

Soldiers! You have just gained a signal and memorable victory, which will carry terror amongst your enemies, and reanimate the confidence of our oppressed brothers. The insolent army no longer exists that tyrannized over these provinces, not by the superiority of its valor, but by that of its numbers. The whole of its infantry has perished. The miserable remains of its cavalry runs dispersed in the mountains, and even *its chief*, who in the deliriums of his pride dared to despise you, flies frightened to hide himself in the woods of Aragua. Soldiers of liberty! already the tyrants of Venezela, with their wild and infamous partizans, tremble at your names; let us exterminate them at once, that the republic, may rise majestic and terrible, supported by your arms and sustained by your bayonets. Another victory easier for you to gain than that of yesterday, will forever seal your glory, and inspire your happiness, and your illustrious names will be recorded in history.

Head Quarters at Chapparo, the 7th September, 1816.

We learn from such authority as leaves us no room to doubt the fact, says the Democratic Press, that Gen. Toledo has sold his services to Ferdinand the *beloved* and is a traitor to the patriot cause. A number of intercepted letters are published in the Baltimore Patriot which confirm the above suspicions of gen. Toledo's treachery and defection to the patriots.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have conversed with a gentleman who has recently returned from the Pacific ocean. He states that it is not correct, as has been reported, that Tamahamah has conquered all the Sandwich Islands. Atooi, which is at one extreme of the groupe and is more than 300 miles from Owyhee, where Tamahamah resides, still preserves its independence. It is true that Tamoree went down several years since and made a surrender of his island to Tamahamah; but he has since thought better of it, and has concluded not to yield without a struggle. Our informant represents Tamahamah to be an artful, sagacious man, and extremely avaricious. He wants every thing he sees. He is continually soliciting presents from the Europeans, who visit him, and dislikes giving any thing in return. Tamoree, on the contrary, is a generous, noble man. He cannot be prevailed upon to accept of any thing without returning an equivalent. We have already recorded an instance of his humanity in sending his boat in the middle of a heavy gale to the assistance of an American vessel, in distress, and which was the means of saving her from shipwreck. This anecdote is a correct illustration of his character. Tamoree is the rightful sovereign of all the Sandwich islands. Tamahamah is an usurper. Tamahamah has no vessels of more than eight or ten tons burthen. He is anxious, however, to purchase a ship for the purpose, it is supposed of invading Atooi. Tamoree also wishes to buy a ship. Tamahamah is about 63 years old, and appears much broken. Tamoree is in his prime, 45 years old.—We are thus minute because, as the American board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will probably fix upon these islands for one of their missionary stations, it has rendered every thing which relates to them unusually interesting. From this statement it appears not improbable that George may, at some future day, be King of Atooi, if not of all the Sandwich islands. We cannot but notice that in casting this young prince upon our shore, and in all the circumstances of the case, the hand of Providence seems to be pointed in a remarkable manner to the Sandwich islands as a proper field for our missionary exertions. It may be added too, that the share which George has had in the battles which has given us so much naval reputation, and the humanity which his father has manifested, to our countrymen in distress, will be considered as giving such a mission a very peculiar claim upon the charity of Americans.

[*Boston Recorder.*

Rome, Sept. 18.

Lord Exmouth has written the following letter to the Holy Father.

'QUEEN CHARLOTTE, *Algiers Bay, Aug* 31 1816

"MOST HOLY FATHER—I have the honor to inform your Holiness, for your satisfaction, of the success of the expedition, against Algiers, confided to my command. The slavery of christians is abolished for ever; and I have in consequence, the happiness of sending back to their families 173 slaves, your subjects, I hope they will be an agreeable present to your Holiness, and that they will give me a claim to the efficacy of your prayers.

EXMOUTH.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

We learn from good authority, that soon after the departure from Port-au-Prince of the ambassador sent by Louis XVIII the people of the republic began to show great uneasiness and jealousy against the white inhabitants who are amongst them, insomuch that gen. Petion the president, was under the necessity of having them all removed into the interior for their own safety, until the first emotions of rage had subsided.

[*Columbian.*

Milton's description of a King.

A King is a person, who for any thing wherein the public really needs him, has little else to do but to bestow his attention upon the eating and drinking of excessive dainties: to set a pompous face upon the superficial actings of state: to pageant himself up and down in progress among the perpetual bowings and cringings of an abject people, on either side deifying and adoring him for nothing done that can deserve it.

From Madame De Stael.

Divine Wisdom, intending to detain us some time on earth, has done well to cover with a veil the prospect of life to come; for if our sight could clearly distinguish the opposite bank who would remain on this tempestuous coast?

Ages of Authors.

Some authors have been remarkable for longevity. Solon, Juvenal, Bacon, Buffon and Rollin, were 80—Plato and Maghabechi, 81—Lycurgus, Crousaz, Voltaire and Bishop Barlow, 85—Crecillon and Whitby 88—Diogenes, Sophocles, St. Evermont and Waller 90—Jerome and Sir Christopher Wren 91—Cornaro and Hesiod 100—Hippocrates was 104—Democratus 109—and Epimenidus 154.

The infamous Slave Trade.

Under this head, the Richmond Enquirer, after mentioning the fact, that 1500 slaves from Africa were brought into the Havana, from the 5th to the 12th of Sept. last, thus remarks—"Humanity shudders at this abomination. The spirit of the age denounces it in the voice of thunder. The Almighty has no attribute, which can take side' with such an atrocious heresy."

A number of French gentlemen, among whom are some of the most distinguished and enlightened men of the age, have formed at Philadelphia, a company for the purpose of making a settlement on the banks of the Ohio or Mississippi. One hundred individuals have already become members, and commissioners are appointed to visit the western country and select a tract of land.

[*Lexington Reporter.*

BOSTON, Nov. 25th.

His Excellency JONATHAN RUSSELL, our late Minister at the Court of Sweden, arrived at Providence on Friday last. He has brought out a Commercial treaty with Sweden, signed at Stockholm; Sept. 5th, and it is reported a like treaty with Denmark.

From the National Advocate.

COBBETT'S REGISTER.

We have been considerably surprised that Cobbet's *American* Register, as published in this city, did not make its regular appearance, as heretofore, and were led to make an enquiry of the publishers, as regarded the cause of its non-appearauce; when we were informed that they had received *no manuscript* since the number dated June 29, and published here on September 24th.

The reason for this delay of manuscript, the publishers could not inform us; but they were induced to suppose it was occasioned either by the late important meetings which have taken place in England; in which Mr. Cobbett has been *particularly* interested, and which must have occupied a great portion of his time; or that the manuscript has been arrested in its progess, and may be *now* safe in the custody of the British attorney general; or what is *not very likely*, that there has been a *shameful neglect* in the agents employed to forward it.

One of those three causes, the publishers informs us, they consider as producing the delay which excited our surprise; we are inclined to place it entirely to the *first*, a very natural one: for, as Cobbet stated, it was to inform the people of England of their wrongs, and to produce a *crisis of amendment*, that he published his writings in America, which the tyranny of the times did not permit him to do in England.—Now, if that CRISIS has arrived, and the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND manifestly declare that they know their wrongs, and mean to REDRESS them, we may naturally conclude, that Mr. Cobbett will have abundance of business cut out on the other side of the Atlantic, without disturbing the serenity of the *pious Cossack priesthood of Connecticut, or pricking the consciences* of his OLD FRIENDS in Philadelphia and New York.

WANTS.

The United States want only union to maintain their government and prosperous situation at home, and their begun system of defence continued, to make her respected abroad—The congressmen want to gnaw a fat bone, The commonalty and foreigners who travel our country, want a new dictionary to define the different titles of the various political sects. The clergymen want more salaries. The merchant want more customers, and the lawyers more and wealthier clients.—Reason wants more adherents. The votaries of science want extensive patronage. It is said that disinterested patriotism almost wants existence. Many of our common people want more affability; and many of our great ones want less ceremony and affectation. Critics want candor, and modern authors originality. Coquettes want more flatterers—prudent girls fewer. Gallants and the writer of this want fame and dollars.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

It is not a blind attachment to sectarian principles—It is not an overheated zeal to propogate the peculiar tenets of Luther or Calvin—It is not going to meeting, building churches, and paying well the priest—Not keeping the sabbath strictly, and violating the laws of God and man all the rest of the week; thus straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. But it is a firm, rational belief in the power, wisdom love and goodness of God, manifested in the works of Creation and Redemption—A contempt of the plasures which the world follow—A hope in futurity—love of God and man—doing as we would be done by—in short, it is exactly what St. James says—Pure Religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this:—to visit the widow and fatherless, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world.' *Purity of heart and benevolence of conduct.*

Kentucky Senate

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The great interest which has been excited througout this country, in consequence of the appointment by the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, of JOHN POPE, Esq. Secretary of this Commonwealth, has induced us to give the result and names of the Senators who voted for and against his confirmation—they follow:

FOR CONFIRMING.

Messrs. Bullock, (Speaker) Bartlett, Chapline, Ewing, Faulkner, Griffin, D. Garrard, Hillyar, Hardin, Lancaster Mason, Owens, Sharp, Simrall, Smith, R. Taylor, Worthington, Wickliffe, Wood, Waide, and Wilson.

Against Confirming.

Messrs. Bowmar, Chambers J. Garrard, Jones, Perin, Parks, Sebree. South, Thompson, H. Taylor, and Yancey.

[Argus.

Western Athens.

Athens, in the state of Ohio, says the Seneca Patriot, promises to become like its ancient namesake, the seat of science and literature.—By a law of congress upwards of 50,000 acres of excellent land have been consecrated to the holy purpose of education This rising town stands on the left bank of the Hockhocking, 40 miles above its junction with the Ohio. A new and elegant (stone) College is now erecting in this favored town—many individual dwellings will be built this season The college lands, so called, are leased forever to applicants—the lessee paying an interest of 6 per cent per annum according to the appraised value of the lands, in a state of nature which are valued from 50 cents to 10 dollars an acre. The funds which are solely applied to the use of education already amounted to 830,000 dollars per annum Thus the poorest people have now an opportunity of obtaining good farms upon easy terms and of giving to their children a classical education; for not only the expenses of tuition, but that of boarding will be defrayed out of the rents of the college lands. The country around Athens is fast settling—and the time will come when modern Athens, like her venerable prototype, will produce her Demosthenes and her Phocions.

POSTCRIPT.

The president has notified the house, that he had suspended further decisions on the section of the law authorising payment for property lost or captured during the war, which makes provision to pay for buildings destroyed by fire. A resolution was introduced to the law entirely—it remains on the table.

James P. Preston, (during the war a valuable officer of the army of the U. States) is chosen Governor of the state of Virginia.

The Spanish Consul at New Orleans gives notice, that the port of Vera Cruz is now open to the importation of every species of provisions, in every class of vessels belonging to friendly powers.

Notwithstanding the victory of Lord Exmouth over the Algerines, (says a London paper) British vessels are still supplied by government with the usual Mediterranean passes.

ST. LOUIS:
Saturday, January 11.

Gentlemen who have recently returned from Prairie du Chein inform us that the raising of lead mineral will commence on both sides of the Mississippi this winter with much industry. The mines on this side the river is said not to be as valuable as on the east side; we learn that several companies are forming who have rented certain mineral districts in the Illinois territory and intend to work the mines with spirit.

A number of rich farmers have sat down in the neighborhood of Salt river, waiting the opening of the Land-Office—the indians are very numerous in that neighborhood, game being very abundant.

(BY REQUEST.)

Extract of a letter from Major John Scott, to R. J. Meigs, P. M. G. dated

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7.

"The arrival of the mail to St. Louis, St. Genevieve and Jackson at Cape Girardeau, three of the principal points in the Missouri territory, and from which it branches into the other parts of the territory, is not only uncertain, but is in my opinion not sufficiently often to secure the people the advantages intended by the establishment.—From Kaskaskia (Illinois) the mail is divided, one part of which goes to St. Louis, one to St. Genevieve, and one to the lower part of the two territories. The present and increasing population and importance of these two territories requires a larger mail than can be conveyed once a week, the consequence of which is, that a large portion of the letters and papers intended for that quarter is necessarily delayed, or probably entirely thrown out at Shawanoe-town, and either does not come on at all, or comes on after the information contained is stale and no longer useful. In short the present arrangement is inadequate to the object.—And I seriously beg your attention to the propriety of such an alteration as will hereafter cause the mail to arrive twice a week at Kaskaskia, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, and Jackson at Cape Girardeau. In addition to this, I shall shortly have occasion to invite your attention to the establishment of other mail routes in the territory which I have the honor to represent."

THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN SOCIETY,

Will present, on thursday evening next, a Comedy in five acts, called

Secrets Worth Knowing.

To which will be added, a Farce, in two acts, called

The Agreeable Surprise.

St Louis, January 11th, 1817.

Notice is hereby given

To all persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Lendsey deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, and those having demands against said estate are hereby notified to exhibit the same to us the undersigned administrators, duly authenticated according to law, or they may be precluded from their demand or dividend agreeable to law.

Robert Boyd, *Elisha Spivy,* } Ad'tors.
Polly Spivy, } Ad'trix.

Dec'r, 21st, 1816.

A perfect statement in detail of receipts and expanditures of the county of Arkansas, from the first day of November, 1815, till the first day of November 1816. (to wit.)

RECEIPT.

By the amount of the tax list for county purposes assessed for the year 1816 500 09

EXPENDITURES.

To this amount allowed Hiram Weft deputy sheriff of the county of Lawrence specially appointed for the purpose of bringing a certain Moses Graham (charged of murder) from the said county of Lawrence to the jail of the county of Arkansas 8 90

To this amount allowed Henry Caffidy for his services as prosecuting attorney for the county of Arkansas 105 00

To this amount allowed Patrick Caffidy for his services as clerk of the late court of common pleas of the county aforesaid 69 34

To this amount allowed Robert Aljoe for services rendered the county in arranging a house for the use of the court 8 00

To this amount allowed James C Newell constable of the Cadron township for sundry services rendered the county as constable as aforesaid 31 80

To this amount allowed Hewes Scull sheriff of the county aforesaid for sundry services rendered the county as sheriff as aforesaid 201 87

To this amount allowed John Dodge the clerk of the general court of the county aforesaid for sundry services rendered the said county as clerk as aforesaid 79 83

To my certificate issued as clerk as aforesaid to William B R Harnor for bringing the return of the polls from the township of St. Francis to my office and of his having travelled in making said return, two hundred and forty miles 12 00

To same issued to John Waters for bringing the poll book from the township of Pointe Chico to my office as aforesaid and of his having travelled in making said return two hundred miles 10 00

To same issued to William Smith for bringing the poll book from the township of Cache, and that he travelled in making said return, one hundred miles 5 00

To same issued to Aaron Goza for bringing the poll book from the township of the Cadron to my office as aforesaid, and of his having travelled in making said return three hundred miles. 15 00

To same issued to Samuel Carter for bringing the poll book from the township of Big Rock and of his having travelled in making said return, two hundred and thirty miles 13 00

To same issued to Ebenizar Fulsom of his having brought the poll book from the township of the Warm Springs, to my office as aforesaid, and of his having travelled in making said return four hundred miles 20 00

To same issued to Robert Welsh for bringing the poll book from the town of Cadow to my office as aforesaid, and of his having travelled in making said return four hundred and eighty miles 24 00

To this amount allowed Ephraim C. Davidson for house rent for the use of the court at their October term 1816 16 50

Total expenditures 695 24
Total receipts 500 09

Balance due by the county 195 15

County of Arkansas, ss.

I the undersigned the clerk of the general court in and for the county aforesaid do certify the within and above to be a true and perfect statement of the receipts and expenditures of the county aforesaid, from the 6 th day of November 1815, till the first day of Nov. 1816.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my (L. S.) private seal (there being no public one) this first day of Nov A. D. 1816. and of our independence the forty first.

Jno. Dodge, Clk.

NOTICE.

Whereas, I am now confined in the prison for the county of St. Genevieve for debt, notice is hereby given to all my creditors, and to those concerned, that on saturday the twenty fifth day of this month, I shall make application to Thomas Oliver and Michael Amoureux two justices of the peace for the said county, or to some other two justices of the peace for the said county at the office of Thomas Oliver, esq. in the town of St. Genevieve, to be permitteed to take the benefit of the several statues of this territory respecting insolvent debtors.

his
Charles ⋈ French.
mark.

St. Genevieve, January 4, 1817.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late James Richardson dec'd, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the decedents estate, and notifies all those who may have any demands against the said estate to exhibit their accounts to the undersigned properly authenticated as the law directs within one year from this date or they will be barred from any dividend in case the estate is insolvent. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. Burckhartt,
Administrator.

St. Louis, co. Jan 11th, 1817.

TH. HANLY
Will give cash for merchantable
WHEAT
delivered at this place.
St. Louis, January 11, 1819.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, } ss.
Southern Circuit,
Superior Court, October term, 1816.

Joal Waters, complainant, against, Simon M. Hubbard, defendant.

IN CHANCERY,

The complainant by his counsel came, and on his motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides out of this territory, and is not found to be served with a summons, and he having failed to appear and file his answer herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April term, and file an answer, the complainants bill shall be taken as confessed, and a decree be entered up accordingly. It is further ordered that the complainant cause public notice hereof to be given in any newspaper printed in this territory, for eight weeks successively.

A copy
J. M'Ferron, Clk. S.C.S.C.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
Northern Circuit, ss.
Of the term of September, 1816.

John Ewing administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits, which were of Wm. Ewing dec'd. } On petition for the sale of intestates lands.

Will be sold by the said administrator on a credit of twelve months, on tuesday the twenty ninth day of April next, being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the above named Wm. Ewing dec'd. at the time of his death in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, or so much of the same as will enable the said administrator to raise a sum of one thousand dollars, the sale to begin and continue in the order following, to wit.

One hundred arpens of land situate in the county of St. Charles on the Mississippi bluffs, above sandy creek, being part of a tract of eight hundred arpens, the property of a certain William Ewing dec'd. and by him willed to the said intestate.

The one undivided half of a tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land, situate in the county of St. Charles, on the waters of the Gardenne, at or near the Mississippi bluffs, the same purchased by the said intestate of a certain Henry Hight.

The one fourth of a saw mill and mill track, situate in the county of St charles as aforesaid, on sandy creek

And lastly, another tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land situate in the county of St. Charles, and purchased of the forenamed Henry Hight and wife, by the intestate.

By order of the superior court.
J. V. Garnier, Clk.

The title papers to said land can be seen by applying to Matthias M'Girk esq. in Louis.

TAKEN UP

By Joel Rowley living in the township of St. Ferdinand a bay horse, supposed to be six years old last spring, shod before, hind feet white above the pastor joints, and fore feet white above the hoofs, star and snip, natural trotter, a few white hairs on his back, no brands perceivable, appraised to twenty two dollars and fifty cents by Green newit and Abraham Ellis on the 21st of Dec. 1816. Before me

S. Magill, J. P.

True copy from the original in my office
M. P. Leduc, Clk St L C C C

NOTICE,

That at the February term of the St. Clair county court, I will make settlement of the estate of John Swaggort deceased, All concerned may attend with their accounts &c. properly authenticated for settlement, payment, &c.

George Swaggert. Ex'or.
January 7th, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By Robert Easten, at his residence on the plantation of Rufus Easton esq. in the township of St. Ferdinand, in the county of St. Louis, on the 24th day of december 1816. A bright bay horse about eight or nine years old, about fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, some white hairs on the forehead, and some saddle spots on his back, shod before and no brand. Appraised to forty two dollars by William Denny and John M'Gee, being duly sworn before me

Stephen Hempstead J. P.

True copy from the original filed in my office this 2nd day of January, 1817.
M. P. Leduc, Clk. ST.L.C.C.C.

Whereas my wife Nancy Edds has left my bed and board, and has acted in a very unbecoming manner, this is to forbid all persons from trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting unless compelled by law.

John Edds.

Burge Creek, Miss'i. Terry. Jan. 1, 1817.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers offer for sale cheap, either wholesale or retail, for cash or peltries, at the store formerly kept by P. Lee,

A Fresh Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blankets 2½ 3 & 3½ point
Rose do.
White yellow and red Flannels
Floshings
Coatings
Blue cloths for the Indian trade
Course, fine and super cloth
Cassimeres
Toilinets
Velvets
Velveteens
Marseilles
Chambrays
Plaids
Dimeslics
Dimities
India Muslins
India Calicoes
Blue Kermilchers and romal Handkfs.
French sheeting linen
Irish do.
Long Cloths
Sheeting
Calicoes
Furniture chintz
Madras Handkfs
Shawls from 4 4 to 8 4
Cotton worsted &
Ginghams
Jaconet & Cambric muslins
Linen do.
Jaconet cravats
Black & colored silk Hdkfs.
Flag and Bandanas do.
Plain & figured Levantine do do
Florences and Gauzes
White, pink & black crapes
Kid, silk and beaver gloves
Levantine serge damask & thull lace Shawls
Lace, capes and spencers
Silk Buttons
do. Cords and Chenilles
Black and coloured feathers
Ribbons
Silk Shoes
Morocco and Leather do.
Men's do.

Also a Handsome assortment of Hard ware and Jewellery.

Jn. B. Herpin & Son.

St. Louis, Dec. 28, 1816 30 tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 8 4 to 11.4
Superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do Cassimers and Cords
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentlemans worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Calicoes assorted
Bandanas
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Blind and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collors.

They have always an hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg.

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Will give the highest price in cash for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816. 91tf

To Retailers and Tavern Keepers.

The Subscriber has for sale
20 assorted boxes of Zanesville White Glass ware,
10 coils tar'd Cordelles,
and one box Kentucky flax linen.

T. Macklot.

St. Louis, Dec. 14. 31--28

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sool and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 19, 1816. 20-tf

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Course and fine Cloths } *assorted colors.*
Cassimeres
Coatings
Blankets
DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29-4t

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, *Dec.* 21. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

SMITH & SPICER

Will be particularly obliged to every person who has accounts open with them, to make settlement as soon as possible. Their counting room is removed to a house annexed to Mr Hugh Davis's, St Louis Hotel Churchstreet

THEY HAVE ON HAND UNSOLD

3 Bales 2 1-2 and 3 point Blankets,
10 tons castings, Holland Gin,

and a few other articles, which they will sell low.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND

A Few Lots of Goods,

St. Louis, October 26. 21-tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets. } Assorted Colors.
Super, super cloths, &
Cassimeres. } assorted colo.
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress
Figured and
Paris Nett } GAUZE.

Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 20-tf

P. J. & J. G. Tardiff

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS, & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29.

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a stout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. *T. H.*

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. 22-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit.

A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet whereon he lives.
A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.
7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf

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A STRAY.

Taken up in by John W. Hopkins in Breton township, county of Washington county, a BROWN MARE, fourteen hands three inches high, with a small star and snip, no brand perceivable. Appraised to forty five dollars by Wm. Harrison and John McIlvain, under oath before me this 24th day of September, 1816.

J. Austin, J P.

Recorded bearing date the 25th of September, 1816. A Copy,

John Brickey, CLK. C. C. W. C

Ten Dollars Reward.

Lost about four weeks ago, between my house and the bridge, leading to Mr Soulard's; Two new three point Blankets, two Buffalo Robes, one of them nearly new; and a great coat of bear skin cloth about half worn. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the aforesaid property to me.

Robert Buchanan.

St. Louis, December 28. 30-3t

Notice

Is hereby given to Mahala Hays, daughter and heir of William Hays of St. Charles county deceased, and James Davis and Jemima his wife, which said Jemima is also daughter and heir of said Hays deceased, that at the next term of the circuit court, in and for the county of St. Charles, on the fourth Monday of April next, application will be made, for the partition of two certain tracts of land lately belonging to said Hays in the county of St. Charles aforesaid; one containing 600 arpens of land surveyed for one Philip Miller; the other containing 400 arpens, part of the tract of 1000 arpens surveyed for said Hays in pursuance of the law of this territory for the partition of lands.

Wm. Hays and others.

By E. Hempstead their Attorney:

St. Louis Dec. 28. 30-6w

SALT

By the barrel or bushel, for sale by

J. Clemens, jr. & Co.

St. Louis, October 12th, 1816. 61tf

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement,) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 27 6t

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

County of St. Charles.

TAKEN UP by Henry Robinson, living in lower Cuivre township, county aforesaid an iron gray stud colt, two years old last spring, the right fore foot white, and some white in the forehead. no brands perceivable; valued at fifteen dollars by William Tarbet and William V. Burkleo.—Before me this 26th day of October, 1816.

Benj. Emmons J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is a transcript the original of which is recorded in my office.

Wm. Christy JR.C.C.C cty.st. c.

St. Charles, Dec. 21, 1816. 3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

NOTICE.

Any person or persons who will cut or carry away, any wood or timber or any thing else from off my land or plantation (situated in the county of St. Louis, joining the ferry opposite to the town of St. Charles and bounded on the west by the land of Mr. Chartran and on the east by the land of Mr. Morrison, and fronting on the river Missouri) shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law Mr. Dutrene who lives on my said plantation has a particular charge to bring all trespassers to justice.

James Mackay.

St. Louis, Dec. 24th, 1816 3t 30

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 25-tfm

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 22 Novembre.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

By order of the Board of Directors, the Bank of St. Louis commences its operations this day in the building immediately in the rear of Messrs. Riddick & Pilcher's store.

Wednesday, in each week, is the day of discount, and all notes offered for discount, must be presented the day previous, and before the shutting of the Bank.

Notes intended to be discounted must be drawn upon stamped paper, and in the following form, viz:

Sixty days afterdate—promise to pay or order dollars cents; negotiable and payable at the Bank of St. Louis, without defalcation, for value received.

The Bank will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r.

December, 13th 1816. 4t28

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,
And Executions, for sale at this office

FRENCH AND BRITISH GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New-York, and now opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

FANCY & STAPLE GOODS,

of the following description, which he offers for sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at his store next door to Mr. Mathew Kerr's on Main street.

1 Bale of Lyon Skins
1 do red blue and green Coatings
2 do Flannels
1 do Rose Blankets
1 do Duffle do
1 do Fine lady's Cloth
1 do Peliffe do
1 do cotton cords
1 do woollen do
5 do assorted cloths
2 do black Bombazetts.
1 do elegant twilled do consisting of brown, black, drab, maroin, grey, pink, orange & scarlet colours.
1 Case Toilet Glasses
1 do red frame do
1 do gilt paper do
1 do glass frame do
1 do Violins.
2 Trunks super 4-4 dress and undress'd ginghams
1 do plate Calicoes
1 do green do
1 do assorted do
1 do Furniture do
3 do assorted Shawls
1 do Quality and shoe Binding
1 do 7-8 pink and blue Stripe Ginghams.
Cambrick Muslins, Fancy do
Jaconet do
Book do
Red Bandannas,
Gentlemen's white and colored Cravats
Cotton Sheeting
Madras H'dkfs. &c. &c. &c.
Hardware consisting of
Tetania Tea Pots
Door Locks
Pad do
Knives and Forks
Razors
Segar Cases, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of SILKS, among which are the following—

Laventines and double Florences (plain and figured.)
White and blue Satins,
Striped Silk,
Rich Figured Velvets,
Silk Florentines,
9 8 green Umbrella Silk,
Gauze H'dkfs.
Figured do
White and black Thulle Laces,
Ladies and Gent's. white and black Silk Hose,
Taffeta Silks,
Rich trimged Satin Ribbons,
Elegant plaid Lustring do
Velvet do
Variety of silk H'dkfs,
Silk Gloves,
Kid do
Italian Crapes,
Superb long silk Shawls, Square do of all sizes and qualities, &c. &c.

Expected daily via New Orleans,

14 PACKAGES OF HARDWARE.

The subscriber having a partner in New York and connexions in New Orleans, will be enabled to execute all orders entrusted to his charge, with the utmost dispatch.

Stephen R. Wiggins.

St. Louis January 2d, 1817.

Notice

Is hereby given to John Crump, George Crump, Daniel Crump, Samuel Williams and Nancy his wife, John Williams and Betsey his wife, and Joseph Crump which said John, George, Daniel, Nancy, Betsey, Joseph, with Louisa Stewart, wife of John Stewart, and Mary M'Quitty wife of Andrew M'Quitty, are the heirs of George Crump, formerly of the county of St Louis deceased, that at the next term of the circuit court in and for the county of St. Louis on the 1st Monday of May next, application will be made for the partition of a certain tract of 200 arpens of land in the county of St. Louis, formerly the property of said George Crump deceased, bounded on the north by the lands of John Ward, on the west by lands of Stephen and Hawly Latham, on the south by lands of William Brown and Thomas Cunningham, on the east by lands of Judith Cordell and James Kinkaid in pursuance of the law of this territory, for the partition of lands.

Andrew M'Quitty and wife,

By E. Hempstead his Attorney.

st. Louis, Dec. 28. 30 4t

Wanted.

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, who will to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JANUARY 18, 1817. [No. 483.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY

AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

St. Louis, Retail Prices Current.

Beef on foot per cwt.		$4
Butter per lb		25
Bees wax do		25
Boards, Cider	None in market,	
Candles do		25
Cheese do		25
common do		12½
Coffee lb.		50
Cotton do		40
Yarn No. 10		1 25
Feathers lb		50
Flour per bbl. S. fine, in demand		10
Horse mill do per cwt.		4 00
Grain—Wheat per bush.		1
Rye do		62
Barley do		75
Corn do		37
Oats do		37
Gun Powder per lb.		2
Hides per piece		3 75
Hogs lard per lb.		12
Beer do per gal.		1 50
Honey do do		2
Lead per cwt		5 50
Pork per cwt.		4 50
Salt per bushell		1 50
Sugar O leans, brown per lb.		50
Loaf (scarce)	do do	1 00
Tallow	do do	12
Wool common	do do	50

Beaver and other Furs.—Peltries—Boards, Scantling, &c. are only to be obtained in quantity during the spring and summer months, and cannot be rated now.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Thompson M. Hart deceased, are requested to call & settle the same, and those having demands against said estate are requested to exhibit the same duly authenticated according to law, within one year from this date, or in case the estate should prove insolvent they will be excluded from their dividend as the law directs.

John Shanks Administrator,
Sally Harris Admr'x.

New Madrid Co. Dec. 29 1816.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Northern Circuit, ss.

Of the term of September, 1816.

John Ewing administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits, which were of Wm. Ewing dec'd. } On petition for the sale of intestates lands,

Will be sold by the said administrator on a credit of twelve months, on tuesday the twenty ninth day of April next, being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of St Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the above named Wm. Ewing dec'd at the time of his death in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, or so much of the same as will enable the said administrator to raise a sum of one thousand dollars, the sale to begin and continue in the order following, to wit.

One hundred arpens of land situate in the county of St Charles on the Mississippi bluffs, above sandy creek, being part of a tract of eight hundred arpens, the property of a certain William Ewing dec'd. and by him willed to the said intestate.

The one undivided half of a tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land, situate in the county of St. Charles, on the waters of the nardenne, at or near the Mississippi bluffs, the same purchased by the said intestate of a certain Henry Hight.

The one fourth of a saw mill and mill tract, situate in the county of St charles as aforesaid, on sandy creek

And lastly, another tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land situate in the county of St charles and purchased of the forenamed Henry Hight and wife, by the intestate.

By order of the superior court.

J. V. Garnier, Clk.

The title papers to said land can be seen by applying to Matthias M'Kirk esq. in Louis.

I will give a generous price for a female servant who is a good cook, washer and ironer, or I will give the highest wages for such a character.

Jos. Charless.

Dec. 23.

Wanted at this Office,

A good compositor, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given. Jan. 11

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the post office St. Louis, December 31 1816, if not taken out in 3 months, will be sent to the general Post Office as dead letters.

A

Sally Adams
Ash Anderson
J. A S Anderson 2
Sofear Alexander
Wm A Agnew
James Audrain
Thomas Arrenton.

B

Thomas S Bellows
Mr. Boland
Wm B Bellamy
Jos C Brown 3
Mrs E. Bonterite 2
James Byington
Mrs Beceals.
Thomas Baber
Bertholotte and Rolette
Mee Blair
John H Branhan
David Burk 2
Mr. Baits
Edward Bates
Jacob Boas
Corneleas Burns
Erastus Brown
George Bast 3
Joshua G Brown
Thomas Buchanon
Louis Brazeace
Reuben Bacon
Daniel Borne
David Bryant 2
Matthew C Bowles
Wm Bradley

C

Davis Carter
Thomas Chambers
Pascal Cere
Susanah Carrico
Wm Clarkson 4
Le Cere Chouteau
John Campbell 3
Horatio Chrisman 2
Dr T P Cambridge
John Clark
Lewis Cyyou
B Cousin
Jason Chamberlain
Col T Chambers
James Cantley
John Connelly
Kinkead Caldwell
Alex Chambers
Timothy Coates
Wm. Conn
Wm. Carruthers 2
John Cromwell 2
Nancy Cooper
John Carver
Abel Callis
James Carver
William Cague
John Cunning
Ruben Creeley 2
Capt John Conn
Mayo Collen
Moses Craft

D

D Dethier
Lucy Draper
John Doty
Johnathan Ditch
John Dowling
John Devore
Mical Doling
Thomas Denton
Emily Dunclin
Joseph Decret

E

Pascal P Enos 3
Benj Estill
Norman Emmons
John Engleheart

F

John L Fendey 5
James Fernon 3
Thomas Foreman
Notley Foster
John Frazier
Denis Foley
James Fugate
Col Randolph Fuller
Thomas Fream
Charles Fayon
Jefferson Fulcher
Peonon & Connerly 2
Caleb Fenton
Sam W T Farmer

G

Bertrand Guerin 2
Thomas Gilbert 2
Archebald Gamble
William Goff
Duff Green
Robert Gorden
Monsieur Germain 2
Charles T Gouin 2
Stephen Glascock
Thomas Green
Timothy Goard
James Geddens

H

James Hunter
Elizabeth Hubbard 2
Wm Heobert
James Harris
Nat Hutcherson
Joshua Harris
E R Hawley
Chas Hutchings 5
And. Hamilton
Seth Howard
John G Heath
Stephen Hancock
James Hutton
Winslow Heggins
Bird Hardy
James M Henry
Richard Hughs
Wm Hogwood
John Hanly

J

Robert Jeffres
Thomas Joyes 2
Maj Johnston
Joseph James
John Jinkens
John Jeffres
Thomas Jones

K

John C Kerr
Major Kendley
David Kergan 2
Andrew Kinkead 2
Amos Kebsie

L

Mon'r Labberti
John Little 8
Wm Long
Thomas Lee
Dr A Lougaker 2
Reubin Lewis
Benj Lawrence 3
Maj A L Langham
Oscar Lee
James G Ludlow
John C M Lemore
Mr Pre Ladouceur
John Land 2
William Lamme
Stephen H Long

M

John M'Donald
James Millirgin
Charles Mountjoy 4
Josias Myles
Henry Moore
Joseph Meacham
Capt Asa Morgan
Ethan Meacham
George Miller
James M'Kenney
Enoch Matson
Pierre Minard
Sedgwick Marble
David L M Kee 2
Patrick Megee
Jacob Myers
Griffin Morris
Allen Moonyham
Alex M'Lean
Elijah Mallarion
John C M'Lemore
David Manchestre
Nathan W Maynor
James Miller

O

Wilfred Owens 4
Thomas O'Connor

P

John D Point 2
Ruleff Puk
Wm Pretr
Elizabeth Paul
Daniel Pike 2
Charles Peck 2
Joshua Palem
Benj F Pawling 2
Samuel Putnam
Joseph Pagatt
Pulleron Perkins
Jas W Perkins
Nathaniel Poland
Ben F. Powers
Thomas Patten
Pierre Pallian

R

Bissell Richards
Wm Robinson 3
Jas or Saml Reavis 2
James Ryan
Stephen Ruth
Richard H Root
Nicholas Rightor
R Rolland 2
Daniel Richardson
Joseph Ray
Brintnel Robbins
James Rowlings
Rachel Rogers
Philip Roder
Joseph Rogers 2

S

Edward Sallee
Wm Smith
John Steen
James Steen
Wm Stucm
David Skinner
Frederic Smith
Dr Ab Stewart
Austin Shelton 2
Robert Smiley
Zachariah Stephens
Joseph Shaw
Saml B Smith
Moses Stillwell 2
Zachariah Sigalt
F J Sobree
James Shaler
John Smith
Fleming Staton
Wm Stallings 2
John M Stotts
John Studdard
John Sloat
George Sweazy
Rev M Sawtelle
John F Sollars
John Sargent
James Sawyer
John Seargant

T

James Tate 4
W M Taremin
Ephraim Town
Robert Taylor
John Taylor 2
Elisha Trader
John A Tate
Randolph J Tebrie
Nath B Tucker 2
Jacob Trout

V

Jos Vanengeburge

W

Daniel Walker
Simon Wert
Alexander Watson
Alex S Walker
Adam Wolford 2
Robert Wallace 2
George W Williams
Dr David Woods 3
Andrew Woods
Thomas B Young 5
Soloman Yoakum
Mary Welble
John Wallace
Henry Worsham
Isaac H Waller 2
James Williams
Jonathan Wiseman
Frederick Weaver
Peggy Watson
David Watkins

Y

Peter Yoakum
Martha Yoakum 3

Z

John B Zenons

MILITARY LETTERS.

A

Wm Atcheson
Lt Wm Arnold 3

B

Joseph Baldwin 2
Elias Bowden
Jessee Bievard
Dr Hosea Blood 2
Wm Brown
John Blocker
Rebecca Bice

C

Eliza Close
Leaper Crown
Mat A Cheshier
John Cunningham
James Clark
Silas Crawford
Jessee Claypole

D

Joseph Dean
Capt W L Dufphy
Moses Devers
Wm Douglass 4
Otis Dudly
John Devore
John Davis
Asa and Green Dunnington
Moses Devers

F

Samuel French
Michael Fields
Frederick Frantz
Cambell Frazier 2

G

Lt Tho Griffieth 2
Lt James Gray
Archemedes Gaines
Noah Gillet
James Gibson

H

John Hesdrick 2
Lt John Harvy
Lt John Hollingsworth
S V Hamilton 2
Nathaniel Jones
Pollip D Hunt 2
Alex. Hamilton
Dr S B Hugo 4
Ezekeil Howard
Jonathan Higgins
Lt R Humphries 2
Thomas Humphries
Margaretty Hutson

J K

Henry Jent
Wm M Johnson 2
Wm. Jordon
Benj Kirkpatrick
Wm Kendrick 2
James King

L

Dr Wm C Lane 6
Wm Ledman
Maj S H Long 3
Eliphalet Luther
James Lock
Dr John J Lowry

M

John Montgomery
John Miller
Wm M Kenzie 2
Robt or J M'Crany
Ambros G Mundy
Dr. S C Muir
John Morris
David Miles

P

B H Pollock 2
Wm Parish
William Parker 2

R

Maj David Riddle 4
Dr Clajon Reily
William Roberts
samuel Riddlesburger
stephen Reynolds

S

George smith
Post surgeon Belle Fontaine
Ezekiel self
Henry smith
Hospital surgeon st Louis
Frederic seffered 2
Gen T A smith 4
Wm stone
John stover

T

Christian Tucker 2
Nalley Turner
Adson Talley
Nathan Times
Pleasant A Thacher
Jacob Trout
James & silas Trible

W

Capt L B Willes 2
William Woodall
Garnel Whitlock,
Abraham Wygol
Wm Wornack

Y

Richard Yulding

R. Simpson, P. M.

January 4, 1817. —3t 3t

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Mary Moreaux Collin, has left my bed and board without any just cause whatever. I therefore forwarn all persons from dealing, or contracting any debts of any kind with the said Mary Moreaux Collins, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting in any wise, and they may also expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

Ls. Collin.

Florisant, Jan 1. 1t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being now confined in the jail of the co. St Genevieve for debt, hereby notifies all his creditors, that on Monday the 21st day of January at the court house of said count, he will apply to two justices of the peace of the same county, to release him from imprisonment under the several laws of the Territory of Missouri, providing for insolvent debtors.

John F. Dant.

Ch. S. Hempstead, Att'y.

St Genevieve, 30th Dec. 1816 3t 3t

TAKEN UP

By Joel Rowley living in the township of St. Ferdinand a bay horse, supposed to be six years old last spring, shod before, hind feet white above the pastor joints, and fore feet white above the hoofs, star and snip, natural trotter, a few white hairs on his back, no brands perceivable, appraised to twenty two dollars and fifty cents by Green Dewit and Abraham Ellis on the 21st of Dec. 1816. Before me

S. Magill, J. P.

True copy from the original in my office

M. P. Leduc, Clk st L C C C

NOTICE,

That at the February term of the St. Clair county court, I will make settlement of the estate of John Swaggort deceased, All concerned may attend with their accounts &c. properly authenticated for settlement, payment, &c.

George Swaggort Ex'or.

January 7th, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By Robert Easten, at his residence on the plantation of Rufus Easton Esq, in the township of St Ferdinand, in the county of St. Louis, on the 24th day of december 1816. A bright bay horse about eight or nine years old, about fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, some white hairs on the forehead, and some saddle spots on his back, shod before and no brand. Appraised to forty two dollars by William Denny and John M'Gee, being duly sworn before me

Stephen Hempstead J. P.

True copy from the original filed in my office this 2nd day of January, 1817.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. ST.L.C.C.C.

Missouri Legislature.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Evans moved that col. Benton have leave to speak in this house this evening on the subject of the memorial from the directors of the bank of St. Louis, and on the question being put thereon it was determined in the negative.

Yeas 5: Nays 13.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are messrs Bollenger, Dunn, Evans, Hubbard and Hempstead speaker

Those who voted in the negative are messrs Alcorn, Cook, Coons, Dawson, Hogan, Hardin, Harris, Honey, Lane, Moore, M'Arthur, M'Dermid and Murphy.

Mr. Murphy presented the petition of William Sullivan praying remuneration for his services as bailiff to the circuit court for the county of St. Louis, which petition was read and ordered to be committed to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dawson from the committee to whom was referred the law regulating the judiciary, reported in part that they had examined the same, and were of opinion that no alteration is necessary in the judicial system.

Which report was read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for monday next.

Mr. Hogan from the committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Arkansas praying a division of the county, reported a bill for that purpose, which bill was twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for thursday next.

Saturday, December 21.

Mr. M'Arthur agreeably to notice introduced a bill respecting venders of merchandise and pedlers in this territory, which bill was received, twice read and ordered to be referred to the committee on fiscal concerns.

Mr. Spencer had leave and introduced a bill supplementary to the act providing for the levying and collecting territorial and county taxes.

Mr. Hogan gave notice that on thursday next he would ask leave to bring in a resolution respecting the laying out of a public road from the town of St. Louis to the southern boundary line of this territory.

Monday, Dec. 23.

On motion of Mr. M'Arthur,

Ordered that a committee of five be appointed to examine the criminal code of this territory, see what alterations (if any) are necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon messrs M'Arthur, Austin Bollenger, Dawson and Honey were appointed that committee.

On motion of Mr. Austin,

Ordered that so much of Alexander Stuart's communication as relates to criminal offences be referred to the committee of the criminal code.

Mr. M'Arthur gave notice that on wednesday next he would ask leave to bring in a resolution instructing the delegate in Congress from this territory to use his endeavors to have a law passed authorising a post route to be established, from the town of St. Genevieve in the county of St. Genevieve to the town of St. Michels in said county.

Mr. Austin introduced a resolution requesting the speaker of the house of representatives to forward to our delegate in congress, the resolution passed by the legislature, respecting the claim of the Quapaw Indians in the county of Arkansas which resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Coons,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the laws now in force in this territory respecting stud horses running at large, see what alterations or amendments may be necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Tuesday, Dec. 24.

Mr. Evans presented the petition of Henry Hand, praying remuneration for taxes paid that had been too highly assessed which petition was read and ordered to be referred to a select committee of three.

The engrossed bill entitled an act to surpress dueling was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative.

Yeas 14, Nays 4.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are messrs Alcorn, Allen, Bollinger, coons, Cook, Dunn, English, Hardin, Harris, Moore M'Dermid, Murphy, Mackey and Hempstead.

Those who voted in the negative are messrs Dawson, Evans, Hogan and Hubbard.

Whereupon ordered that its title be an act to suppress dueling.

Wednesday, Dec. 25.

There not being a quorum present the house adjourned till to-morow morning 10 o'clock.

Thursday, Dec. 26.

Mr. Hubbard gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to exempt from execution certain property.

The memorial respecting an additional duty on the importation of crude lead into the United States, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the memorial pass it passed in the affirmative.

The engrossed bill for the relief of William Sullivan was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative.

And ordered that its title be 'an act for the relief of William Sullivan.'

Mr. Hogan gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a resolution respecting the claim of the Quapaw Indians in the county of Arkansas.

Friday, Dec. 27.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Hunter,

Mr. speaker,

The legislative council do not concur in passing the bill for the relief of Wm. Sullivan.

Which bill is herewith returned.

Mr. Alcorn agreeably to notice introduced a bill to be entitled 'an act authorising certain administrators to finish their settlements with the circuit courts in the county of Howard.

Saturday, Dec. 28.

A message from the governor by Mr. Bates, the secretary, informing this house that he had on the 23d instant approved and signed a bill entitled 'an act to encourage the killing of wolves, panthers and wild cats,' whereupon ordered that the legislative council be informed thereof.

Mr. Harris presented the petition of Wm Christy territorial auditor praying an increase of salary to said officer, which petition being read was referred to the committee on fiscal concerns.

Mr. Hogan agreeably to notice introduced a resolution respecting the claim of the Quapaw indians in the county of Arkansas which resolution was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading this day.

On motion of Mr. Murphy.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed on the part of this house to act jointly as a committee of conference with such committee as the legislative council may appoint on their part on the bill for the relief William sullivan.

Whereupon messrs Murphy, Coons & Evans were appointed that committee.

Mr. Austin submitted some resolutions requesting the governor to forward certain resolutions passed by the legislature to the congress of the United states, and to the legislature of Illinois territory, which resolutions being read were concurred in by this house, and ordered that the same be sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

[illegible] Esq.

Hi[illegible]ear,

My farst Cosin, Dennis O Hurly, a lad that has carried a Nott for his years past in Covent Garden, acquaints me, that your Honor is a very compashonating kind Jintleman and that you sweeten yod tae with nothing at all at all, because sugar is made by the poor negers in the West Indies; that you drink no coffee; that you smoke no tobacco; and that you would rather be dressed as naked as Adam, than ware a blue coat, because it is died with Indigo. Och! my sweet cratur, if you wou'd upon jurnie to Afrion and the West Indies, stop a while in poor Old Ireland, and take a peep at the poor *spalpeens* of this part of the United Kingdoms, by my shoul I believe you would go no farther. Here, we are my jewel, starving in the Land of Promise at Birlebungreinch, and among all the sweet things of the creashum. For my own part I shall certainly go mad or else lose my senses, which is pretty much the same you know, if some charitable person or other like yourself does'nt take compashun on me and my poor family. My old mither has been bedrid for four years, and my wife not able to put a stich in any thing since she lay in of her fourteenth child, though, to be sure, the devil a stich she has to work on, if she was ever so able, and myself hardly able to do a stroke for the want of nourishment. Ah! what do you think, Mr. *Will-by forces*, we all have to live upon;—I'll tell you faith, by my sowl, my jewel; we strive hard, not to starve upon it—why four pence a day—two shillings a week to support the whole of us! not 2 thirteen pences, but Irish money, and that is just two gentle bags. Oh, my conscience, Mr. *Will-by forces*, if you were to see us all of a winter's morning, you would think we were fed upon Indigo all our days, for we look as green and as yellow as a new dung. Ogh! the devil burn me! if ever you'd go to Africa or the West Indies, but prevail upon Mr. Landy, or Hearily, or some good natured Jintleman, to grant the poor same remedy, for we are all alike, by my sowl Squire Mac O'Nopoly, the Jintleman that I work for, rents about two thousand thirty acres of the cleanest land in the county of Limerick, and well stock'd it is with bullocks, heifers, sheep, wheat, barley, oats, and all other sort of black cattle, for bread, and beef, and beer and mutton; and yet, as G—d is my judge, neither I, or my wife, or any of my children [illegible] is all that death has left [illegible] have tasted [illegible] ar ingle, [illegible] last Christmas day [illegible] *Jim* sent us some by way of curiosity from Limerick in a bottle, ——As we very well, Mr. *Will-by forces*, you'll say, Arrah! now the devil do you live, then, Paddy O'Hurley? but as this is a question which I cannot give you any information about, I'll tell you in answer how we contrive not to starve. We breakfast upon potatoes and spring water! and sometimes a few sprats, and sometimes a drop of buttermilk, and sometimes a grain of salt, and very often, when we grow weak and faughid for want of salt, meat, and buttermilk, we moisten our potatoes with salt tears! Before the spring we sometimes get a *shillagh* which the knaw means *salt herrings*; but the *shillaghs*, appear to have disappeared and gone over to Scotland with the parliament, so that we have now a plentiful scarcity of them. Our [illegible] (as please your [illegible]

port of a mud building, made of mud and wattles, with a hole in the top of the side to let the smoke out when we can get a bit of fire, in one corner of this we keep a pig when we once get one, and in another corner we all pig ourselves, man, woman, and child, upon one straw bed. As to clothes, the old woman, who never stirs from under the straw, has no one for any; my wife and the four girls are pretty nearly half naked. (By my sowl, dear honey, I speak the naked truth) the five boys are entirely so, and as for myself, I wear an old great coat that was given to me by Pat Cafferty, the coachman, (God bless him) and that kivers every thing. Now, my good natured Jintleman, you must know that there is a near relation, a tinth cousin of my wife's here, who was formerly fixed in America, at the expense of government, for his natural life, for puting a white shirt on the outside of his coat, and who used to work on the same plantation with the black negars in Virginee, and he assured me there is no comparison between the manner they live there and in the West Indies (where he has also bin) and the way we flourish in poor Old Ireland since the union. The negers, he says ate and drink, and dance, and are clothed, and are merry, and would think it the worst of all curses to be sent back again to their own country; while we poor black and blue white slaves, can get neither mate, nor drink, nor clothes nor any thing else, (except children) and are every day flying in whole thousands, to foreign countries, though they wont give us leave to go abroad but by the turn. Let me therefore entreat, without further expence, that you will turn your blessed thought upon our condition in Ireland, and let your charity begin as near home as possible, and in so doing you will greatly oblige

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK O'HURLEY.

P. S. Suppose you would give a bit of a hint to the bible society or the Waterloo subscribers.

The Edgeworths.—Maria Edgeworth, is one of a constellation of female geniuses, which now adorn England, and illuminates the literary world. She probably holds an equal rank with Jane Taylor and is second only to Hannah Moore. We are informed that a brother of hers, named Richard Lovel Edgeworth, (the name also of their father) resided a few years since in Lancaster or Chesterfield district in this state, (South Carolina;) and that his widow now lives in Anson county, N. C. He appears to have been an imprudent and dissipated man, whom parental authority could not govern, nor sisterly affection reclaim. Several of Maria's letters to him are now in possession of his widow, who is said to be a worthy and amiable woman. [illegible] circumstance, that Maria Edgeworth is the daughter of the celebrated Honora Sneyd, (afterwards Mrs. E. who inspired the unfortunate Major André with a passion which she was not permitted to reward: E which is considered by some as the cause of his becoming a soldier. The fact of this lady's being the mother of miss Edgeworth, the reader will find authenticated in an appendix to her admirable treatise on female education, where she corrects an alleged misrepresentation in Miss Seward's memoir on the death of Major André. Mr. E. shared a fate in N. C. at the build of the navigation of the Pedee, which in honor of [illegible] ought to be named [illegible] Edgeworthborough.

Telescope.

From the Boston Patriot.

INTERCEPTED SPANISH LETTERS.

The following are a part of the intercepted Spanish official letters to which we have before alluded as being in our possession. The person named in the first letter as a spy pushed into the camp of the patriot Mina, is Correa. The treachery and defection of Toledo to the patriots are placed beyond question by the other letters; for although he had not, at the date of those letters, complied with his promise of calling on Don Onis, he had declared to his father his *repentence*, and his wish to submit and become reconciled to "*the best of all kings*," *the "adored Ferdinand."* He had moreover, communicated his plan for the "pacification of Mexico" to the Governor of Havanna, as appears by the letter from Cienfuegos to Don Onis. These facts are cogent evidences of Toledo's defection.

The residue of the intercepted despatches, more immediately interesting to the United States, we have thought it best to publish seperately, on Wednesday.—How or by whom these papers were obtained; we shall not disclose, but merely remark that neither our government nor any of our citizens intercepted them.

Translation of a letter from the Governor and Captain General pro tempore of Havanna to the Spanish Minister in the United States.

Havanna, Oct. 23.

I have received your dispatch of the 17th of September, stating that you have succeeded in engaging an officer of the royal armies to take part in the expedition of Mina, and to *serve faithfully* the cause of his majesty *according to the agreement you made with him, and explained in the same despatch* remaining in my possession for the use it behooves me to make of it: communication of it having been made to the most excellent the Viceroy of New Spain with a copy of the cypher, for his information and government; and I acquaint you of it for your intelligence, as I am acting as Governor and Captain General pro tempore, in consequence of the indisposition of his excellency the principal.

God preserve you a thousand years.

JUAN MA. ECHEVERRI.

Seno Don Louis De Onis,
Philadelphia.

Translation of a letter from the Governor and Captain General of Havanna, to the Spanish Ministers.

HAVANNA, SEPT. 28 1816.

Confidential,

Through Padre Fr. Antonio de Sedella, Don Jose Alverez de Toledo has communicated to this office, of the Captain General, a letter under date of New Orleans, 1st July last, manifesting his repentence and sorrow for his disloyal conduct, entreating the pardon of his majesty, and promising to convert his very errors to the good and service of the nation.—And as a proof, of this disposition, he sends me a plan of his own with his ideas on the subject of the pacification of the kingdom of Mexico, and concludes by stating that he would proceed in a few days to Philadelphia, to present himself to you, to treat with you of these matters, and then to continue his voyage to Madrid. At the first sight of these demonstrations of the young Toledo, they seemed to be sincere.

Nevertheless, I have compared them with your letters and advices to the 25th of August last; it was then high time he should have presented himself to you according to his promise. On the contrary, it appears that he remained leagued with the perverse adventurers engaged in spreading the flame of the insurrection, and in continuing maritime piracies.

In this perplexity I sent for the young man's father, respectable for his fidelity and good services. I delivered him two letters which came directed to him, and in my absence he has given them an answer, which he handed open, with a bill of exchange endorsed over to you for the value of two thousand dollars. This bill is to be considered conditional, if Toledo complied with his promises of reformation, and you are satisfied that he will observe them frankly and honorably, you will cause the aforesaid sum to be paid to him—not all at one time but partially, for legitimate uses, of which you must have knowledge, and confidence in.

Abstaining from other reflections, which are unnecessary for you, I hope that you will give me punctual information of all that may occur in this business; endeavoring, if Toledo should not have presented himself, to inform yourself of his actions and movements since the aforementioned date of July last, in order that I may render account to his Majesty of this occurrence, and take such measures as may be proper and expedient for his royal service.

God bless you many years.

JOSE CIENFUEGOS.

Translation of a letter from the elder Toledo to Don Onis.

HAVANNA, Sept. 26, 1816.

Most Excellent Sir,

DEAR SIR—I hand your excellency, annexed, a bill of exchange, for 2,000 dollars, for the purposes explained in the accompanying letter which I deliver to you open for the person to whom it is addressed all conformably to the advices which your excellency will receive on the subject, from the most excellent the captain general of this Island, through whom I now address myself; and I hope that your excellency will have the goodness to send me the necessary information as soon as you may have realized the amount of said bill.

With this motive, I have the honor to offer your excellency my best respects, praying God our Lord, that he will preserve your life for many years.

Your most obliged servant, who kisses the hand of your excellency.

Luis Alvarez de Toledo.

Translation of a letter from the elder Toledo to his son General Toledo in the U States

HAVANNA, Sept. 26, 1816.

BELOVED SON—As it is a long time that I am suffering the grief of not being able to hear thy name, without horror and shuddering, on account of thy ill course of conduct. The letter of the 2d July last, which I received through the hands of his Excellency the Captain General of this Island, was a messenger of peace, which announced to me tranquility and repose, so much needed by the afflicted hearts of thy parents, the idea of the repentance, of the submission and reconciliation with the best of all kings, and that thou may'st be of service to my much loved country which thou hast so much wronged, has so agitated my mind, that from the gloomiest and most afflicting situation in which I was plunged, I am restored to sensations of the greatest comfort and tenderest joy.

A proof of this truth will be found in the painful sacrifice I make, to remit thee the money thou hast asked; for with the scanty means to which I am reduced to support a numerous family, without possessing more than to procure the bare necessaries of life, with the strictest economy, I have been obliged to retrench and to strain myself in the extreme, in order to procure the bill thou wilt receive through the hands of his excellency Don Luis de Onis, to whom I forward it with the present, not having been able to find a bill upon New Orleans, agreeable to thy wishes.

Shouldst thou do as we expect thee, we will bless thy existense, and pray God our Lord to shower upon thee his blessings united to those of thy father, who anxiously desires thy happiness.

Luis Alvarez de Toledo.

[Accompanying the preceding letters, there was a draft drawn by a house in Havanna, on another in Philadelphia dated Sept. 26, for the 2000 dollars to be given conditionally to young gen. Toledo—also, a letter to a house in Baltimore, requesting them to pay the said sum, in case the Philadelphia house should have otherwise appropriated the funds placed in its hands. The money has we understand, been paid.]

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 29.

Venezula Privateer.

The annexed statement was received in town yesterday from the Brazil, if it be correct this vessel has certainly infringed the neutrality of the United States and should be sent after and brought back to answer for it, if possible. We sincerely wish the patriots of South America success—but if their own interest, the laws of nations and every other human consideration do not induce them to respect our rights, they should be taught the danger of insulting their natural ally.

"The Venezula armed schr. Jupiter (which sailed without paying pilotage, or giving an order for it) captured within musket shot of the Bar, the Spanish brig La Regoe de los Angelos, Capt. Roca, from Campeachy, bound to New-Orleans, and Spanish schr. Hipolito, captain Ventura Marias, from Campeachy, and Vera Cruz, also bound to New-Orleans; the crews of the two vessels were landed at the Balize, except the captains who are detained on board the privateer."

New-Orleans, Oct. 21 1816.

"We arrived at this port in twelve days from Louisville, including stoppages to deliver cargo, &c. A few minutes after we arrived, the agent for Fulton and Livingston's boats came on board and threatened Capt. Shreve, with a prosecution, which they put into execution a few days afterwards, and the boat was taken possession of by the Sheriff. Capt. Shreve petitioned the court to hold the prosecutors to bail for damages and re-delivery of the vessel, in case of a failure in them to establish the legality of their claim, which was granted. With this decree of the court the prosecutors refused to comply, and they have since withdrawn the suit; and also the appeal which they had made from the decision of the court in favour of the Enterprize. The Washington will have a full cargo for Louisville, will sail on the 23d inst, and expects to arrive there in 25 or 30 days.

Cincinnatti Paper.

James A. Buchanan has been elected by the Directors of the U. S. B. Bank at Baltimore, President thereof—and *John J. Astor* has been elected President of the Branch at New York.

A *Fire* in the city of New York, on the 3rd inst, consumed about 40 houses—loss estimated at 200'000 dollars.

THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN SOCIETY,

Will present, on Saturday evening next, Homes' celebrated Tragedy, in five acts, called

DOUGLASS;

To which will be added, a Farce, in two acts, called

WHO'S THE DUPE.

St. Louis. January 18th, 1817.

P. M. DILLON

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has for sale at the house of Maj. Choteau, in Main street, an assort- of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c.

L. P Madeira,	Ladies Saddles,
L. P Tenerriff,	Gent's. do & Bridles,
Old Port	Writing & wraping
Claret in cases,	paper,
Holland Gin,	Window Glass 8 by 12
French Brandy,	and 10 by 12.
Jamaica Rum,	Castings assorted,
Whiskey,	A few Cooking Stoves,
& Beer,	Pittsburg Porter in
	casks & bottles.

All of which he will sell by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Jan. 11th. tf-33

HERCULANEUM.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and opened in Herculaneum, at the house lately occupied by Messrs Bates & Scott, a large and well-chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the market and to the present and approaching seasons.

They also intend opening in a few days a like assortment in Harrison, Illinois territory, all of which will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Lead, Furs, Beeswax, Tallow Raw Hides and all kind of country Produce, such as Beef, Pork, Corn, Wheat, &c. &c.

HONEY & BATES.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th. 8t-33

LEAD.

To merchants and others concerned in the purchase and sale of Lead.

The subscribers having made an establishment in Herculaneum, Missouri Territory, at which place most of the lead made at the mines in this territory is depos'ted, inform those persons who may think proper to employ their services, that they will purchase, sell, and receive in storage, lead and shot on commission, and will when requested attend to the shipment of the same and to all other things in that branch of business, agreeably to such instructions as they may receive; they will cheerfully give any information within their power on the subject of the purchase or sale of lead or ore to persons residing at a distance who may request the same, letters to them must be post paid.

Honey & Bates.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th, 1817. tf 33

TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas various reports have appeared to the face of the public frivolous and scarcely worth contesting—false as the are I must confess them.

Those who take an interest in reading and attending to the calumnies of my persecutors and are candid enough to compare the contradictory stories of Micajah Wells, will discover the diabolical intention of ruining my character at the expence of truth, and backed by the mask attract us perjury. I only ask them to read and compare the statements of my enemies and to learn their characters to ensure to myself a spotless reputation

How is it with Micajah Wells, who grounds his charges on report, supposition and Mr. Suchaone said so and so? would not Mr. Wells regret to learn that the report which is current in his neighborhood were advertised publicly—that he Mr. Wells was a candidate for the penitentiary for thrusting up into his penn Shadrack Cheek's hogs, and on being compelled to turn them out, ill-treated Mr. Cheek to never fly any thing about it. This honest Mr. Wells also broke open a letter from a man (who at the expence of his blood was defending his country) to his poor wife, by which he obtained twenty nine dollars, money intended for his distressed & disconsolate wife.

These statements can be proven, I therefore again ask what can be expected from a set of wretches who will not stop at open robbery, private stealing and perjury. *J. T. Swarfford.*

The subscriber hereby certifies that the above statements made by J. T. Swarford, are certain facts, and I have been longer and better acquainted with Mr. Swarford than his calumniators, and I have never heard such disgraceful reports of him as they circulate. Given under my hand this 8th day of January 1817.

Daniel Shuffield.

List of all monies received by the sheriff of the county of Cape Girardeau, or which he ought to have received for tavern licences, to retailers of merchandize and all other licences on which territorial tax is imposed, from the first monday in December 1815, to the first monday in December, 1816.

1815, Dec. 5,	James P. Edwards and Daniel M. Stout retailers of merchandise		$15 00 0
1816, Jan. 26,	Robert A. Young	same	15 00 0
March 2,	Jeptha Sweet	same	15 00 0
April 6,	J. Frizel & Co.	same	15 00 0
10,	Nathan Vanhorn	same,	15 00 0
18,	Solomon Bollenger	same	15 00 0
28,	George Henderson	same	15 00 0
May 1,	Daniel F. Steinbeck	same	15 00 0
5,	Wm Neely	same	15 00 0
7,	Elias R. Brucks	same	15 00 0
June 3,	Levi Wolverton	ferry license	5 00 0
	John Hays,	same	5 00 0
	Wm Ross	same	5 00 0
5,	Charles G. Ellis	same	5 00 0
	James P. Edwards &c.	retailers of merchandise	15 00 0
	Charles G. Ellis	tavern license	10 00 0
6,	James P. Edwards	same	10 00 0
	Solomon Bollinger	same	10 00 0
7,	Paris Green	ferry license	5 00 0
21,	O. M. Smith & Flechor, retailers of merchandise		15 00 0
August 18,	Solomon Bollinger	same	15 00 0
Sept. 2,	Thomas Stewart	tavern license	10 00 0
4,	Joseph Frizel & Co. retailers of merchandise		15 00 0
	Joseph Rogers	same	15 00 0
	Daniel F. Steinbeck	same	15 00 0
	same	same	15 00 0
25,	same	same	15 00 0
October 10.	Nathan Vanhorn	same	15 00 0
28,	George Henderson	same	15 00 0
Nov. 1,	Daniel F. Steinbeck	same	15 00 0
5,	Wm Neely	same	15 00 0
25,	John Presser	same	15 00 0
			$410 00 0

Given under my hand the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

John Hays, Sheriff.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, ss.

The United States of America, to François Regnier,

GREETING.

We command you (as we often commanded you) to appear before our Judges of our superior court, of our territory of Missouri, at their next term to be holden for the southern circuit of said territory, at the town of Jackson in the county of Cape Girardeau on the second monday in April next, to answer the petition or libel of your wife Felicite Regnier alias Valle, by John J. Gaujean her next friend, for a divorce. This writ is to be published in some newspaper printed within this territory once a week for six weeks.

WITNESS the honorable Silas Bent, esq presiding judge of our said court at Jackson, the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of our independence XLI.

(L. S.)

6t-33

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Upwards of 900 Lots, 82½ feet by 165 feet in the town of

ALTON,

and a number of tracts of land not less than 10 nor more than 100 acres each, on and near the Mississippi river, in the county of Madison in the Illinois territory, will be drawn for on the first monday in April 1817, at Washington Hall, St. Louis, Mis. Ty. said drawing to be conducted by James Kennerly esq. of St. Louis, and John G. Nelson esq. of the county of Madison Ill. Ter.

Any person holding a ticket will be entitled to a prize of one lot or more, as there is no blanks.

1000 tickets at 10 dollars each $10,000
1000 prizes 10,000

No blanks.

Joseph Meacham.

Alton, Jan. 10th, 1817. 3t* 32

N B. No buildings of timber, will be allowed to stand in Alton after A. D. 1832.

Wm. BROWN,

PUMP BORER & WELL DIGGER.

Informs the citizens of St. Louis county and the opposite counties in the territory of Illinois, that he will undertake orders in the line of his business in St. Louis or the country adjacent, and will execute his work with care and expedition.—Apply at the printing office.

Town of St Louis, Jan 18. 3t 33

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the public generally, that the partnership heretofore existing in the running business between James M'Allester and John Shipley is this day expired by limitation. All persons having demands against the said firm are requested to exhibit their accounts immediately. [illegible] are required to make [illegible] settlement, or suits will be [illegible] against those who [illegible] notification.

James M'Allester
John Shipley

January 17

COMMUNICATION.

The period has now arrived, and it becomes an imperious duty which the representatives of the people owe their constituents, or else at once close the door to the admission of emigrants into the territory, or make the necessary efforts to remove the embarrassments laid on your land titles by the board of commissioners; this has already prevented many who visited this country in search of lands to purchase, from doing it, because of the certainty of an expensive law suit, between the two individuals claiming under the Spanish title, and that of the U. States.—This must be the case, should not Congress take the subject into serious consideration, and relieve the two species of grants from this ruinous alternative, which will speedily be brought to issue so soon as we have a state government. Many persons suppose if they hold a confirmed title, or one granted by the United States, they are secure in their land and improvements, this is a false idea and if they defend under the latter, the expense may be considered as so much additional on the auction price of public lands, and consequently subjects them to ruinous consequences; for Congress cannot legislate one man's property to another; for it is a judicial question, and can only be decided definitively in a court of law, possibly in one of the courts of the state at considerable expense to the individuals, but most probably carried by appeal to the federal court at the City of Washington, which possibly would be attended with ruinous consequences to one, or both of the parties.

It is [illegible] all important that the [illegible] of the claims of individuals with our government [illegible] brought to an issue. [illegible] is urging the government to open the door to emigration to that state, by bringing into the market a vast body of land, but not equal to our [illegible] and in point of navigation to the Atlantic markets, won't [illegible] comparison; but the further [illegible] possibly settle first, [illegible] these claims appear [illegible] lands of [illegible]

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characters, when visiting our country.

General Rector, moreover states, that he has been instructed to survey all the vacant lands: this is now doing, (and he says he knows of no destinction between unconfirmed and government land) and it is obvious that this is done to prepare the confirmed lands to be soon offered for sale, by which act to say nothing of its despotism, would mulct the individuals of this territory out of many thousands of dollars, for lawyers fees and costs of suits, as well as the loss of the land and improvements to one or other of the parties.—At the same time the government would be practising on the purchasers of this land, a deliberate species of swindling, as they would purchase expecting that their title would be the best and only one, which would not be the fact, as they would most probably lose their lands, and improvements and lay a long time out of them, before the United States could pass a law to provide them lands elsewhere.

With this hasty sketch before you, it now remains for the legislature to take up the subject with deliberation, spirit and independance; so as to shield us from the oppression of the many iniquitous decisions of the Board of Commissioners of land claims, for this territory.—Dont' permit the executive of the United States, longer to quote those decisions as the authority which has sanctioned justice being so long denied and withheld from us.—Why this has not been done long since, seems most extraordinary, because we have many candidates for the public suffrage, but it seems otherwise ordained between our political leaders, both counting the people in the second class, and the executive of the general government in the first. Oh office, how desirable! Oh trust how bewitching! Oh profit, how all subduing! I can't withstand this, here, here, I offer up the interest of the people but, pray don't forget the *loaves and fishes*.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Printer,

I have lately visited the states of Ohio and Kentucky, and observed in my rambles such a rage for *speculation*, and such an extreme reluctance to labour, that I fear the plough must ultimately stand still. A certain class of our citizens are so effected with the speculating mania, that I find it necessary to denominate them *incurables*.' Every cobler, tinker or grubber must forsooth make his son a storekeeper, lawyer, land-speculator or a doctor; so that a great portion of our young men, whom nature designed for the plough, are in a fair way of becoming pests to society. The half educated lawyer will devise fifty methods to strip his neighbour of his property—the miserable empirick will coolly and deliberately send his patients out of this troublesome world—the merchant will figure on a borrowed capital and drop into his original obscurity: and the land-speculator will manufacture cart loads of *deeds* of lands in the moon as well as on our terra firma—plans of new towns embellish his cabinet of curiosities, he will descant on the immense value of the squares, avenues, &c. Here the Stadt House is to be erected, there the University, and there the Exchange & Theatre, how happy you will be in the possession of a lot near these important public structures, *that is to be*. Do my good fellow citizens beware of these [illegible] honest & well educated coxcombs.

A few days ago I received a letter from N. York, the grand emporium of speculation. The writer asks my opinion of Carvers Purchase, on the Mississippi; having he says, a disposition to vest 10 12,000 dollars in these lands. As I am totally ignorant of this purchase of 9,000,000 of acres on the delightful bank of the Mississippi, south of Michigan territory," I send you Mr. Printer, the advertisment, that some of our St. Louis speculators may view it, and have the felicity of becoming partners in this land and town making job.

A Friend to Productive Labor.

COMMUNICATED.

A CARD!!

The people of Missouri present their compliments to his Excellency Black Thunder, and thank him for the advice he has given them, through the medium of something like a newspaper, which he has printed at his head quarters.—The people of Missouri, beg leave to assure his Excellency, that they value their rights and know how to defend them, but, as they are not in the habit of meddling in the affairs of their neighbors, they dislike to be dictated to by others:—And although the people of Missouri are fully sensible of the solicitude his Excellency experiences for their welfare and his anxiety to *extend the influence of his* MOTHERLY *government to these regions*, yet they cannot refrain from suggesting to his Excellency, that in their humble opinions it would comport more with the dignity of his high station, to devote his attention solely to the direction of the affairs of his own dominions. And they take the liberty to assure his Petticoat Majesty, that whatever may be the result of the present contest in Congress, they rest satisfied that *the* exertions of the successful candidate will be made for the benefit of the

People of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS!

Saturday, January 18, [illegible]

We feel much pleasure in being able to announce the appointment of that meritorious officer Captain Pettibone to the Secretaryship of Illinois territory.

The subjects before congress since the 4d, are, the formal admission of Indiana into the Union requiring the directors of the U states, Bank to establish a competent office of discount and deposit at Washington—the distribution of part of the Presidents message to committees—the compensation Law—and requiring from the secretary of war the commissioner's report on the surveying of a road on Tennessee River.

A clear proof that real wealth lies on the surface, rather than in the bowels of the earth. The whole of the annual produce of the agriculture of New Spain or Mexico, is valued by Mr. Humboldt at 39 Millions of dollars. The value of the precious metals extracted yearly from the mines of the same territory he estimates at about 22 millions of dollars. consequently the wealth which Mexico derives from the precious metals, is in the proportion of 39 to 22, or near in that of 4 to 3. To this it may be added, that in that country a vast abundance of rich lands which lie uncultivated. It is questionable whether the real wealth of Mexico might not [illegible] were [illegible] thousands employed [illegible] mines were employed in the [illegible] of agriculture. At any rate it is certain that mines of gold or silver are necessary for the entertainment of a country possessing a soil fertile and spontaneous in its and chimerical.

The legislature of New York has ceded to the United States a small island in Lake Champlain near the west shore, and about a quarter of a mile south of Canada line, for the purpose of building a fort. The works are already commenced, and are to enclose all the land visible at low water. It is supposed that this fort will effectually command the channel of the lake. Further works, it is said, are contemplated on the opposite shore.

Connecticut.—The electors nine in number, gave their votes unanimously for RUFUS KING, as President. For Vice President, JAMES ROSS of Pittsburg had five votes, and JOHN MARSHALL of Virginia, Chief Justice of the United States, had four.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers offer for sale cheap, either wholesale or retail, for cash or peltries, at the store formerly kept by P. Lee,

A Fresh Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blankets 2½ 3 & 3½ point
Rose do.
White yellow and red Flannels
Flushings
Coatings
Blue cloths for the Indian trade
Course, fine and super cloth
Cassimeres
Toilinets
Velvets
Velveteens
Marseilles
Chambrays
Plaids
Dimities
Dimities
India Muslins
India Calicoes
Blue Kermilchers and romal Handkfs.
French sheeting linen
Irish do.
Long Cloths
Shirting
Calicoes
Furniture chintz
Madras Handkfs
Shawls from 4 4 to 8 4
Cotton worsted
Ginghams
Jaconet & Cambric muslins
Linen do.
Jaconet cravats
Black & colored silk Hdkfs
Flag and Bandanas do.
Plain & figured Leventine do do
Florences and Gauzes
White, pink & black crapes
Kid silk and beaver gloves
Leventine serge damask & thull lace Shawls
Lace capes and spencers
Silk Buttons
do. Cords and Chenilles
Black and coloured feathers
Ribbons
Silk Shoes
Morocco and Leather do
Men's do.

Also a Handsome assortment of Hard ware and Jewellery

Jn. B. Herpin & Son.

St Louis Dec. 28 1816 30 tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 3 4 to 12 4
Scarlet fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do. Cassimers and Cords
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Green Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentleman's worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Calicoes assorted
Bombazetts
Black silk, & other handkerchiefs
Mens and womens Saddles
Bridle and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collars.

They have always on hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg

St Louis, Dec. 21. 1816. 29-tf

H VONPHUL & Co.

Will give the highest price in cash for

Raw Hides,

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816. 91tf

To Retailers and Tavern Keepers.

The Subscriber has for sale
20 assorted boxes of Zanesville White Glass ware,
10 casks tar'd Cordelles,
and one box Kentucky tax yarn.

T. Macklot.

St. Louis, Dec. 14. 28-28

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or Goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD

In the town of St. Louis.

Good upper Leather can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6, 397—tf

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. 30 tf

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Blankets
} *assorted colors.*

DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29-4t

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wild's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the delivery of the goods.

R. Paul, & Co.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, } ss.
Southern Circuit,

Superior Court, October term 1816.

John Waters, complainant, against, Simon M. Hubbard defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The complainant by his counsel came and on his motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides out of this territory, and is not found to be served with a summons and he having failed to appear and file his answer herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April term, and file an answer, the complainants bill shall be taken as confessed, and a decree be entered up accordingly. It is further ordered that the complainant cause public notice hereof to be given in any newspaper printed in this territory, for eight weeks successively.

A copy

J. M'Ferron, Clk. S.C.S.C.

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets.
} *Assorted Colors.*

Super, super cloths, &
Cassimeres.
} assorted colors.

German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress
Figured and
Paris Nett
} GAUZE.

Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 1st 28-tf

P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphul & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June, 29.

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816.

N. B. For sale, a sloop keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. *T. H.*

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. 22-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit.

A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet whereon he lives,

A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.

7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf.

TH. HANLY

Will give CASH for merchantable

WHEAT

delivered at this place.

St. Louis, January 11, 1817.

NOTICE.

Whereas, I am now confined in the prison for the county of St Genevieve for debt, notice is hereby given to all my creditors, and to those concerned that on saturday the twenty fifth day of this month, I shall make application to Thomas Oliver and Michael Amoureux two justices of the peace for the said county, or to some other two justices of the peace for the said county at the office of Thomas Oliver, esq. in the town of St Genevieve to be permitted to take the benefit of the several statutes of this territory respecting insolvent debtors.

his
Charles ✕ *French.*
mark

St. Genevieve, January 4, 1817.

Notice

Is hereby given to Mahala Hays, daughter and heir of William Hays of St. Charles county deceased, and James Davis and Jemima his wife, which said Jemima is also daughter and heir of said Hays deceased, that at the next term of the circuit court, in and for the county of St. Charles, on the fourth Monday of April next, application will be made, for the partition of two certain tracts of land lately belonging to said Hays in the county of St. Charles aforesaid; one containing 600 arpents of land surveyed for one Philip Miller; the other containing 400 arpents, part of the tract of 1000 arpens surveyed for said Hays in pursuance of the law of this territory for the partition of lands.

Wm. Hays and others.

By E. Hempstead their Attorney.

St. Louis Dec. 23. 30-6w

SALT

By the barrel or bushel, for sale by

J. Clemens, jr. & Co.

St. Louis, October 12th, 1816. 6tf

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement,) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 27 6t

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late James Richardson dec'd, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the decedents estate, and notifies all those who may have any demands against the said estate to exhibit their accounts to the undersigned properly authenticated as the law directs within one year from this date or they will be barred from any divident in case the estate is insolvent. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. Burckhartt,
Administrator.

St. Louis, co. Jan. 11th, 1817.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

NOTICE.

Any person or persons who will cut or carry away, any wood or timber or any thing else from off my land or plantation (situated in the county of St. Louis, joining the ferry opposite to the town of St. Charles and bounded on the west by the land of Mr. Chouteau and on the east by the land of Mr. Morrison, and fronting on Seminole Missouri) shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Mr. Dufrene who lives on my said plantation has a peticular charge to bring all trespassers to justice.

James Mackay.

St. Louis, Dec. 24th, 1816. 3t 30

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 25-tim

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 22 Novembre.

Notice is hereby given

To all persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Lendsey deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, and those having demands against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to us the undersigned administrators, duly authenticated according to law, or they may be precluded from their demand or dividend agreeable to law.

Robert Boyd,
Elisha Spivy, } Ad'tors.
Polly Spivy, } Ad'trix.

Dec'r. 21st. 1816.

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,
And Executions, for sale at this office.

FRENCH AND BRITISH GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New-York, and now opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

FANCY & STAPLE GOODS,

of the following description, which he offers for sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at his store next door to Mr. Mathew Kerr's on Main street.

Bale of Lyon Skins
1 do red blue and green Coatings
2 do Flannels
1 do Rose Blankets
1 do Duffil do
1 do Fine lady's Cloth
1 do Pelisse do
1 do cotton cords
1 do woollen do
5 do assorted cloths
2 do black Bombazetts.
1 do elegant twilled do consisting of brown, black, drab, maroon, grey, pink, orange & scarlet colours.
1 Case Toilet Glasses
1 do red frame do
1 do gilt paper do
1 do glass frame do
1 do Violins.
2 Trunks super 4-4 dress't and undress'd ginghams
1 do plate Calicoes
1 do green do
1 do assorted do
1 do Furniture do
3 do assorted Shawls
1 do Quality and shoe Binding
1 do 7-8 pink and blue stripe Ginghams
Cambrick. Muslins, Fancy do
Jaconet do
Book do
Red Bandannas,
Gentlemen's white and colored Cravats
Cotton Sheeting.
Madras H'dkfs. &c. &c. &c.
Hardware consisting of
Tetania Tea Pots
Door Locks
Pad do
Knives and Forks
Razors
Segar Cases, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of SILKS, among which are the following—

Laventines and double Florences (plain and figured.)
White and blue Satins,
Striped Silk,
Rich Figured Velvets,
Silk Florentines,
9-8 green Umbrella Silk,
Gauze H'dkfs.
Figured do
White and black Thulle Laces,
Ladies and Gent's, white and black Silk Hose,
Taffeta Silks.
Rich fringed Satin Ribbons.
Elegant plaid Lustring do.
Velvet do
Variety of silk H'dkfs.
Silk Gloves,
Kid do
Italian Crapes,
Superb long silk Shawls, Square do of all sizes and qualities, &c. &c.

Expected daily via New Orleans,

14 PACKAGES OF HARDWARE.

The subscriber having a partner in New York and connexions in New Orleans, will be enabled to execute all orders entrusted to his charge, with the utmost dispatch.

Stephen R. Wiggins.

St. Louis January 2d, 1817.

Notice

Is hereby given to John Crump, George Crump, Daniel Crump, Samuel Williams and Nancy his wife, John Williams and Betsey his wife, and Joseph Crump which said John, George, Daniel, Nancy, Betsey, Joseph, with Louisa Stewart, wife of John Stewart, and Mary M'Quitty wife of Andrew M'Quitty, are the heirs of George Crump, formerly of the county of St. Louis deceased, that at the next term of the circuit court in and for the county of St. Louis on the 1th Monday of May next, application will be made for the partition of a certain tract of 200 arpens of land in the county of St. Louis, formerly the property of said George Crump deceased, bounded on the north by the lands of John Ward, on the west by lands of Stephen and Hawly Lenham, on the south by lands of William Brown and Thomas Cunningham, on the east by lands of Judith Cordell and James Kinkaid in pursuance of the law of this territory, for the partition of lands.

Andrew M'Quitty and wife

By E. Hempstead his Attorney.

St. Louis, Dec. 28. 30-6w

Wanted.

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the old established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collecting necessitates this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JANUARY 25, 1817. [No. 442]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LANDS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

St. Louis, Retail Prices Current.

Beef on foot per cwt.	$4	
Butter per lb		25
Lard do		25
Beeds, Oil }	None in market,	
Candles do		25
Cheese do		25
Common do		12½
Coffee lb.		50
Cotton do		40
Yarn No. 10	1	25
Feathers lb.		50
Flour per bbl. S. fine, in demand	10	
Home mill do per cwt.	4	00
Grain—Wheat per bush.	1	
Rye do		62
Barley do		75
Corn do		37
Oats do		37
Gun Powder per lb.	1	
Hats per piece	2	75
Lead per lb.		12
Rum do per gal.	1	50
Honey do do	1	
Iron per cwt	5	50
Nails per cwt.	4	50
Salt per bushell	1	50
Sugar Orleans, brown per lb.		50
Wheat (scarce) do do	1	00
Straw do do		12
Tea common do do		50

Beaver and other Furs.—Peltries—Tallow, Searling, &c. are only to be procured in quantity during the spring and summer months, and cannot be rated now.

Wanted at this Office,

A good compositor, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given. Jan. 11

TH. HANLY

Will give cash for merchantable

WHEAT

delivered at this place.

St. Louis, January 11, 1817.

NOTICE.

Whereas, I am now confined in the gaol for the county of St. Genevieve for debt, notice is hereby given to all my creditors, and to those concerned, that on saturday the twenty fifth day of this month, I shall make application to Thomas Oliver and Michael Amoureux two justices of the peace for the said county, or to some other two justices of the peace for the said county at the office of Thomas Oliver, esq. in the town of St. Genevieve, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several statutes of this territory respecting insolvent debtors.

His
Charles ✕ French.
mark

St. Genevieve, January 4, 1817.

Notice.

Is hereby given to Mahala Hays, daughter and heir of William Hays of St. Charles county deceased, and James Davis and Jemima his wife, which said Jemima is also daughter and heir of said Hays deceased, that at the next term of the circuit court, in and for the county of St. Charles, on the fourth Monday of April next, application will be made, for the partition of two certain tracts of land lately belonging to said Hays in the county of St. Charles aforesaid; one containing 640 arpens of land surveyed for one Philip Miller; the other containing 400 arpens, part of the tract of 1000 arpens surveyed for said Hays in pursuance of the law of this territory for the partition of lands.

Wm. Hays and others,
by E. Hempstead their Attorney.

St. Louis Dec. 2, 3 3 4w

LEAD.

To merchants and others concerned in the purchase and sale of Lead.

The subscribers having made an establishment in Herculaneum, Missouri Territory, at which place most of the lead made at the mines in this territory is deposited, inform those persons who may think proper to employ their services, that they will purchase, sell, and receive in storage, lead and shot on commission, and will when requested attend to the shipment of the same and to all other things in that branch of business, agreeably to such instructions as they may receive; they will cheerfully give any information within their power on the subject of the purchase or sale of lead or shot to persons residing at a distance who may request the same, letters to them must be postage paid.

Honey & Bates.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th, 1817. tf 33

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit:

A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet whereon he lives.

A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.

7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th, tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, } ss.
Southern Circuit,

Superior Court, October term, 1816,

Joel Walters complainant, against, Simon M. Hubbard defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The complainant by his counsel came, and on his motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides out of this territory, and is not found to be served with a summons, and he having failed to appear and file his answer herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April term, and file an answer, the complainants bill shall be taken as confessed, and a decree be entered up accordingly. It is further ordered that the complainant cause public notice hereof to be given in any newspaper printed in this territory, for eight weeks successively.

A copy

J. M'Ferron, Clk. S.C.C.

Notice.

Is hereby given to John Crump, George Crump, Daniel Crump, Samuel Williams and Nancy his wife, John Williams and Betsey his wife, and Joseph Crump which said John, George, Daniel, Nancy, Betsey, Joseph, with Louisa Stewart, wife of John Stewart, and Mary M'Quitty wife of Andrew M'Quitty, are the heirs of George Crump, formerly of the county of St. Louis deceased, that at the next term of the circuit court in and for the county of St. Louis on the 4th Monday of May next, application will be made for the partition of a certain tract of 200 arpens of land in the county of St. Louis, formerly the property of said George Crump deceased, bounded on the north by the lands of John Ward, on the west by lands of Stephen and Hawly Lanham, on the south by lands of William Brown and Thomas Cunnipgham, on the east by lands of Judith Cordell and James Kinkaid in pursuance of the law of this territory, for the partition of lands.

Andrew M'Quilty and wife,
By E. Hempstead his Attorney.

St. Louis, Dec. 28, 3 0 4w

Notice is hereby given

To all persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Lindsey deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, and those having demands against said estate are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned administrators, duly authenticated according to law, or they may be precluded from their demand or dividend agreeable to law.

Robert Boyd, } Ad'tors.
Elisha Spivy, }
Polly Spivy, } Ad'trix.

Dec'r. 21st. 1816.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, ss.

The United States of America, to Francois Regnier,

GREETING.

We command you, that you be and appear before our Judges of our superior court, of our territory of Missouri, at their next term to be holden for the southern circuit of said territory, at the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, on the second monday in April next, to answer the petition or libel of your wife Felicite Regnier alias Valle, by John J. Gobeu her next friend, for a divorce. This writ is to be published in some newspaper printed within this territory once a week for six weeks.

WITNESS the honorable Silas Bent, esq presiding judge of our said court at Jackson, the nine-
(L. S.) teenth day of October, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of our independence XLI.

6t-33*

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Upwards of 900 Lots, 82½ feet by 165 feet in the town of

ALTON,

and a number of tracts of land not less than 10 nor more than 100 acres each, on and near the Mississippi river, in the county of Madison in the Illinois territory, will be drawn for on the first monday in April next, at Washington Hall, St. Louis, Mis. Ty. said drawing to be conducted by James Kennerly esq. of St. Louis, and John G. Lofton esq. of the county of Madison Ill. Ter.

Any person holding a ticket will be entitled to a prize of one lot or more, as there is no blanks.

1000 tickets at 10 dollars each $10,000
100 prizes 10 000
No blanks.

Joseph Meacham.

Alton, Jan. 10th, 1817. 3* 33

N. B. No buildings of timber, will be allowed to stand in Alton after A. D. 1832.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the public generally, that the partnership hitherto existing in the tanning business between James M'Allester and John Sappington is this day expired by limitation. All persons having demands against the late firm are requested to exhibit their accounts immediately. Those indebted are required to make immediate payment, or suits will be indiscriminately instituted against those who neglect this notification.

James M'Allester,
John Sappington.

January 17, 2t 33*

NOTICE.

Any person or persons who will cut or carry away, any wood or timber or any thing else from off my land or plantation (situated in the county of St. Louis, joining the ferry opposite to the town of St. Charles and bounded on the west by the land of Mr. Chartran and on the east by the land of Mr. Morrison, and fronting on the river Missouri) shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Mr. Dufrene who lives on my said plantation has a particular charge to bring all trespassers to justice.

James Mackay.

St. Louis, Dec. 24th, 1816. 3t 30

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 23-tMx

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 22 Novembre.

I will give a generous price for a female servant who is a good cook, washer and ironer, or I will give the highest wages for such a character.

Jos. Charless.

Dec. 28.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Northern Circuit, ss.

Of the term of September, 1816.

John Ewing administrator } On petition
of all and singular the goods } for the
and chattels rights and cre- } sale of in-
dits, which were of Wm. } testates
Ewing dec'd. } lands.

Will be sold by the said administrator on a credit of twelve months, on tuesday the twenty ninth day of April next, being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of st. charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the above named Wm. Ewing dec'd. at the time of his death in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, or so much of the same as will enable the said administrator to raise a sum of one thousand dollars, the sale to begin and continue in the order following, to wit.

One hundred arpens of land situate in the county of st Charles on the Mississippi bluffs, above sandy creek, being part of a tract of eight hundred arpens, the property of a certain William Ewing dec'd. and by him willed to the said intestate.

The one undivided half of a tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land, situate in the county of st. Charles, on the waters of the Dardenne, at or near the Mississippi bluffs, the same purchased by the said intestate of a certain Henry Hight.

The one fourth of a saw mill and mill tract, situate in the county of st charles as aforesaid, on sandy creek.

Also lastly, another tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land situate in the county of St. Charles and purchased of the forenamed Henry Hight and wife, by the intestate.

By order of the superior court.

J. V. Garnier, Clk.

The title papers to said land can be seen by applying to Matthias M'Girk esq. in Louis.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Thompson M. Harriss deceased, are requested to call & settle the same, and those having demands against said estate are requested to exhibit the same duly authenticated according to law, within one year from this date, or in case the estate should prove insolvent they will be excluded from their dividend as the law directs.

John Shanks, Administrator,
Sally Harriss, Administratrix.

New-Madrid Co. Dec. 29 1816.

TAKEN UP

By Joel Rowley living in the township of St. Ferdinand a bay horse, supposed to be six years old last spring, short before, hind feet white above the pastar joints, and fore feet white above the hoofs, star and scrip, natural trotter, a few white hairs on his back, no brands perceivable, appraised to twenty two dollars and fifty cents by Green Jewit and Abraham Lillison the 21st of Dec. 1816. Before me

S. Magill, J. P.

True copy from the original in my office

M. P. Leduc, Clk S.C.C.C.

TAKEN UP

By Robert Easten, at his residence on the plantation of Rufus Easton esq. in the township of st. Ferdinand, in the county of st. Louis, on the 24th day of december 1816. A bright bay horse about eight or nine years old, about fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, some white hairs on the forehead, and some saddle spots on his back, no before and no brand. Appraised to forty two dollars by William Ashby and John M'Gee, being duly sworn before me.

Stephen Hempstead J. P.

True copy from the original filed in my office this 2nd day of January 1817.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. S.C.C.C.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday December 5.

On motion of Mr. Scott,

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the public lands, in the territory of Missouri, at the following places: at the town of Arkansas in the county of Arkansas; at the town of Jackson in the county of Cape Girardeau; at the seat of justice in the county of Lawrence; and at the seat of justice in the county of Howard.

On motion of Mr. Scott,

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for leasing and working the Public Salines, belonging to the United states, in the Missouri territory, or such part thereof as it may be deemed advisable to put into operation for public use.

On motion of Mr. Scott,

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the better regulating, leasing and working the Lead Mines in Missouri, in such manner as to protect the lessees in the quiet enjoyment of their leases, and to enable the government to collect its rents.

On motion of Mr. Pope of Illinois,

Resolved, That the committee on Indian Affairs, be directed to present to this House a general view of the measures that have been adopted under the several laws providing for the establishment of trading houses with the Indian tribes, so as to shew whether the expences thereof have been defrayed by the profits without diminishing the capital, or requiring auxiliary appropriations; and also to shew at what points trading houses are established under those laws.

FOREIGN INDIAN TRADERS.

Mr Pope, of Illinois, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of excluding foreigners from trading with the Indians residing within the limits of the United States.

Mr. Forsythe, of Geo. suggested to the gentleman, that his object, as ascertained from the face of his resolution, had been already attained by an act passed at the last session,

Mr. Pope said, that the act referred to gave to the government a dispensing power. His opinion was, that they ought to be entirely excluded. Such a course would relieve the Indians from their present dependance upon the British, [illegible] the ill effects [illegible] very much.

[illegible] to Mr. Pope the propriety of defining his object more precisely, because from the terms of the resolution now proposed, it would appear as if there was no law in existence excluding foreigners from trading with the Indians. There was such a law; and it would be better, Mr. F. thought that the gentleman should specify in his motion the particular part of it he desired to see amended.

Mr. Pope said he had not only in view the object he had mentioned, to repeal the dispensing proviso to the act of last session, but that the committee should also recommend such measures as would ensure a due and certain execution of other provisions of the law in question.

...ing was received by last mail from the city of Washington, as laid before Congress.

ELECTIONS.

Of Rufus Easton to the return of John Scott, as a Delegate from the Territory of Missouri, insisting that the said Scott was not elected a Delegate from that Territory.

1st. The said Rufus Easton states, that, according to all the votes given at the election on the first Monday in August, 1816, counting those legally returned and such as were not returned within the time prescribed by law, or were rejected, he has a majority of 15 votes over his opponent, John Scott. To prove which he refers the honourable committee of Elections to the abstract of votes returned to the governor, according to the act to regulate elections in that territory being document marked B. and to the depositions of S. A. M. Carter, Andrew Kinkaid, Clement B. Penrose and, John Cunningham.

2d. That according to the abstract of votes legally and illegally made to the governor, the said Rufus Easton has a majority of 7 votes over the said John Scott, considering the copy of the paper from Cote Sans Dessein, in the county of St. Charles, certified by the clerk of the county to be a copy, on the 4th September, 1816, more than a month after the abstract of votes from that county had been filed in the executive office, not as an abstract of votes, but a copy, as it certainly is; to which the honourable committee of Elections are referred by the 7th section of the act of the territory, entitled "An act to regulate elections" which provides, "That previous to any votes being received, the judges of the polls shall severally take the oath or affirmation," in the act therein prescribed. The petition of Isaac Bates one of the persons who pretended to be a judge, which proves that the Baptist Roy was the only judge who acted with him as such, and that a person of the name of Francault acted as clerk and no other; and that neither of the judges or clerk were sworn? The act requires that there should be three judges and two clerks to hold an election; and that the poll shall be opened at eight o'clock in the forenoon and closed at six in the afternoon; that the persons who shall administer the oaths shall make an entry thereof to be prefixed to the poll-books in words to the following effect:—I do hereby certify that —— —— judges and —— ——clerks of the election, held in the township of —— ——in the county of——, on the —— ——day of——in the year one thousand eight hundred and ——, were severally sworn as the law directs previous to entering on the duties of their office; which certificate shall be subscribed by the persons administering the said oaths or affirmations, and be considered as a part of the record of the said elections." The act further requires that each clerk shall furnish himself a poll-book of the election; and, at the close of the polls, the names of the electors contained upon the poll-book shall be counted and set down in writing, at the foot of the column in which they are entered, and the number of votes cast up and arranged, and set down, in writing, at the foot of the poll-book, and shall be signed by the judges, and countersigned by the clerks, &c. And further that the electors shall vote by ballot. See sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 13 of the act to regulate elections. None of these requisites were complied with at Cote Sans Dessein; which is not only proved by the return of the persons pretending to hold an election there, but by the deposition of Joseph Roy, that "two persons acted as judges, and another person did the writing; that the polls were opened at 11 A. M. and closed at 2 P. M.; that one Charles Rolle refused to vote for any person, but was forced to do so by the judges, who sent a paper to bring him before them. The depositions of François Denoyer and Joseph Morin prove that the judges put on the list the names of persons as voting for Mr Scott, who did not vote, and who were not in the township on the day of the election: and the depositions of Peter Powell and Asa Williams, prove, "that George Evans, alias Avans, and Jesse Avans, whose names appear on the list as voting for Mr. Scott, had not been in the territory eight months prior to the day of election; and that the votes were given by word of mouth." The act of Congress requires a residence of one year. By the deposition of Baptist Pineau, it appears he was out hunting on the day of election, and yet his own, or son's name, who is about 17 or 18 years old, is listed as voting for Mr. Scott. Joseph Morin's deposition proves, that he was absent on the day of election, that his name was listed as voting for Mr. Scott without his consent or approbation; and that the name of Joseph Rivard, *fils*, (junior), who is only 18 or 19 years of age, is listed as voting for Mr Scott.

Notwithstanding all the defects apparant upon the face of the paper relating to the election at Cote Sans Dessein; and although the same had been rejected by a majority of the justices and clerk of the court, authorized by the 13th section of the before-mentioned act regulating elections, "to make the abstract of votes for delegate to Congress, which, being signed by the judges, or justices, and clerk, or any two of them, shall be deposited in the clerk's office and a copy thereof, certified under the official seal of such clerk shall be transmitted by express, to the governor of the territory, And it shall be the duty of the governor, within thirty days after the expiration of the time allowed for making county returns, to cast up and arrange the votes from the several counties, or such of them as may have made returns, for each person voted for as delegate to Congress, and shall immediately thereafter, issue his proclamation, declaring the person having the highest number of votes to be elected as delegate to represent the Territory in the House of Representatives of the United States, and to grant a certificate thereof, under the seal of the Territory, to the person so elected;" and although the abstract of votes for delegate to Congress, from the county of St. Charles, had been made and sent to the governor on the 17th day of August, 1816, after all the returns which had been made from the other counties, it appeared, according to those abstracts, that Rufus Easton had a majority of seven votes, the governor nevertheless, refused him a certificate of his election; although, according to law and common justice, he was entitled to it. The said John Scott, taking with him a certain George Ferguson, and James Brady, proceeded to the county of St. Charles, and there requested of the clerk a copy of the election return of Cote Sans Dessein. The clerk made out a copy of the paper, to be found in the 3d page of Document B. and described under a "Note." The following return was received at the Executive Office (delivered by James Brady) on the 18th, September," 1816; and the said John Scott requested the clerk to fold it and direct it to the Governor of the Territory: and the clerk directed it to "His Excellency William Clark, esq., St. Louis." For which copy the clerk was paid by the said John Scott, or his order, and the copy was taken, in the night, from the clerk's office by the said Ferguson, or Brady; all of which facts appear by the deposition of William Christy, jun. esquire, clerk: on which paper, there appears the name of Rufus Easton, with one other name under it, and the name of John Scott, with twenty three other names under it; which paper was not and is not an abstract of votes, and the governor had no power, legal authority, or right to make use of it as such.

3d. That according to the abstract of votes certified agreeably to law, and returned to the governor of the Territory of Missouri, according to the statute in that case provided, the said Rufus Easton has a majority of *fifty-one* votes over his opponent John Scott, which appears from a copy of the said abstracts contained in document marked B.; that in the county of Lawrence the clerk has made the abstract of votes from that county himself, sent the original to the governor and not a copy which he had no authority to do; and that no abstract of votes having been made, signed by the judges or justices and clerk, or any two of them deposited in the Clerk's office, and a copy thereof certified under the official seal of the clerk, the governor had no authority under the law to count the votes given in that county.

The above objections are submitted to the honourable committee of Elections by Rufus Easton, to show that he has been arbitrarily and erroneously deprived of a right secured to him by law, in the granting of a certificate of election by the governor of the Territory of Missouri to John Scott, as the Delegate of that Territory.

The said Rufus Easton wishes it understood by the honourable committee, that by laying these objections before them he will not be prevented or precluded, at any stage of the examination, from making other statements, and exhibiting other proofs and documents in support of his right.

RUFUS EASTON.

December 19, 1816.

Remedy for Scarcity.

Gentlemen—As the present scarcity of grain produces serious distress among the poorer class of people; and, what is almost as painful, much greater wants among the domestic animals, it becomes an object of great importance to diminish the consumption, and to increase the neutriment of that consumed. Proper attention to the subject most certainly will reduce the use of grain to one half of the present quantity; and it behoves every man in good circumstances, to attend to it, in order that there may be more for market. If every one will seriously carry into operation the plan I have to propose for feeding, the price of grain will in a few days be so reduced, that their good effects will quickly be felt; the poor will be supplied on moderate terms: half starved cows and horses will pass a comfortable winter; and some of the vile sharpers speculating in articles of the first necessity, will be disappointed in their project of fattening on the spoils of the needy

A most important point is, to suffer no animal to eat grain in its natural state. It should all go through the hands of the miller and the cook—The life of the grain resists the action of the stomach so long, that it passes into the bowels before half decomposed; and from thence in like condition, is expelled. Three quarts of oats or corn, ground fine, will yield more nourishment than three gallons not ground. This is generally believed by waggoners, who feed their horses on what is called chop. The grinding of oats and corn is just as important as that of rye. And, of as much importance as grinding, is boiling the meal with water so as to make a thin mush. This mush mixed up with hay or cut straw, will in a day or two be preferred by the animal confined to it, to any other diet. One gallon of meal added to two gallons of boiling water, in the manner in which it is added to soups or mush when thickened; and if not boiled with the hay or straw, which would be the best, poured on it and stired up, and given at night, will, with the aid of a little hay in the day, preserve any horse or cow in good order. This mixture or mush, ought by all means to be boiled a few minutes, otherwise but little good will be done. This is confirmed by the following experiment, repeatedly made in England. A man confined to a portion of raw materials, with abundance of water, would gradually decline in flesh; but with the same quantity of raw materials made into soup, would continue in good condition. The union of the water with the food, by boiling, is like that in vegetation—it becomes a component part, and is converted into nourishment for the body, which it would not be if taken seperately, or if not chemically united. Whether this reasoning be convincing or not, matters but little, since those to whom it is not satisfactory, may rely upon the fact, that boiling thin meal, before adding to it straw or hay, will make it go twice as far in the support of their stock. Surely, for such an advantage so easily obtained, every one ought to get over the natural indolence and common aversion to deviate from old habits.

Another considerable saving, well worth attention, will be made, by giving the animals all their meal food before dusk, and without hay during the night. By eating the meal food at night, their stomachs convert the whole of it into nourishment. That taken in the day, does very little good—more frequently injury than good—It operates on the stomach, instead of the stomach's operating on it; so that not only nothing is extracted from it, but it excites pain, cholics, and other symptoms of inflamation. This can be well understood, from the experiment of an English physician: He gave a given quantity of the same food to two similar dogs, keeping the one quiet, the other in constant motion, for six hours, when both were killed. The stomach of the one at rest had digested all its contents—that of the other had not produced any effect. The frequent repetition of the experiment, has ended in its undisputed establishment. Hence it is clear that the grain given in the day, to animals in use, is of no benefit, as it passes through the stomach before rest enables the digestion to take place. Hence, giving hay at night, really injures horses, by keeping them awake and moving. During the night, excepting with those animals nature made for subsisting in the dark, rest and sleep are indispensably; and more or less, they are injured by every deviation from nature. The practice of giving hay at night to horses, I am sure, was introduced by tavern keepers; and if not kept up by their interests, would spedily be abandoned by every one who had sense enough to perceive the folly. In one or two hours during the day, horses can eat as much hay as will do them good. In confirmation of this, I heard of the treatment several travellers gave their horses and in pursuance, during a long journey of many hundred miles, they gave their horses only grain at night, and hay for an hour in the day. During the last thousand miles they gained in flesh (though travelling more expeditiously under this regimen) that they lost in the beginning, under the customary treatment of giving grain in the day with hay at night.

The last point I have to press is the necesity of keeping stock sheltered; that is, securing them the benefit of their own warmth. It is a truth, indeed, that during their exposure to the irregularities of the season, they require twice the ordinary food, for their nourishment and stimulation, and are subject to ten times as many fatal disorders as otherwise they would be. The master has taken them from a state where nature supplied their wants; and if he be not too much of a brute to feel for their hardships, he ought to be so much of a man of honor as to supply what his interests dictate, as a requital to the animal for its loss of what nature designed for its original.

If by this plan of grinding and boiling, the half of the grain be saved in the country, as most certainly it may, there will be but little occasion for pressing the extension of the principle to man, by advising eating mush instead of bread, and taking soups instead of meat.

THOMAS EWELL.

Georgetown, 3d Dec. 1816.

That apt remarker, Dr. Franklin, observes, "The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine clothes, fine houses, nor fine furniture.

It is even so; and it is this supreme regard to the eyes of others that leads multitudes of men and women into extravagant and ruinous expenses. Without adequate funds, they build them fine houses, and purchase them fine furniture, and array themselves with costly apparrel, that others may gaze upon them as persons possessed of taste and of refined enjoyments; and by these means they are presently striped of the very necessaries of life.

Increase of Ventriloquism.

The possession of this faculty was formerly of very rare occurrence, and they who were endowed with it were considered to be gifted in a very peculiar manner. Since the peace, however, it has lost much of its singularity, as hunger has given Tongues to near four millions of Bellies, which now speak intelligibly all over the face of the country. In fact, wherever you go it is all Ventriloquism.

London Paper.

At a late Court in N. Y. a man was compelled to pay the whole bill brought against him for a newspaper which had erroneously been left him; he neglecting to enter his name with the printer as a subscriber, receiving the paper regularly, but refused to pay the bill when presented. It is a pity there is not a law to compel those who borrow newspapers of subscribers, to pay the printer the same as though they had entered their names on his books. This borrowing is a great nuisance.

Boston Int.

The Electoral college of Massachusetts gave twenty two votes for RUFUS KING, as President; JOHN E. HOWARD, late Governor of Maryland, as Vice President of the United States.

The ship Augusta, Ray, arrived at Salem on Wednesday morning from Smyrna. General Savary duke of Rovigo, came passenger.——[Lallemand, we *hope*, is also arrived.]

Missouri Legislature.

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Hubbard agreeably to notice introduced a bill to exempt from execution certain property, which bill was received and read the first time.

When on motion of Mr. Moore,

That said bill be rejected and the question thereon, it was determined in the negative.

Yeas 6, Nays 16,

The yeas and nays being called for on this question those who voted in the affirmative are messrs Coons, English, Lane, Moore, M'Dermid and Mackay.

Those who voted in the negative are messrs Alcorn, Austin, Bollenger, Cook, Dawson, Dunn, Evans, Hogan, Hardin, Harris, Hubbard, Honey, M'Arthur, Murphy, Spencer and Hempstead speaker.

Which bill being read a second time was ordered to be committed to a select committee of three.

Mr. Alcorn presented the petition of Lindley Garton praying to be exempted from the payment of taxes.

Mr. Alcorn also presented a memorial from and on behalf of the inhabitants of Boonslick settlement, praying the legislature to forward to Congress certain resolutions in their behalf.

Mr. Murphy presented sundry petitions in support of the new county heretofore prayed for by the citizens of the western section of the county of St. Louis, which petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Mr Hogan presented the petition of the sheriff of the county of Arkansas praying to be released from the sum of two per centum imposed on him by law for having failed to pay into the territorial treasury the full amount of tax assessed the first day of the present month. Which petition being read was ordered to be referred to a select committee of three.

Whereupon messrs Hogan, Dunn and Austin were appointed that committee.

Mr. Spencer presented the petition of Benjamin Brown praying an allowance for services rendered an unfortunate individual who had been severely frozen, for a considerable time and until his recovery.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the governor accompanied by an opinion of the attorney general of the United States, recommending a repeal of the 13th section of an act of this territory entitled an act providing for the levying and collection of territorial and county taxes. Which communication was read and ordered to be referred to the committee on state concerns.

Wednesday, Jan. 1st, 1817.

Mr. Hogan from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the sheriff of Arkansas, reported a bill for the relief of Hewes Scull sheriff of the county of Arkansas and for other purposes.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

Mr. Cook from the committee on state concerns, to whom was referred the petitions of Daniel Dunklin, and John W. Thompson sheriff, reported that they had examined and found the prayer of the petitioners reasonable and just as regards the five per centum and therefore ought to be refunded to them. Which report was ordered to be referred to a select committee to bring in a bill for the relief prayed for.

Which report was ordered together with the petitions of Stephen Rector sheriff of the county of New Madrid to be referred to the committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Hewes Scull.

Mr. Dawson gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill for a lotteries compensation for the members and officers of the present general assembly.

Friday, Jan. 3.

Mr. Spencer presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of St. Charles, (strangers) praying the legislature to petition the Congress of the United States in their behalf.

Which petition being read was ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house the petition of the inhabitants of the town of St. Genevieve respecting the commons of said town.

Which petition being read was referred to a select committee of three, and messrs Spencer, Hunter and Dawson were appointed that committee.

Mr. Austin gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill authorizing a lottery for the benefit of Potosi academy.

Mr Spencer presented the petition of Aaron Rutgers praying relief in behalf of persons of taxes he had paid on a considerable belief ought to be refunded.

Which petition being read was ordered to be referred to a select committee of three, whereupon messrs Spencer, Walker and Harris were appointed that committee.

Saturday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Spencer from the committee to which was referred the petition of the citizens of the town of St. Genevieve, praying that provision be made for the laying off into town lots a part of the commons of the said town, reported, that in their opinion there are not a sufficient number of inhabitants to said town who are owners of property in the town of St. Charles, to justify the measure in granting the prayer of said petitions.

Which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Austin agreeably to notice introduced a bill to authorize a lottery for the benefit of the Potosi Academy.

Mr. Dawson gave notice that on some one ensuing week, he would ask leave to bring in a memorial to Congress praying that persons who settled more than 640 acres of land in the county of New Madrid, which have been materially injured by earthquakes, may be entitled to the privileges provided in an act of Congress for the relief of sufferers by earthquakes in the county of New Madrid, to the amount of the land they may actually hold by a complete title.

The topics of the Presidents Message cannot fail to be interesting to the nation, even at this time of general tranquility and prosperity; the organization of a national institution to aid in the fiscal operations of the country; our dignified deportment towards foreign powers; our efficient naval force for the protection of commerce, particularly in the Mediterranean sea and Mexican Gulph; the respectable army establishment; the rapid increase of population; the high price of agricultural productions, which encourages the pursuit of husbandry; a proper share of commerce with other nations; the peaceful state of our frontiers, and the general harmony that prevails throughout the Union and, above all, an increase of the knowledge of the gospel: a thankfulness for these blessings must be subjects of heartfelt congratulation to every citizen in the United States.

W. C. Gaz.

New York Dec. 8.

We understand that the True Blooded Yankee, which sailed this morning for Savanna is well armed, and has a crew of *one hundred and fifty men*. A tolerable crew for so short a voyage. At any rate she will run very little hazard of being captured by any *Carthagenian Privateer*.

Com. Advertiser.

RECANTATION.

Extract of a letter dated New-York, Oct. 31, 1816

"We are here very much surprised at the conversion of three reverend gentlemen of the Episcopal clergy to the Roman Catholic Church, which lately happened. It has staggered many, because they were intelligent men and of irreproachable characters; they have besides sacrificed an independent living in their own churches. The first is Dr. [redacted] at that time Rector of St. George's Church, in our city: he left this place shortly after for Europe, where, as we understand, he is gone to receive ordination, he being a single man.

The second is Mr. Ironsides, a licensed minister of that Church, but at that time acted in the capacity of a teacher in our vicinity, and had a respectable and numerous school, as he had a thorough knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. The third is the rev'd Virgil pl. Barber. He at the time of his conversion was President of an Episcopal College in Fairfield, and was Rector of a parish adjoining. These are facts to rely upon."

Pittsburg Gaz.

On the 30th ult. Henry Aungst was executed at Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, for the murder of Epaphras Mathews, a pedlar from Bristol, Connecticut on the 20th of August 1814. He confessed the murder, but died with remarkable firmness.

The following is the amount of the different kinds of meat brought into the three markets in the city of New-York during the six months ending on the last of October, viz. Beeves 8020; Calves 18,855; Sheep 55,466; Hogs 3940.

Laughable.—A British ministerial editor (of the Montreal Herald, Dec. 7,) thus belabours the **Hartford Convention**, in his commonts upon a certain publication by a Bostonian editor:

"Before the Hartford Convention, met, the members of that hypocritical body wished to make John Bull believe, that they were earnest in his cause, and ready to assist in laying prostrate the *atheistical government of Mr. Madison*. The depth of their sincerity was sounded in the sequel; and the truth seems to be, that if their power had been adequate, they would have destroyed not only Madison's government, but that of Great Britain by one blow."

Again;—"Our motive is to prove that if ever Britain looks for friends in the U. States, it is not among the men who at one time, affected to be her advocates, that she will find them."

From the Baltimore Patriot

By a letter from anonymous correspondent in Georgetown, we are informed that it is probable a *Home Department of State* will be created by congress, and that report said Richard Rush, Esq. would be appointed secretary for that department.

The Mercantile Advertiser says—We learn from captain Henfield, of the brig Sarah, from Port au Prince, that the latest accounts from the Spanish Maine, represented the affairs of the Patriots in that quarter to continue successful. Barcelona and Cumana had surrendered to the Patriots and Garracas was reported to have been evacuated by the royalists.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.

Be it remembered that the *Sieur Etienne Boglioli*, native of Genoa, and subject of the king of Sardinia, but now actually resident at New-Madrid, in the territory of Missouri, in virtue of the partnership heretofore subsisting between himself and the late *Joseph Michel* merchant of New-Madrid, has filed his bill in chancery to reclaim the one half of the whole estate of the said *Joseph*; and has *prayed* and *obtained* from the Honorable Alexander Stuart, one of the judges in chancery, an *injunction* to prevent the heirs and devisees of the said Joseph from selling any part of the lands or tenements to which the said Joseph had any legal or equitable claim at the time of his death.

To the end therefore that no one shall pretend to be ignorant *of the said injunction*, and that all persons willing to avoid peril may be able to govern themselves accordingly, I, the undersigned attorney and counsellor at law, and solicitor in chancery, for the said *Sieur Etienne Boglioli*, have caused this notice of the said *injunction* to be posted in the most public places, and to be printed for six consecutive weeks in the Gazette of the territory.

Given at my office in St. Louis, this 20th day of January, in the year 1817.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On monday the 28th instant at the Auction Room of the subscriber, will be sold without reserve, a variety of dry goods, &c. consisting chiefly of the following articles, to wit.

Fine & course cloth	Silk and cotton
Cassimerts and	Stockings
Bombazetts of different colors.	Ginghams, vestings,
Rose & point blankets,	Shirting cambrick,
Calicoes,	Irish Linen,
Silk and cotton	Assorted Ribbons,
Shawls,	Diaper table cloths
Silk and cotton	Nuns thread and
Handkerchiefs	pound do.
Book muslins,	Blue Gingeas,
Silk and kid gloves	Checks,
And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.	Domestic Cotton, Hardware, &c. &c.

A credit of three months will be allowed to purchasers for all sums above ten dollars by giving approved security.

P. LEE, Auc'r.

St. Louis, Jan. 21st, 1817.

VENTE PUBLIQUE.

Lundi le 28 de ce mois, en la maison du soussigne, il sera vendu sans aucune reserve, un assortiment consequent de marchandises seches, &c. consistant principalement dans les articles suivants, savoir.

Draps fins et communs	Bas de soye et de coton.
Cassimirs et Bombazets de differentes couleurs,	Ginghams,
Converges a rose et autres,	Coton pour chemises,
Indiennes,	Toile d'Irlande
Shawls de soye et de coton	Rubans assortis
Mouchoirs de soye et de coton	Napes et toile ouvrees
Mousselines linons	Fil de differentes qualites.
Gands de soye et de peau,	Guinees,
	Jingas
	Cotonades
	Cincailleris &c.

Et une quantite d'autres articles trop long a mentioner.

Un credit de trois mois sera accorde a tout acquereur pour toute somme au dessus, de dix gourdes, en donnant bonne et suffisante caution.

P. LEE, Encanteur.

St. Louis, le 21 Jan'r. 1817.

Bank of St. Louis,
Jan. 4th 1817.

A further instalment of five dollars on each share of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid, at the Banking House, on the 5th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

John B. N. Smith, Cashier.

Jan. 4.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the first day of February next, within a quarter of a mile of Andrew M'Quitty's ferry, at the subscribers house, on a credit of six months, by giving bond and security. A quantity of sheep, some horses and a good yoke of cattle, the sale to commence at ten o'clock.

John Lewis.

Jan. 20th 1817. 3t 34

EXHIBITION.

On Saturday 18th, Tuesday the 21st, Thursday the 30th of January, and Saturday the 1st of February, in Mr. Everhearts room, will be performed

WIRE DANCING
AND
BALLANCING,
With other extra performances.

January 21.

RAILS.

2000 Rails are wanted, for which a reasonable price will be paid.

For particulars enquire of.

Antoine Dangin.

St. Louis, January 21.

Lots in the town of

ALTON.

Tickets for the sale of lots in the town of Alton, Madison county, Ill. Ter. for sale at $10 each, at this office.

Robt. M'Cloud.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.

Notice is hereby given,

That the partnership of Morgan, Morris & co is now dissolved—I therefore forwarn all persons from purchasing or trading for in any manner any lot or lots of ground, or any quantity of land of any description, and from receiving deeds for the same, without my knowledge and approbation, as I consider myself entitled to my proportion of the different pre-emption rights and a certain new-Madrid claim, purchased from Mr. Shaw, which pre-emption rights and claim lie in the county of Howard.

Capt. Asa Morgan having purchased the above named property with the funds of the company—And it is my intention to institute a suit against him and Stephen Haskel for redress.

Robert W. Morris.

Howard county Jan. 9, 1817.

Was taken up,

And delivered to me on or before the first day of October last, a negro boy who calls himself Michael, and says he belongs to a Mr. Crutsinger of New Madrid county, the said negro boy says he was free last christmas, he having been bound to the said Cru Soger until of age, the master or owner of said slave are hereby notified unless they come forward and prove the said slave on or before the 5th day of May next, he will be sold at public auction to pay the fees and expenses agreeable to law.

H. Scull shff.

Jan. 25. County of Arkansas.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

By order of the Board of Directors, the Bank of St. Louis commences its operations this day in the building immediately in the rear of Messrs. Riddick and Fisher's store.

Wednesday, in each week, is the day of discount, and all notes offered for discount, must be presented the day previous, and before the shutting of the Bank.

Notes intended to be discounted must be drawn upon stamped paper, and in the following form, viz.

Sixty days after date—promise to pay or order dollars cents; negotiable and payable at the Bank of St. Louis, without defalcation, for value received.

The Book will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r.

December 13th, 1816. 4t34

NOTICE.

The undersigned being at the November term, 1816, of the circuit court of the county of St. Genevieve, appointed commissioners to divide the real estate of Marie C. Valle, late of said county deceased, equally amongst her legal heirs, and we the said commissioners having reported to the same court that the said real estate was so situated that the same could not be divided as aforesaid, without great prejudice to the claimants, when the court thereupon ordered the same to be sold at public vendue on the second day of the next term of said court on a credit of twelve month. These are therefore to notify the public, that the undersigned commissioners will on the second day of the next May term of the circuit court of the county of St. Genevieve, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following valuable real estate in and near the town of St. Genevieve, late the property of the said deceased, to wit:

One lot of ground situate in the town of St Genevieve, bounded on the west by the lot of Major John Donohue, northerly by the lot of Louis la Porte, southerly and eastwardly by public streets being a corner lot.

Also, one other lot or tract of land situate in the common field near the town of St Genevieve, containing two and a half arpens in front, extending from the hills to the river Mississippi, bounded by the land of Madam Mose and land of Joseph Range, also a tract of land situate near the town of St. Genevieve called the mill tract containing two arpens more or less, on which there is a stone mill, and well calculated for a mill seat, with the rest of the property here mentioned is very valuable. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser, by giving bond and approved security, and in case the property is not all sold on the day aforesaid the sale will continue from day to day until the whole will be disposed of.

Joab Waters,
Jos. Hertzog,
Ant. Dubreuil.

St. Genevieve, 6 Jan. 1817. 4t 34

ST. LOUIS:
Saturday, January 25,

The Kentucky papers teem with "who killed Tecumseh?" An intelligent Pottowatomie, who fought by the side of Tecumseh was in this place last summer, and declared when he last saw that chief, he was engaged with a foot soldier, who had made a thrust at him with a fixed bayonet, which got entangled in his belt. Tecumseh struck at the soldier with his sword, but was kept at bay by the gun and bayonet of the soldier, at that moment a horseman rode up and shot him through the head. The Indian assured Gov. Edwards that the soldier who shot Tecumseh rode a *red horse*, meaning a sorrel or bay.

Extract of a letter from Prairie du Chain.

We are all tranquility with the indians in our neighborhood, nor is there the smallest cause of alarm, the fears of our neighbors in this quarter to the contrary.—The idea of sending missionaries to civilize the Indians has created much amusement in this place.

It is said that the missionary, informed the indians that he was come to teach them to spin, &c. when the wiley chief replied that he would rather receive his annuity of guns, powder, lead and blankets, which was due some time, and did not want to become a squaw, to sit down and spin.

Until the indians are surrounded with whites as the Chickasaws and Choctaws are, useless creation of sinecures for idle officers, at [redacted] to civilize the northern [redacted]

DIED—At Ca[redacted] aged inft. of Augustin [redacted] Anderson.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers offer for sale cheap, either wholesale or retail, for cash or peltries, at the store formerly kept by P. Lee,

A Fresh Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blankets 2½ 3 & 3½ points
Rose do.
White yellow and red Flannels
Plushings
Coatings
Blue cloths for the Indian trade
Course, fine and super cloth
Cassimeres
Cashnets
Vestings
Velvetteens
Marseilles
Chambrays
Diapers
Muslins
Calicoes
Kerchiefs
Bandanna Handkfs.
French Reeling-line
do.
Long Cloths
Shirting
Ginghams
Furniture chints
Madras Handkfs
Shawls from 4/4 to 8/4

Cotton worsted & silk Hosiery
Ginghams
Jaconet & Cambric muslins
Linen do.
Jaconet cravats
Black & colored silk Hdkfs.
Flag and Bandanna do.
Plain & figured Levantine do do.
Florences and Gauzes
White, pink & black crapes
Kid, silk and beaver gloves
Levantine, serge Lamark & Chull
Lace Shawls
Lace, capes and spencers
Silk Buttons
do. Cords and Chenilles
Black and coloured feathers
Ribbons
Silk Shoes
Morocco and Leather do.
Men's do.

Also a Handsome assortment of Hardware and Jewellery.

Jn. B. Sarpee & Son.

St. Louis, Dec. 28, 1816 39 tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Fine Blankets from 8/4 to 11/4
Superfine and coarse cloths
do do Cassimers and Cords,
A variety of Muslin de Laine and other prints
Ribbons and Belts
Black Gorde and Velvet
Fancy Velvets
Scarlet and Gentlemen's worsted Lambs
Red and Green Hose
Silk Gloves assorted
Fine Cassimeres
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Men's and womens Saddles
Mill and Common Bridles
Curry Rags
Horse Cellars.

They have always on hand,

TWIST TOBACCO, by the Keg.

St. Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 39 tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Give the highest price in cash for

Raw Hides

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816 39tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and Upper Leather can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

TO SURVEYORS,

The subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a small but select assortment of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. 30-tf

Wm. BROWN,

PUMP BORER & WELL DIGGER,

Informs the citizens of St. Louis county and the opposite counties in the Territory of Illinois, that he will undertake orders in the line of his business in St. Louis or the country adjacent, and will execute his work with care and expedition.—Apply at the printing office.

St. Louis, Jan 16. 3t 33

JAMES RAWERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Coarse and fine Cloths } *assorted*
Cassimeres } *colors.*
Coatings }
Blankets
DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29-4t

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware, which they will sell low for cash

St. Louis, June 1816. 1 tf

SALT

By the barrel or bushel, for sale by

J. Clemens. jr. & Co.

St. Louis, October 12th, 1816 41t

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a NEW BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement,) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 27 6t

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs Wright & Bradford and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg—a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816.

N. B. For sale, a flat keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. T. H.

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. 33-tf

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late James Richardson dec'd, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the decedents estate, and notifies all those who may have any demands against the said estate to exhibit their accounts to the undersigned properly authenticated as the law directs within one year from this date or they will be barred from any dividend in case the estate is insolvent. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. Burckhartt,
Administrator.

St. Louis, Jan. 11th, 1817.

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re delivery of the goods,

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths } Assorted Colors.
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets.
Super, super cloths, & } assorted colo.
Cassimeres.
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins.
Cypress
Figured and } GAUZE.
Paris Nett
Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15t 20-tf

P. M. DILLON

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has for sale at the house of Maj. Chouteau, in Main street, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c.

L. P Madeira,
L. P Teneriff,
Old Port
Claret in cases,
Holland Gin,
French Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Whiskey,
& Beer,
Ladies Saddles,
Gent's, do & Bridles,
Writing & wraping paper.
Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12
Castings assorted,
A few 10 plate Stoves,
Pittsburg Porter in casks & bottles.

All of which he will sell by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Jan. 11th. 1f—33

HERCULANEUM.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and opened in Herculaneum, at the house lately occupied by Messrs Bates & Scott, a large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the market and to the present and approaching seasons.

They also intend opening in a few days a like assortment in Harrison, Illinois territory, all of which will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Lead, Furs, Beeswax, Tallow Raw Hides and all kind of country Produce, such as Beef, Pork, Corn, Wheat, &c. &c.

HONEY & BATES.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th. 8t-33

Wanted,

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, he will obtain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,

And Executions, for sale at this office.

FRENCH AND BRITISH GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New-York, and now opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

FANCY & STAPLE GOODS,

of the following description, which he offers for sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at his store next door to Mr. Mathew Kerr's on Main street.

1 Bale of Lyon Skins
1 do red blue and green Coatings
2 do Flannels
1 do Rose Blankets
1 do Duffle do
1 do Fine lady's Cloth
1 do Pelisse do
1 do cotton cords
1 do woollen do
5 do assorted cloths
2 do black Bombazetts.
1 do elegant twilled do consisting of brown, black, drab, maroon, grey, pink, orange & scarlet colours.
1 Case Toilet Glasses
1 do red frame do
1 do gilt paper do
1 do glass frame do
2 do Violins,
2 Trunks super 4-4 dress and undress'd ginghams
1 do plate Calicoes
1 do green do
1 do assorted do
1 do Furniture do
3 do assorted Shawls
1 do Quality and shoe Binding
1 do 7-8 pink and blue stripe Ginghams
Cambrick Muslins, Fancy do
Jaconet do
Book do
Red Bandannas,
Gentlemen's white and colored Cravats
Cotton Sheeting
Madras Handkfs. &c. &c. &c.
Hardware consisting of
Tetania Tea Pots
Door Locks
Pad do
Knives and Forks
Razors
Segar Cases, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of SILKS, among which are the following—

Laventines and double Florences (plain and figured.)
White and blue Satins,
Striped Silk,
Rich Figured Velvets,
Silk Florentines,
9-8 green Umbrella Silk,
Gauze Hdkfs.
Figured do.
White and black Thulle Laces,
Ladies and Gent's. white and black Silk Hose,
Taffeta Silks,
Rich fringed Satin Ribbons,
Elegant plaid Lustring do
Velvet do
Variety of silk Hdkfs.
Silk Gloves,
Kid do
Italian Crapes,
Superb long silk Shawls, square do of all sizes and qualities, &c. &c.

Expected daily via New Orleans,

14 PACKAGES OF HARDWARE.

The subscriber having a partner in New York and connexions in New Orleans, will be enabled to execute all orders entrusted to his charge, with the utmost dispatch.

Stephen R. Wiggins.

St. Louis January 2d, 1817.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored. If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen.

W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30tf

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief & cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera-morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c &c.

DR ROBINSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to the females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and Ague a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers &c these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the anus, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, loose, disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, sup pression or watery discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooping cold sweat, palsy epileptic fits, &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms, none are equal in effect to Dr Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations, and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilous and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, ague & fever, cholic pains, Flatulences indigestions, costiveness hypochondric and Hysteric complaints strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 36 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 150 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout & Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders,

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable in our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne No 85 north Front street——Adam Vance No 76 Christian street——Wm Julius No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Shough No 181 Noble st.——David Sillies No 187 Arch street——Jacob Hoff No 355 Callowhill street H L Brodsky No 82 south Sixth street John Shreeves Jr. No 63 Coates street James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burden No 529 south Front street, Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth, Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge, James Banson Northampton township Burlington county N J Wm Hollingshead Mullica Hill Gloucester county N J. Enoch Eldridge Greenwich township Gloucester county. N. J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county, John smith No 362 north Second street, Christopher Marsh Upper Dublin township Pa. Mikraft Morrisville Pa Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county George Ingles U. S. Arsenal, Hector David Germantown James Hosier Nanmucket.

November 30, 1816 25 tf

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1817. [No. 435.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES,

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

St. Louis Retail Prices Current.

Beef on foot per cwt.	$5	
Butter per lb		25
Bees-wax do		25
Boards, Cider } None in market,		
Candles do		25
Cheese do		25
common do		12½
Coffee lb.		50
Cotton do		40
Yarn No. 10	1	25
Feathers lb.		50
Flour per bbl. S. fine, in demand	10	
Horse mill do per cwt.	4	50
Grain—Wheat per bush.	1	
Rye do		62
Barley do		75
Corn do		37
Oats do		37
Gun Powder per lb.		75
Hides per piece	2	75
Hogs lard per lb.		12
Bears do per gal.	1	50
Honey do do	1	
Lead per cwt	5	50
Pork per cwt.	6	00
Salt per bushell	1	50
Sugar O leans, brown per lb.		40
Loaf (scarce) do do	0	75
Tallow do do		12
Wool common do do		50

Beaver and other Furs.—Peltries—Boards, Scantling &c. are only to be obtained in quantity during the spring and summer months, and cannot be rated now

Wanted at this Office,

A good compositor, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given. *Jan.* 11

TH. HANLY

Will give CASH for merchantable

WHEAT

delivered at this place.

St. Louis, January 11, 1817.

Notice

Is hereby given to Mahala Hays, daughter and heir of William Hays of St Charles county deceased, and James Davis and Jemima his wife, which said Jemima is also daughter and heir of said Hays deceased, that at the next term of the circuit court, in and for the county of St. Charles, on the fourth Monday of April next, application will be made, for the partition of two certain tracts of land lately belonging to said Hays in the county of St. Charles aforesaid; one containing 600 arpens of land surveyed for one Philip Miller; the other containing 400 arpens, part of the tract of 1000 arpens surveyed for said Hays in pursuance of the law of this territory for the partition of lands.

Wm. Hays and others.

By E Hempstead their Attorney.

St. Louis Dec. 28. 30 4w

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Upwards of 900 Lots, 82½ feet by 165 feet in the town of

ALTON,

and a number of tracts of land not less than 10 nor more than 100 acres each, on and near the Mississippi river, in the county of Madison in the Illinois territory, will be drawn for on the first monday in April 1817, at Washington Hall, St. Louis, Mis. Ter. said drawing to be conducted by James Kennerly esq. of St. Louis, and John G. Lotten esq. of the county of Madison Ter.

Any person holding a ticket will be entitled to a prize of one lot or more, as there is no blanks.

1000 tickets at 10 Dollars each $10,000
1000 prizes 10,000
No blanks.

Joseph Meacham.

Alton, Jan. 10th, 1817. 3t* 33

N. B. No building of timber, will be allowed to stand in Alton after A. D. 1823.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th day of January, 1817, for the collection of taxes due in the county of Arkansas, that there will be sold to the highest bidder on the first monday, tuesday and wednesday of May next, being the 5th. 6th and 7th of said month, the whole or a sufficient part of the following tracts of land, lying and situate in the county aforesaid, to pay the taxes and costs due thereon unless sooner released by the owner paying the same.

Owners Names.	No acres confi'd. lands.	No. acres uncon. firmed lands.	Original Claimants.	Water courses and situation.	No of years for which taxes are due.	AMOUNT. Dollars	Cts.
William Ruffell,	640		John Fayne	White river	1816,	3	84
do	45		Eriene Vaffeur	Arkansas do			27
do	320		John Moore	Mississippi do		1	92
do	253		Frederick Flecker	Arkansas do		1	51
do	250		Mary Jardela	d. do		3	50
do	214		Moses Burnett	Cypress Bayou		1	28
do	553		John B Calliotte	Marie Sec		3	31
do	80		John B Calliotte junr.	Bay of Arkansas			48
do	640		Enos Chartinee	St Francis river		2	84
do	640		John Hogan			3	84
do	640		John Taylor			3	84
do	640		John Hudley			3	84
do	640		James Martin			3	84
do	640		James Reynolds			3	84
do	620		Jacob Gonio	Big Cyprus, Arkansas		3	72
do	640		Alex Peters, alias Picard	St. Francis river		3	84
do	252		Louis Fertui	Big Cyprus, Arkansas		1	51
do	640		Thomas Williams	Cyprus Bayou		3	84
do	1600		Pierre Burrell	White river		9	60
do	2000		John B Deplace			12	
do	1600		Francis Francuer			9	60
do	320		Joseph Berthelemy	Arkansas river		1	92
do	640		Louis Pierre Levy			3	84
do	640		Michael Peterriel			3	84
do	320		Abraham Romer	Mississippi		1	92
do	430		Elizabeth Pertui	Arkansas		2	58
do	320		John Hogan	Mississippi		1	92
Robert Simpson		15.000	William Winters		1814, '15 & '16	41	50
Thomas Peterkin		117 000	William Winters	White & St. Francis river		296	52
Robert F. Slaughter		118 000	William Winters			299	
William Winters,		600 000	Elisha Winters	Arkansas		1504	
Elisha Winters,		250,000	Gabriel Winters	White and St. Francis		629	
Gabrial Winters		15 000	William Winters			4	50
Samuel Brooking & Co.		391 100	Elisha Winters	Arkansas river	1815 } 1816 }	970	12
Loring, Clark & Caffidy		385,000			1814, '15 & '1	1	50
do		200				4	76
Horace Wallis	280		George Leard			17	92
John Hutsell	1056		Tesser and Derrick	Cach		3	
Samuel Treat, heirs of		400	Elisha Winters	Arkansas		1	82
Benjamin Rose				St. Francis river	1816	3	84
John Grace	220					1	92
Caty Gallyhorn, heirs of	640						
Elizabeth Jones, heirs of	320						

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock of each of the aforementioned days.

H. SCULL, Sheriff.

St. Louis, Jan. 24th, 1817.

LEAD.

To merchants and others concerned in the purchase and sale of Lead.

The subscribers having made an establishment in Herculaneum, Missouri Territory, at which place most of the lead made at the mines in this territory is deposited. inform those persons who may think proper to employ their services. that they will purchase, sell, and receive in storage, lead and shot on commission, and will when requested attend to the shipment of the same and to all other things in that branch of business, agreeably to such instructions as they may receive; they will cheerfully give any information within their power on the subject of the purchase or sale of lead or shot to persons residing at a distance who may request the same. letters to them must be postage paid.

Honey & Bates.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th, 1817. tf 33

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit.

A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet whereon he lives.

A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.

7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet. situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the public generally, that the partnership hitherto existing in the tanning business between James M'Allester and John Sappington is this day expired by limitation. All persons having demands against the late firm are requested to exhibit their accounts immediately. Those indebted are required to make immediate payment. or suits will be indiscriminately instituted against those who neglect this notification.

James M'Allester,
John Sappington.

January 17, 2t 33*

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI ss.

The United States of America, to François Regnier,

GREETING.

We command you (as we often commanded you) to appear before our Judges of our superior court, of our territory of Missouri. at their next term to be holden for the southern circuit of said territory, at the town of Jackson in the county of Cape Girardeau on the second monday in April next, to answer the petition or libel of your wife Felicite Regnier alias Valle, by John J. Goujon her next friend, for a divorce. This writ is be published in some newspaper printed within this territory once a week for six weeks.

WITNESS the honorable Silas Bent, esq presiding judge of our said court at Jackson, the nine-(L. S.)teenth day of October, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of our independence XLI.

6t 33*

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, } ss.
Southern Circuit.

Superior Court, October term, 1816.

Joab Waters, complainant, against,
Simon M. Hubbard, defendant.

IN CHANCERY,

The complainant by his counsel came, and on his motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides out of this territory, and is not found to be served with a summons, and he having failed to appear and file his answer herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court Therefore it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April term, and file an answer, the complainants bill shall be taken as confessed. and a decree be entered up accordingly. It is further ordered that the complainant cause public notice hereof to be given in a newspaper printed in this territory, for eight weeks successively.

A copy
J. M'Ferron, Clk. s.c.s.t

NOTICE.

Any person or persons who will cut or carry away, any wood or timber or any thing else from off my land or plantation (situated in the county of St. Louis, joining the ferry opposite to the town of St. Charles and bounded on the west by the land of Mr. Chartran and on the east by the land of Mr. Morrison, and fronting on the river Missouri) shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Mr. Dutrene who lives on my said plantation has a particular charge to bring all trespassers to justice.

James Mackay.

St. Louis, Dec. 24th, 1816. 3t-30

Notice

Is hereby given to John Crump, George Crump, Daniel Crump, Samuel Williams and Nancy his wife, John Williams and Betsey his wife, and Joseph Crump which said John, George, Daniel, Nancy, Betsey, Joseph, with Louisa Stewart, wife of John Stewart, and Mary M'Quitty wife of Andrew M'Quitty, are the heirs of George Crump, formerly of the county of St. Louis deceased, that at the next term of the circuit court in and for the county of St. Louis on the 1th Monday of May next, application will be made for the partition of a certain tract of 200 arpens of land in the county of St. Louis, formerly the property of said George Crump deceased, bounded on the north by the lands of John Ward, on the west by lands of Stephen and Hawly Lanham, on the south by lands of William Brown and Thomas Cunningham, on the east by lands of Judith Cordell and James Kinkaid in pursuance of the law of this territory, for the partition of lands.

Andrew M'Quitty and wife,

By E. Hempstead his Attorney.

St. Louis, Dec. 28. 30-4w

Notice is hereby given

To all persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Lendsey deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, and those having demands against said estate are hereby notified to exhibit the same to us the undersigned administrators, duly authenticated according to law, or they may be precluded from their demand or dividend agreeable to law.

Robert Boyd, } Ad'tors.
Elisha Spivy,
Polly Spivy, } Ad'trix.

Dec'r. 21st. 1816.

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 22 Novembre.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Northern Circuit, ss.

Of the term of September, 1816.

John Ewing administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits, which were of Wm. Ewing dec'd. } On petition for the sale of intestates lands.

Will be sold by the said administrator on a credit of twelve months, on tuesday the twenty ninth day of April next, being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the above named Wm. Ewing dec'd. at the time of his death, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, or so much of the same as will enable the said administrator to raise a sum of one thousand dollars, the sale to begin and continue in the order following, to wit.

One hundred arpens of land situate in the county of St. Charles on the Mississippi bluffs, above sandy creek, being part of a tract of eight hundred arpens, the property of a certain William Ewing dec'd. and by him willed to the said intestate.

The one undivided half of a tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land, situate in the county of St. Charles, on the waters of the Pardenne, at or near the Mississippi bluffs, the same purchased by the said intestate of a certain Henry Hight.

The one fourth of a saw mill and mill tract. situate in the county of St Charles as aforesaid, on sandy creek

And lastly, another tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land situate in the county of St. Charles and purchased of the forenamed Henry Hight and wife, by the intestate.

By order of the superior court.

J. V. Garnier, Clk.

The title papers to said land can be seen by applying to Matthias M'Girk esq. in Louis.

NOTICE.

The undersigned being at the November term 1816. of the circuit court of the county of St. Genevieve, appointed commissioners to divide the real estate of Marie C. Valle, late of said county deceased. equally amongst her legal heirs, and we the said commissioners having reported to the same court, that the said real estate was so situated that the same could not be divided as aforesaid. without great prejudice to the claimants, when the court thereupon ordered the same to be sold at public vendue on the second day of the next term of said court on a credit of twelve months. These are therefore to notify the public, that the undersigned commissioners will on the second day of the next May term of the circuit court of the county of St. Genevieve, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following valuable real estate in and near the town of St. Genevieve, late the property of the said deceased, to wits

One lot of ground situate in the town of St Genevieve, bounded on the west by the lot of Major John Donohue, northerly by the lot of Louis la Porte, southerly and eastwardly by public streets being a corner lot.

Also, one other lot or tract of land situate in the common field near the town of St. Genevieve, containing two and a half arpens in front, extending from the hills to the river Mississippi, bounded by the land of Madam Mose and land of Joseph Range, also a tract of land situate near the town of St. Genevieve called the mill tract containing 720 arpens more or less, on which there is a stone mill, and well calculated for a mill seat, with the rest of the property here mentioned is very valuable. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser, by giving bond and approved security, and in case the property is not all sold on the day aforesaid the sale will continue from day to day until the whole will be disposed of

Joab Waters,
Jos. Hertick,
Ant. Dubreuil.

St. Genevieve, 6 Jan. 1817. 4t* 34

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be sold to the highest bidder on saturday the first day of February next, within a quarter of a mile of Andrew M'Quitty's ferry, at the subscribers house, on a credit of six months, by giving bond and security. A quantity of sheep, some horses and a good yoke of cattle, the sale to commence at ten o'clock.

John Lewis.

Jan. 20th, 1817. 1t-34

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 25-tf

East India News.

Calcutta, April 17.

Asiatic Society---A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at their Hall in Chouringhee, on Friday the 5th inst. which was honored with the presence of his excellency lord Moira, His lordship read a letter addressed to him by Baron Denon. acquainting this celebrated patron of the arts, that he had been chosen honorary member of the Asiatic Society, in acknowledgement of his attention to the British artists who have visited Paris, since it became the grand depot of every thing curious and valuable in the arts.

Captain Canning read to the Society an interesting paper, tending to establish a fact to which we have hitherto been slow in giving credit. It has been often suspected that the horrible practice of eating criminals and prisoners of war, still prevails among the Bhatta tribe in the Island of Sumatra—and it appears from capt. Canning's memoir, that little doubt can now be entertained as to the existence of this inhuman practice. According to the description given to this gentlemen, when employed on a diplomatic mission to Sumatra, the unfortunate victim is bound to a stake, and the figure extended in form of St. Andrew's Cross. He is then attacked with hatchets and knives by the Bhattas, who dispatch him, in this manner, amidst the most hideous and frightful yells. The flesh is then torn from the bones with the most infuriated phrenzy, and being dipped in a mixture of onilies and lime juice, is devoured by these cannibals on the spot. A Malay Mussulman who had been converted to the Bhatta worship, was closely interrogated in regard to the practice, as there was every reason to believe he had occasionally assisted at the ceremony. The confused and embarrassed manners in which the man denied the charge, only tended to confirm the suspicions that were entertained of him; and when added to the information obtained from other sources by captain Canning, leaves little doubt of the reality of a practice, which most Europeans would rather hear of from others that witness themselves.

Major Farquhar, of Malacca, also transmitted to the Society an account of the Tapir, an animal hitherto supposed to have been peculiar to the American Continent. The memoir was accompanied with the bones of the head, and a drawing of the whole animal; from which it appears that the Malay Tapir differs little from the American, and is clearly referable to the same species.

A table showing the variations of the Thermometer at Calcutta for the last four years, was presented by the Deputy Secretary, Mr. Gibbons, from which it appeared that the temperature has fluctuated during that time from between 58 deg and 90 deg, of Fahrenheit.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 16.

We yesterday received Newfoundland papers, and those of Halifax, to the 7th inst. They contain an account of the melancholy shipwreck on the 10th ult. of the British government hired transport Harpooner, bound from Quebec to England, on Cape Pine, near Trepassey, where the ship Comus a short time previously was wrecked. The Harpooner sailed from Quebec Oct. 27, and had on board 383 men, women and children, independant of the 4th Royal veteran battalion and detachments of several other regiments. She struck at 9 o'clock at night, and went to pieces at 11, the next morning A few men succeeded in getting on shore in the stern boat, all the others being stove in pieces, and in the morning many more were saved by means of a rope which was carried on shore by a dog. All who attempted to swim, and all on the wreck at the time that it went to pieces, were drowned. Whole number lost 208—saved 177.

On Saturday (last says the Petersburg Intelligencer,) the most splendid and brilliant entertainment ever witnesed in Virginia was given by the city of Richmond to General SCOTT —THOMAS WILSON, Esq. the Mayor of the city, presided —Gen. SCOTT sat upon his right, and Governor PRESTON upon his left.

It is mentioned as an awful and uncommon circumstance, that three persons were lately tried for murder in Pittsburg, (Penn.) during one week. They were all acquitted.

North-Carolina.

A resolution is before the Legislature of North-Carolina, requested the members of Congress from that state to use their endeavours to obtain a law for the establishment of a Branch Bank of the United States at Raleigh. A Bill for amending the penal Laws of the state, and for the erection of a Penitentiary, is likewise before the Legislature, Col. Baldwin, the engineer employed to survey the Tar, Neuse and Yadkin Rivers, has made a favorable Report in relation to the Tar and Neuse.

Petersburg Int.

Georgia Sugar.

Many persons being impressed with the idea that this sugar is not susceptible of being *refined*, we have the satisfaction of stating that it not only can, but has been brought to a state of perfection, little, if any, inferior to foreign sugars.—LIEUT. PAINE, of the Navy, has placed in the hands of the Editors, for the inspection of such as may wish to examine it a sample of *Georgia refined Sugar*. Lieut. P. recently obtained this specimen from a gentlemen in Savannah It was grown and manufactured on the plantation of Major Wood, on the Alatamaha River; and is, we think a convincing proof that we shall very soon, should circumstances require it, be independent of foreign countries, for this indispensable article of domestic consumption.

City Gazette.

From the mean of sixty-nine observations, made on ten different stars, by Professor Ellicott, at West Point, the latitude of the Military Academy comes out 41° 23′ 32.7″ which it is believed may be relied on within one hundred feet.

It is somewhat curious that the latitude deduced from the observations on the star Capella, exceeds the mean latitude, from the other observations, by 6.8″ which Professor Ellicott attributes to the motion of that star From observations made by the same gentlemen in the years 1786, 1787 1795, that motion appears to be about three quarters of a second per annum. The same motion has been recognized in that star, by European astronomers, who calculate it at about half a second per annum.

SPECIE PAID.

A certain Valentine Zeigler, a chimney sweeper, in Reading, Penn. had been issuing promissory notes to a considerable amount, has at last, to place before banking institutions an example worthy of imitation, given the public notice that his notes will be redeemed in SPECIE, at sight.

York Gaz.

The Officers and Crew of the schooner Romp of Baltimore, who were tried before the Federal Court of Richmond for the crime of piracy, were all acquitted last Saturday. Mr. Watkins Leigh and Mr. Murdock of Williamsburg appeared as their Counsel.

We rejoice, to find that the subject of internal improvment has been introduced into the house of representatives by Mr. Calhoun, in a shape promising to lead to some practical result. If his proposition succeeds, which we cannot but hope it will, the annual sum of three hundred thousand dollars will be permanently appropriated to this object; a sum sufficient to accomplish much if well applied, and as large as the treasury, looking to a diminution of our revenue from commerce, will at present afford. Such an appropriation would at least form the entering wedge of a system of improvement, which the government has hitherto been slow to engage in.

Nat. Int.

Curious fact.—During the reign of Charles II. for the encouragement of the colony of Virginia, an act passed the British legislature prohibiting the cultivation of tobacco in the mother country. The act imposed a duty of forty shillings a rod on all grounds cultivated with tobacco. This being found insufficient the penalty was increased to twelve pounds a rod. This also was ineffectual, and another act passed directing constables to enter the grounds and root up the tobacco plants, for notwithstanding the former acts the culture of tobacco was increasing. This statue put an end to the cultivation of tobacco in England. Towards the close of the American war, the act not being deemed to effect Scotland, a considerable cultivation of tobacco took place there. To prevent this the 22d George III. c. 73, was passed, extending the penalty to Scotland, and with decisive effect. It seems somewhat singular, that at the close of the American war, when the colonies had become virtually a foreign state, the British parliament should be so very tender of their interests. But it is still more singular, that this penalty for the cultivation of tobacco is in force in Great Britain to the present day, and that one of the measures proposed for the relief of the distresses of the country, is to repeal the law & encourage the cultivation of tobacco.

Singular Villiany.—One day last month, the following extraordinary act of atrocity was committed in the neighborhood of Freehold, Greene county, in this state: —A woman in a decent garb, travelling on foot with a child in her arms, stopped at a house on the road, probably selected for the purpose, the mistress of which was busied in clearing, off her dinner-table, from which the males of the family had just gone to their labor in the field, while her child lay sleeping in its cradle. The wanderer complained of great fatigue, and begged permission to stop with her burden and rest awhile. The good woman kindly consented, bid her put her child in the cradle with her own, offered her some food and proceeded on to work. The stranger kept the children quiet until she said she was well refreshed and ready to depart, when she took one of them and carefully wrapped it in its blanket, thanked her hostess very civilly for her entertainment, & left the house. Half an hour after, the infant remaining in the cradle, waked and the mother went to the cradle, to nurse it, when upon opening its covering, she was struck with horror at finding a *black child* instead of her own! The neighbors were alarmed, and the magistrates applied to, and a search immediately commenced for the artful wretch who had perpetrated the nefarious act, but without success a fortnight after the event, when our informant was at the place.

[*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

From the New York National Advocate.

New-York—Mayor's Court.

LAW CASE.

Sitcher vs. *Shaw.*

This was an action on the case brought by the plantiff, to recover of the defendant (who is a livery stable keeper) damages for *negligently* and *unskilfully* harnessing a horse to a one horse waggon, furnished to the plaintiff by the defendant.

The cause came on to trial before his honour Richard Riker, recorder at the present November term of this court.

Geo. W. Niven, and Wm. M. Price, of counsel for the plaintiff.

Geo. Written, of counsel for defendant.

The character of the horse was admitted to be gentle and kind in harness.

It was in evidence, that the horse was harnessed to the waggon by the servants of the defendant, in the absence of the defendant.

It was also in evidence, that the plaintiff and his servants were in the waggon; and while descending a hill, about four miles from the city, the horse took fright, and in consequence of the waggon's touching his heels; and, in passing down the hill, upset the waggon, and caused the injury the plaintiff and servants complained of.—It was also in evidence, that the waggon was considerably injured, which was the defendant's loss.

The plaintiff's counsel rested their cause upon the evidence offered—that the servants of the defendant on harnessing the horse to the waggon, *neglected* to make the traces of sufficient length to clear the waggon of the horse.

Which point was contested by the defendant's counsel.

The recorder in his charge to the jury, stated the law to be: "That in all cases where a damage accrues to another, by the *negligence, ignorance, or misbehavior* of a person in the duty of his trade or calling, an action, on the case, will be to redress such injury, And it is no excuse for a defendent, that the act was *involuntary* on his part, for every man in his trade or calling, is presumed to have sufficient skill in such trade or calling, and is bound to exercise due care, and for his acts of folly or want of due care and caution, he shall in this action respond to the party injured in damages. And that the omission or negligence of the servant, in this respect is, in point of law, the omission or negligence of the master.

The jury, after retiring a few minutes returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky, appears to be a very obstinate sort of a man. He supposes, that if there is money enough in the treasury to establish three or four *additional military schools*, when one is sufficient to educate officers for an army of 100,000 men—or to establish a national university at an expense of a million of dollars—that it would be quite as wise to reduce the existing taxes. It is very plain that the taxes are wanted---but it is equally plain that neither the university nor the military schools are wanted *unless by those who want—jobs.*

Settlement of Public Accounts.

At the last session of Congress the Senate passed a resolution requiring the Secretaries of the departments to report jointly, at the next session, a plan to ensure the annual settlement of public accounts. On the 9th inst. the Secretaries submitted their plan to Congress, from which the following is extracted:

"In conformity with these preliminary observation, the undersigned respectfully propose, that it is expedient—

First. That another independant department of the government be organized, to be denominated the 'Home Department.' that the Secretary of this department shall execute the orders of the President in relation to

1. The territorial governments.
2. The national highways and canals.
3. The general post office.
4. The patent office.
5. The Indian department.

Second. that the primary and final settlement of all accounts to be made in the treasury department, and that the organization of that department be modified, so as to authorize the appointment of

1 Five additional Auditors.
2 One additional Controller.
3 One Solicitor.
4 That the Mint establishment be placed under the direction of the Treasury Department.

Third, That the office of accountant of the War and Navy Department, and of the Superintendant General of Military supplies, be abolished.

Fourth, That the survey of the coast be confided to the Navy Department.

According to the modification here recommended, the

First Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of the public accounts accruing in the Treasury Department.

Second Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the pay and clothing of the army, the subsistence of the officers bounties and premiums, the recruiting service and the contingent expences of the War Department.

Third Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts, relative to the subsistence of the army, the quarter master's department, the hospital department, and the ordinance department. Both of these auditors will keep the property account connected with those branches of the service in the War Department confided to them respectively.

Fourth Auditor, shall be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the Navy Department—And the

Fifth Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the State and home Departments.

The first Comptroller, being relieved from directing and superintending the recovery by suits of all debts due the government, will revise all accounts settled by the first and fifth Auditors.

Second Comptroller, will revise all settlements made by the second, 3d, and 4th Auditors.

The solicitor of the treasury will be charged with the recovery of debts due government according to the forms prescribed by law."

ANDREW PICKENS, (late a Colonel in the army of the United States) is elected Governor of the state of South Carolina; and Gen. JOHN CUTHBERT Lieutenant Governor.

WILLIAM SMITH is elected a Senator in Congress, from that state to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Taylor.

BY AUTHORITY.

Second session—14th Congress.

Resolution for admitting the State of Indiana into the Union.

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Indiana territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of that state into the Union," the people of the said territory did, on the twenty ninth day of June in the present year, by a convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government so formed, is republican, and in conformity with the principles of the articles of compact between the original states, and the people and states in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of Indiana shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever.

Dec. 11, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

PRICES CURRENT AT NEW ORLEANS.

December 15, 1816.

Beef, prime $10 a 12 per bbl.
Tallow, 8 a 10 do.
Corn, 100 a 125 cts. pr. bbl.
Cotton, prime, 26 cts.
Coffee, 19 a 20 cts. pr. lb.
Flour, $8 a 9 per bbl
Lead, 12 a 15 cts. per lb.
Shot, 13 a 16 cts.
Pork, prime $15 a 18 per. bbl.
(scarce.)
Rice 12 a 14 do. do.
Sugar, $8 a 9 per. bbl.
Tobacco, 10 cts. new crop.
Wax, 12 a 13 old.
Skins Deer in hair 25 cts pr. lb.
" shaved, 35 a 40 cts.
" Bear, $2 a 3 ps.
" Otter, 1 50 a 4 ps.
Boards, W. O. pine $40 a 45 per 1200.
Tobacco, 11 a 12 cts. for old—no new.
Dry Goods, French, English & Domestic a mere drug.
Freights to Liverpool, 3 cts.
" France 3 1-2 a 4.
" New York, 1 a 1 1-2.
Brandy, in casks $45 a 60.
" " in cases, 6 a 8 per doz.
Spirits 4th proof 1-87 a 2 per. gall.
Madeira Wine, 3 a 4 per. gall. slow sale.
Other White Wines, 87 cts. a 2 dolls. per gallon.

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, February 1.

Eastern mail for the last two weeks,

The following small omission has been made in the advertisement for the sale of Lands for taxes,' in the first page of this paper by H. Scull, sheriff of Arkansas county, viz. "the sale to take place at the court-house door." *Ed.*

Missouri Legislature.

JOURNAL

OF THE

H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 6.

Evans presented the petition of several sheriffs praying an allowance be made them for taking in the taxable property which petition was referred to the committee on fiscal concerns.

Mr. Hogan presented the petition of Richard Peeler husband of Clementina Peeler, praying that he might not be divorced from his wife as petition for—referred to the committee to whom was referred the petitions of Ebenezer Hubbie and Clementina Peeler.

The further consideration of the bill allowing compensation to the members and officers of the present general assembly was postponed till saturday next.

Mr. Murphy presented the petition of Clement B. Penrose, praying to be divorced from his wife Ann Howard Penrose, which petition being read was referred to the committee to whom had been referred sundry other petitions on similar subjects.

Mr. Evans from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Henry Hand, reported a bill for his relief.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Walker presented the petition of Stephen Jones, praying an annual allowance out of the county treasury of Lawrence county for having kept and maintained an invalid for three years past.

Mr Honey presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the southern section of the county of St. Louis and the northern section of the county of St. Genevieve praying to be erected into a seperate county

Wednesday, Jan. 8th.

Mr Hubbard presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the frontier of St. Charles praying that the indians may be removed out of the limits of said county

The speaker laid before the house the petition of sundry other inhabitants of the town of St. Charles respecting the commons of said town.

Mr. Austin gave notice that on friday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill concerning bills of exchange.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

Mr Honey presented the petition of Mary Hulsey praying a divorce.

Friday, Jan. 10.

Mr Hogan presented a resolution to Congress respecting the laying out of a road from the town of St. Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

Mr Dawson presented a memorial to congress praying a further extension of privileges to the sufferers by earthquakes in the county of New Madrid.

Mr Mackay presented the petition of the inhabitants of the village of Carondelet respecting the commons of said village.

Mr Cook gave notice that on monday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill to protect the equitable purchases of real estate.

Mr M'Arthur gave notice that on monday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill concerning fences.

Monday, Jan. 13.

Mr Honey presented the petition of sundry other persons from the southern section of the county of St. Louis, and the northern section of the county of St. Genevieve, praying to be erected into a seperate county.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Mr Moore presented a resolution for an adjournment of the legislature on saturday the 25th inst, which resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Alcorn gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill to authorise a lottery, for the benefit of an academy in the county of Howard

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25 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from Franklinville Farm, on the 23d Inst. a negro boy, called Frederick Sams, born in the state of Georgia; he is about 17 years old, five feet high, short wool, black complexion, knock-kneed, he has a small scar on the forehead, and another on his chin near the lip, and some marks of the whip on his back.—He had on and took with him one Buffaloe robe marked in the centre, Fred. Bissells—one Blanket, an old hat, short, brown great coat, blue roundabout with red coller and cuffs which likely he will tear off—three pair of old trowsers, one leather, one brown and one gray twilled kersey, two pair old socks, one blue the other white, a pair of course shoes, red flannel shirt, his apperance is slovenly.

It is expected he is lurking about the neighborhood of Florissant or St. Louis. Whoever will take up said boy and lodge him in St. Louis goal, or deliver him at my farm 8 miles north of St. Louis, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

DAN'L. BISSELL.

Franklinville Farm Jan. 7.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a pair of young stout oxen, well broke.

Cabanne.

A LA FRANCAISE.

Lundi le 6 du courant en la maison du dit. de St. Paul a St. Charles, il sera vendu sans reserve un assortiment consequent de marchandises seches, &c. consistant principalement dans les articles suivants, savoir.

Draps fins et communs	Gands de soye et de coton
Cassimirs et Bombasets	Bas de soye et de coton
Couvertes	Rubands assortis
Soyes de soye et de coton	Plis de differentes qualites
Guineas	Colonades
Mousselines	Coincailleris &c

Et une quantite d'autres articles trop long a mentioner

Un credit de trois mois sera accorde a tout acquereur pour toute somme au dessus de dix gourdes, en donnant bonne et suffisante caution.

P. LEE, Encanteur.

St. Louis, le 1 Fevrier

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On monday the 6th instant at the dwelling house of Mde. St. Paul, at the village of St. Charles, will be sold without reserve, a variety of dry goods, &c. consisting chiefly of the following articles, to wit.

Fine & coarse cloths	Silk and cotton Gloves
Cassimeers and Bombazetts	Silk and cotton Stockings
Blankets	Assorted Ribbons,
Silk and cotton Shawls,	Thread of different number
Blue Guineas,	Domestic Cotton,
Muslins coarse and fine	

Hardware, And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention

A credit of three months will be allowed to purchasers for all sums above ten dollars by giving approved security.

P. LEE, Auc'r.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st.

NOTICE.

I have had a note on H. St. Cir, for $28, which I have lost, there is a credit on said note for $22. I will generously reward any person who may have found said note & return it to me.

John Hoff.

Jan. 27th.

A list of monies received for Licenses to retailers of merchandize in the county of Arkansas, since the first day of June last.

To Nat'l. Prior, one License,		$15
John Larkey,	one do	15
Francis Vougine,	one do	15
Joseph G. Parry,	one do	15
Benjamin Fooy,	one do	15
Joseph Dardeen,	one do	15
Fred'k. Notribe,	one do	15
S. Richards & co.	one do	15
Maley & co.	one do	15
J. D. Wilcox,	one do	15
Charles Refeld,	one do	15
Francis Vougine,	one do	15
John M. Berrett,	one do	15
James Lemons,	one do	15
		$210

H. SCULL, Shff.

NOTICE

Whereas I am now confined in the prison for the county of st Genevieve for debt, notice is hereby given to all my creditors, and to those concerned that on saturday the fifteenth day of this month, I shall make application to Thomas Oliver and Michael Amoureux two justices of the peace for the said county, or to some other two justices of the peace for the said county at the office of Thos Oliver, esq in the town of st. Genevieve, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several statutes of this territory respecting insolvent debtors.

his
Charles ✗ French.
mark

Ss. Genevieve, February 1.

TAKEN UP

By James Berry living on the river des Pere in the county and township of St Louis, a bay horse 14 hands high, has a star and snip and one hind foot white, no brands perceivable, supposed to be about six years old, appraised to 20 dollars by Daniel Shope and Daniel Freeman, this 20th day of January 1817.

Jos Charless, J P.

True copy from the original in my office

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

Daniel Freeman vs. Harper C. Davis } Domestic attachment.

In the circuit court for the county of St. Louis.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, having been appointed auditors in the foregoing case, will meet at the house of Daniel Freeman, in the town of St. Louis on the third day of March next in order to audit all the accounts of the defendants creditors and to adjust the demands not only of the plaintiff but of all the rest of the defendants creditors, and to settle their shares or proportions of the defendants whole estate. His creditors are therefore notified to bring forward their demands properly authenticated and supported at that time, when and where the undersigned will expose to sale, one feather bed, a clothes press, a table, some chairs and sundry other articles the property of the said Davis.

Daniel Shope,
E. Beebe,
Will. Sullivan.

St. Louis, Jan. 29th, 1817. 2t-35

LOST

On the 7th of January, a red Morocco pocket book containing about seventy dollars in bank bills, eight land certificates issued from the recorders office, from No. 76 to 84 inclusive, one bond for the conveyance of two quarter sections of land assigned by Jno Wittenburg to Jno H Walker, a receipt of Robt Wash esq to Jno Giles for a note for collection, a receipt of Geo Tennille to Jno Giles for a bond on Jno Walker, together with a number of small notes and receipts not recollected on whom or what account, most of which can be of no value to any person but the owner. All persons are forewarned not to trade for said certificates or bonds as I have taken the necessary steps to prevent their being useful I will give a reward of ten dollars for the papers if delivered to me or left with the printer, and fifty dollars for the delivery of the money and papers

John H. Walker.

February 1st 1817. 3t35

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

By order of the Board of Directors the Bank of St. Louis commences its operations this day in the building immediately in the rear of Messrs. Riddick and Pilcher's store.

Wednesday, in each week, is the day of discount, and all notes offered for discount, must be presented the day previous, and before the shutting of the Bank.

Notes intended to be discounted must be drawn upon stamped paper, and in the following form. viz.

Sixty days after date—promise to pay or order dollars cents; negotiable and payable at the Bank of St. Louis, without defalcation, for value received.

The Bank will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r.

December 13th, 1816. 4t28

TAKEN UP

By Robert Buchanan a bright bay horse about 14 hands and an inch high, shod before, left eye a little injured, left hind foot white, a white spot on the point of his left shoulder, six years old this spring—no brands or marks perceivable, appraised to 35 dollars by Tho's, Lee and John Bailey, this 21 day of Jan: 1817.

Jos. Charless, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE.

Whereas I am now confined in the jail of the county of st Genevieve for debt: notice is hereby given to my creditors, and all other persons concerned that on saturday the 15th day of February next, at the office of Thomas Oliver esq. in the town of st. Genevieve I shall apply to Thomas Oliver and Michael Amoureux esqs, two justices of the peace of the county aforesaid, or to some other two justices of the peace of said county, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several acts of this territory respecting insolvent debtors,

John F. Dant.

st Genevieve, January 22. 2t35

TAKEN UP

By James Berry living in St Louis township, county of St Louis, a light bay mare, about 13 1-2 hands high, has a star and blaze, two hind feet white about the paster joints, about 10 years old' no marks or brand, perceivable —appraised to 20 dollars by Thos Lee and John Baley this 21st day of Jany. 1817

Jos. Charless, J. P.

True copy from the stray book

M. P. Leduc, Clk

TAKEN UP

By William Myers, at the plantation of Messrs M'Night and Brady, in the township of st Ferdinand, in the county of st. Louis; one dark forrel horse with a bald face and the left fore foot white, no brand, about fourteen and half hands high, judged to be four years old, appraised to thirty five dollars, by Jacob Myers and Robert Easton, being duly sworn as the law directs, before me

Stephen Hempstead, J P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.

Be it remembered that the *Sieur Etienne Begliolo*, native of Genoa, and subject of the king of Sardinia, but now actually resident at New-Madrid, in the territory of Missouri, in virtue of the partnership heretofore subsisting between himself and the late *Joseph Michel* merchant of New-Madrid, has filed his bill in chancery to reclaim the one half of the whole estate of the said *Joseph*; and has *prayed* and *obtained* from the Honorable Alexander Stuart, one of the judges in chancery, an *injunction* to prevent the heirs and devisees of the said Joseph from selling any part of the lands or tenements to which the said Joseph had any legal or equitable claim at the time of his death.

To the end therefore that no one shall pretend to be ignorant *of the said injunction*, and that all persons willing to avoid peril may be able to govern themselves accordingly, I, the undersigned attorney and counsellor at law, and solicitor in chancery, for the said *Sieur Etienne Begliolo*, have caused this notice of the said *injunction* to be posted in the most public places, and to be printed for six consecutive weeks in the Gazette of the territory.

Given at my office in St. Louis, this 20th day of January, in the year 1817.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Bank of St. Louis,
Jan. 4th 1817.

A further instalment of five dollars on each share of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid, at the Banking House, on the 5th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

John B. N. Smith, Cashier.

Jan. 4.

RAILS.

2000 Rails are wanted, for which a reasonable price will be paid.

For particulars enquire of

Antoine Dangin.

St. Louis, January 21.

Lots in the town of

ALTON.

Tickets for the sale of lots in the town of Alton, Madison county. Ill. Ter. for sale at $10 each, at this office.

Robt. M'Cloud.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.

Notice is hereby given,

That the partnership of Morgan, Morris & co is now dissolved—I therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing, or trading for in any manner any lot or lots of ground, or any quantity of land of any description, and from receiving deeds for the same, without my knowledge and approbation, as I consider myself entitled to my proportion of the different pre-emption rights and a certain new-Madrid claim, purchased from Mr. Shaw, which pre-emption rights and claim lie in the county of Howard.

Capt. Asa Morgan having purchased the above named property with the funds of the company—And it is my intention to institute a suit against him and Stephen Haskel for redress.

Robert W. Morris.

Howard county Jan. 9, 1817.

Was taken up,

And delivered to me on or before the first day of October last, a negro boy who calls himself Michael, and says he belongs to a Mr. Cretsinger of New Madrid county, the said negro boy says he was free last christmas, he having been bound to the said Cretsinger until of age, the master or owner of said slave are hereby notified unless they come forward and prove the said slave on or before the fifth day of May next, he will be sold at public auction to pay the fees and expenses agreeable to law.

H. Scull shff.

Jan, 15. County of Arkansas.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers offer for sale cheap, either wholesale or retail, for cash or peltries, at the store formerly kept by P. Lee,

A Fresh Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blankets 2½ 3 & 3½ point
Rose do.
White yellow and red Flannels
Flushings
Coatings
Blue cloths for the Indian trade
Course, fine and super cloth
Cassimeret
Toulinets
Velvets
Velveteens
Marseilles
Chambrays
Plaids
Domestics
Dimities
India Muslins
Indra Calicoes
Blue Kermulchers and round Handkfs.
French sheeting linen
Irish do.
Long Cloths
Shirting
Calicoes
Furniture chintz
Madras Handkfs
Shawls from 4 4 to 8 4
Cotton worsted & silk Hosiery
Ginghams
Jaconet & Cambric muslins
Linen do.
Jaconet cravats
Black & colored silk Hdkfs.
Flag and Bandanas do.
Plain & figured Levantine do do
Florences and Gauzes
White, pink & black crapes
Kid, silk and beaver gloves
Levantine, serge damask & thull lace Shawls
Lace, capes and spencers
Silk Buttons
do. Cords and Chenilles
Black and coloured feathers
Ribbons
Silk Shoes
Morocco and Leather do.
Mens do.

Also a Handsome assortment of Hardware and Jewellery.

Jn. B. Herpin & Son.

St Louis, Dec. 28, 1816. 30 tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 3 4 to 11 4
Superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do Cassimers and Cords,
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentlemen's worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Calicoes assorted
Bombazets
Black silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Bond and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collors.

They have always an hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg.

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Will give the highest price in cash for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816. 91tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or Goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. 20 tf

Wm. BROWN,

PUMP BORER & WELL DIGGER.

Informs the citizens of St. Louis county and the opposite counties in the territory of Illinois, that he will undertake orders in the line of his business in St Louis or the country adjacent, and will execute his work with care and expedition.—Apply at the printing office.

Town of St Louis, Jan 16. 36 33

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings } *assorted colors.*
Blankets
DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29-4t

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1 tf

SALT

By the barrel or bushel, for sale by

J. Clemens, jr. & Co.

St. Louis, October 12th, 1816. 611

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS, & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement,) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 27 6t

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a stout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. *T. H.*

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. 22-tf

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late James Richardson dec'd, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the decedents estate, and notifies all those who may have any demands against the said estate to exhibit their accounts to the undersigned properly authenticated as the law directs within one year from this date or they will be barred from any divident in case the estate is insolvent. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. Burckhartt,
Administrator.

St. Louis, co. Jan. 11th, 1817.

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Forest Cloths, Flushings, and Blankets. } Assorted Colors.
Super, super cloths, & Cassimeres. } assorted colo.
German, Frame, and Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress, Figured and Paris Nett } GAUZE.
Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 20-t-f

P. M. DILLON

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has for sale at the house of Maj. Chouteau, in Main street, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c.

L. P. Madeira, L. P. Teneriff, Old Port Claret in cases, Holland Gin, French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Whiskey, & Beer,
Ladies Saddles, Gent's. do & Bridles, Writing & wraping paper. Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12. Castings assorted. A few 10 plate Stoves, Pittsburg Porter in casks & bottles.

All of which he will sell by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Jan. 11th. tf-33

HERCULANEUM.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and opened in Herculaneum, at the house lately occupied by Messrs Bates & Scott, a large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the market and to the present and approaching seasons.

They also intend opening in a few days a like assortment in Harrison, Illinois territory, all of which will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Lead, Furs, Beeswax, Tallow Raw Hides and all kind of country Produce, such as Beef, Pork, Corn, Wheat, &c. &c.

HONEY & BATES.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th. 8t-33

Wanted.

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,
And Executions, for sale at this office.

FRENCH AND BRITISH GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New-York, and now opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

FANCY & STAPLE GOODS,

of the following description, which he offers for sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at his store next door to Mr. Mathew Kerr's on Main street.

1 Bale of Lyon Skins
1 do red blue and green Coatings
2 do Flannels
1 do Rose Blankets
1 do Duffle do
1 do Fine lady's Cloth
1 do Pelisse do
1 do cotton cords
1 do woollen do
5 do assorted cloths
2 do black Bombazetts.
1 do elegant twilled do consisting of brown, black, drab, maroon, grey, pink, orange & scarlet colours.
1 Case Toilet Glasses
1 do red frame do
1 do gilt paper do
1 do glass frame do
1 do Violins.
2 Trunks super 4-4 dress and undress'd ginghams
1 do plate Calicoes
1 do green do
1 do assorted do
1 do Furniture do
3 do assorted Shawls
1 do Quality and shoe Binding
1 do 7-8 pink and blue stripe Ginghams
Cambrick Muslins, Fancy do
Jaconet do
Book do
Red Bandannas,
Gentlemen's white and colored Cravats
Cotton Sheeting
Madrass H'dkfs. &c. &c. &c.
Hardware consisting of
Tetania Tea Pots
Door Locks
Pad do
Knives and Forks
Razors
Segar Cases, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of SILKS, among which are the following—

Laventines and double Florences (plain and figured.)
White and blue Satins,
Striped Silk,
Rich Figured Velvets,
Silk Florentines,
9 8 green Umbrella Silk.
Gauze H'dkfs.
Figured do
White and black Thulle Laces,
Ladies and Gent's. white and black Silk Hose,
Taffeta Silks,
Rich fringed Satin Ribbons,
Elegant plaid Lustring do
Velvet do
Variety of silk H'dkfs.
Silk Gloves,
Kid do
Italian Crapes,
Superb long silk Shawls, Square do of all sizes and qualities, &c. &c.

Expected daily via New Orleans,

14 PACKAGES OF HARDWARE.

The subscriber having a partner in New York and connexions in New Orleans, will be enabled to execute all orders entrusted to his charge, with the utmost dispatch.

Stephen R. Wiggins.

St. Louis January 2d, 1817.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored. If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen.

W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief & cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera-morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates' the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chillbains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain prevestive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administeed, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious looseness disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva especially where asleep; frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning cold sweat, palsy epileptic fits, &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms, none are equal in effect to Dr Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilous and Malignant Fevers Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague & fever, cholic pains, Flatulences indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints strangury. Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 50 cents.

P. Tissot's celebrated Gout & Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr. T. W. yott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures,

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne No 85 north Front street——Adam Vance No 76 Christian street——Wm Julian No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Shough No 181 Noble st.——David Fisher, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Hoff No 355 Callowhill street H L Broslasky. No 82 south Sixth street John shreeves Jr No 63 Coates street James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burden No 529 south Front street, Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth, Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge, James Banson Northampton township Burlington county, N J. Wm Hollingshead Mullico Hill Gloucester county N J. Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county, John smith No 368 north Second street, Christopher esh er Upper Dublin township Pa. M. Kraft Morrisville Pa. Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county, George Ingles U. S. Arsenal. Hector David Germantown' James Hofier Nantucket.

November 30, 1816. 26. ly

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 8, 1817. [No. 436.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

St. Louis, Retail Prices Current.

Beef on foot per cwt.	$5	
Butter per lb		25
Beeswax do		25
Boards, Timber	None in market,	
Candles do		25
Cheese do		25
common do		12½
Coffee lb.		50
Cotton do		40
Yarn No. 10	1	25
Feathers lb.		50
Flour per bbl. S fine, in demand	10	
Horse mill do per cwt.	4	50
Grain—Wheat per bush.	1	
Rye do		62
Barley do		75
Corn do		37
Oats do		37
Gun Powder per lb.		75
Hides, a piece	2	75
Hay per ton		12.
Brandy per gal.	1	50
Horses do	1	
Lead per cwt	5	50
Pork per cwt.	6	00
Salt per bushell	1	50
Sugar Orleans, brown per lb.		49
Loaf (Source) do do	0	75
Tallow do do		12
Wool common do do		50

Beaver and other Furs.—Peltries—Bear, wantling, &c. are only to be obtained in quantity during the spring and summer months, and cannot be rated now.

Wanted at this Office,

A Lad as apprentice, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given. Jan 11

TH. HANLY

Will give CASH for merchantable

WHEAT

delivered at this place.

St. Louis, January 11, 1817.

NOTICE.

Whereas I am now confined in the prison for the county of st Genevieve for debt, notice is hereby given to all my creditors, and to those concerned that on saturday the fifteenth day of this month I shall make application to Thomas Cerré and Michael Amoureux two justices of the peace for the said county, or to some other two justices of the peace for the said county at the office of Louis Olivier, in the town of st Genevieve, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several statutes of this territory respecting insolvent debtors.

his
Charles ✕ *French.*
mark

St. Genevieve, February 1.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Upwards of 900 Lots, 82½ feet by 165 feet in the town of

ALTON,

and a number of tracts of land not less than 10 nor more than 100 acres each, on and near the Mississippi river, in the county of Madison in the Illinois territory, will be drawn for on the first monday in April 1817, at Washington Hall, St. Louis, Miss Ply. said drawing to be conducted by James Kinnerly esq. of St. Louis, and John G. Lofton esq. of the county of Madison Ill. Ter.

Any person holding a ticket will be entitled to a prize of one lot or more, as there is no blanks.

1000 tickets at 10 dollars each $10,000
1000 prizes
No blanks. 10,000

Joseph Meacham.

Alton, Jan 10th, 1817. 3t* 32

N B. No buildings of timber, will be allowed to stand in Alton after A. D. 1832.

2/7

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th day of January, 1817, for the collection of taxes due in the county of Arkansas, that there will be sold to the highest bidder on the first monday, tuesday and wednesday of May next, being the 5th, 6th and 7th of said month, the whole or a sufficient part of the following tracts of land, lying and situate in the county aforesaid, to pay the taxes and costs due thereon unless sooner released by the owner paying the same.

Owners Names.	No. acres confi'd. lands.	No. acres uncon. firmed lands.	Original Claimants	Water courses and situation.	No of years for which taxes are due.	AMOUNT. Dollars	Cts.
William Russell,	640		John Evans	White river	1816,	3	84
do	45		Etienne Waffew	Arkansas do			27
do	320		John Moore	Mississippi do		1	92
do	253		Frederick Flecker	Arkansas do		1	51
do	250		Mary Ardela	do do		1	50
do	214		Moses Burnett	Cypress Bayou		1	28
do	553		John B. Calliotte	Marie Sec		3	31
do	80		John B. Calliotte junr.	Bay of Arkansas			48
do	640		Enos Martinee	St Francis river		3	84
do	640		John Hogan			3	84
do	640		John Taylor			3	84
do	640		John Hadley			3	84
do	640		James Martin			3	84
do	640		James Reynolds			3	84
do	620		Jacob Goctc	Big Cyprus Arkansas		3	74
do	640		Alex. Peters, alias Picard	St. Francis river		3	84
do	252		Louis Bertui	Big Cyprus, Arkansas		1	51
do	640		Thomas Williams	Cypress Bayou		3	84
do	1600		Pierre Farrell	White river		9	60
do	2000		John B. Deplace			12	
do	1600		Francis Francuer			9	60
do	320		Joseph Barthelemy	Arkansas river		1	92
do	640		Louis Pierre Levy			3	84
do	640		Michael Pecrrel			3	84
do	320		Abraham Ramet	Mississippi		1	92
do	430		Elizabeth Bertui	Arkansas		2	58
Robert Simpson	320		John Hogan	Mississippi		1	92
Thomas Peterkin		15,000	William Winters		1814, '15 & '16	41	50
Robert F Slaughter		117,000	William Winters	White & St Francis rive		296	50
William Winters,		118,000	William Winters			299	
Elisha Winters,		600,000	Elisha Winters	Arkansas		1504	
Gabrial Winters		250,000	Gabriel Winters	White and St Francis		629	
Samuel Brooking & Co.		15 000	William Winters			41	50
Loring, Clark & Cuddy		391 100	Elisha Winters	Arkansas river	1815	97	12
do		385 00			1816		
Horace Wallis		200			1814, '15 & '16	1	50
John Hustell	28		George Lewis			4	76
Samuel Treat, heirs of	656		Lessier and Derrick	Cach		17	92
Benjamin Ross		400	Elisha Winters	Arkansas		3	
John Grace	220			St Francis river	1816	1	32
Caty Gallyhorn, heirs of	640					3	84
Elizabeth Jones, heirs of	320					1	92

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock of each of the aforementioned days, at the Court House door of the aforesaid county.

H. SCULL, Sheriff.

St. Louis, Jan. 24th, 1817.

LEAD.

To merchants and others concerned in the purchase and sale of Lead.

The subscribers having made an establishment in Herculaneum, Missouri Territory, at which place most of the lead made at the mines in this territory is deposited, inform those persons who may think proper to employ their services, that they will purchase, sell, and receive in storage, lead and shot on commission, and will when requested attend to the shipment of the same and to all other things in that branch of business, agreeably to such instructions as they may receive; they will cheerfully give any information within their power on the subject of the purchase or sale of lead or shot to persons residing at a distance who may request the same, letters to them must be postage paid.

Hiney & Bates.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th, 1817. tf 33

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit.

A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet whereon he lives.

A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.

7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the public generally, that the partnership hitherto existing in the tanning business between James M'Allester and John Sappington is this day expired by limitation. All persons having demands against the late firm are requested to exhibit their accounts immediately. Those indebted are required to make immediate payment, or suits will be indiscriminately instituted against those who neglect this notification.

James M'Allester,
John Sappington.

January 17, 2t 33*

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, ss.

The United States of America, to François Regnier,

GREETING:

We command you (as we often commanded you) to appear before our Judges of our superior court, of our territory of Missouri, at their next term to be holden for the southern circuit of said territory, at the town of Jackson in the county of Cape Girardeau on the second monday in April next, to answer the petition or libel of your wife Felicite Regnier alias Velle, by John J. Goujon her next friend, for a divorce. The writ is to be published in some newspaper printed within the territory once a week for six weeks.

WITNESS the honorable Silas Bent, esq presiding judge of our said court at Jackson, the nine- (L. S.) teenth day of October, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of our independence XLI.

6t 33*

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, } ss.
Southern Circuit,

Superior Court, October term, 1816.

Joab Waters, complainant against, Simon M. Hubbard defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

The complainant by his counsel came, and on his motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides out of this territory, and is not found to be served with a summons and he having failed to appear and file his answer herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April term, and file an answer, the complainants bill shall be taken as confessed, and a decree be entered up accordingly. It is further ordered that the complainant cause public notice hereof to be given in any newspaper printed in this territory, for eight weeks successively,

A copy
J. M'Ferron, Clk. s.c.s.c

TAKEN UP

By Robert Buchanan a bright bay horse about 14 hands and an inch high, shod before, left eye a little injured, left hind foot white, a white spot on the point of his left shoulder, six years old this spring—no brands or mark perceivable, appraised to 35 dollars by Tho's. Lee and John Bailey, this 2 day of Jan. 1817.

Jos. Charless, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

Daniel Freeman vs. Harper C. Davis } Domestic attachment.

In the circuit court for the county of St. Louis.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, having been appointed auditors in the foregoing case, will meet at the house of Daniel Freeman, in the town of St. Louis on the third day of March next in order to audit all the accounts of the defendants creditors and to adjust the demands not only of the plaintiff but of all the rest of the defendants creditors, and to settle their shares or proportions of the defendants whole estate. The creditors are therefore notified to bring forward their demands properly authenticated and supported at that time, when and where the undersigned will expose to sale, one feather bed, a clothes press, a table, some chairs and sundry other articles the property of the said Davis.

Daniel Shope,
E. Beebe,
Will. Sullivan.

St. Louis, Jan. 29th, 1817. 2t-35

Notice is hereby given

To all persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Lendsey deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, and those having demands against said estate are hereby notified to exhibit the same to us the undersigned administrators, duly authenticated according to law, or they may be precluded from their demand or dividend agreeable to law.

Robert Boyd, } Ad'tors.
Elisha Spivy, }
Polly Spivy, } Ad'trix.

Dec'r. 21st, 1816.

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 22 Novembre.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Northern Circuit, ss.

Of the term of September, 1816.

John Ewing administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits, which were of Wm. Ewing dec'd. } On petition for the sale of intestates lands.

Will be sold by the said administrator on a credit of twelve months, on tuesday the twenty-ninth day of April next, being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of st. Charles, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of st charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the above named Wm. Ewing dec'd. at the time of his death, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, or so much of the same as will enable the said administrator to raise a sum of one thousand dollars, the sale to begin and continue in the order following, to wit.

One hundred arpens of land situate in the county of st Charles on the Mississippi bluffs, above Sandy creek, being part of a tract of eight hundred arpens, the property of a certain William Ewing dec'd. and by him willed to the said intestate.

The one undivided half of a tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land, situate in the county of st. Charles, on the waters of the nardenne, at or near the Mississippi bluffs, the same purchased by the said intestate of a certain Henry Hight.

The one fourth of a saw mill and mill track, situate in the county of st charles as aforesaid, on Sandy creek.

And lastly, another tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land situate in the county of st. charles and purchased of the forenamed Henry Hight and wife, by the intestate.

By order of the superior court,

J. V. Garnier, Clk.

The title papers to said land can be seen by applying to Matthias M'Girk esq. in Louis.

NOTICE.

The undersigned being at the November term, 1816 of the circuit court of the county of St. Genevieve, appointed commissioners to divide the real estate of Marie C. Valle, late of said county deceased, equally amongst her legal heirs, and we the said commissioners having reported to the same court, that the said real estate was so situated that the same could not be divided as aforesaid, without great prejudice to the claimants, when the court thereupon ordered the same to be sold at public vendue on the second day of the next term of said court on a credit of twelve months. These are therefore to notify the public, that the undersigned commissioners will on the second day of the next May term of the circuit court of the county of St. Genevieve, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following valuable real estate in and near the town of St. Genevieve, late the property of the said deceased, to wit.

One lot of ground situate in the town of St Genevieve, bounded on the west by the lot of Major John Donohue, northerly by the lot of Louis Le Porte, southerly and eastwardly by public streets being a corner lot.

Also, one other lot or tract of land situate in the common field near the town of St Genevieve, containing two arpens and a half arpens in front, extending from the hills to the river Mississippi, bounded by the land of Madam Mosean and land of Joseph Range, also a tract of land situate near the town of St. Genevieve called the mill tract containing 720 arpens more or less, on which there is a stone mill, and well calculated for a mill seat, with the rest of the property here mentioned is very valuable. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser, by giving bond and approved security, and in case the property is not all sold on the day aforesaid the sale will continue from day to day until the whole will be disposed of

Joab Waters,
Jos. Hertich,
Ant. Dubreuil.

St. Genevieve, 6 Jan. 1817. 4t* 34

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be sold to the highest bidder on saturday the first day of February next, within a quarter of a mile of Andrew M'Quisty's ferry, at the subscribers house, on a credit of six months, by giving bond and security. A quantity of sheep, some horses and a good yoke of cattle, the sale to commence at ten o' clock.

John Lewis.

Jan. 20th, 1817. 2t 34

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment. 43?

St. Louis, Nov. 23, 2?-tf

Message of Governor Snyder.

The following extracts from the message to the Pennsylvania legislature of the 5th inst. the two latter paragraphs especially, are worthy of deep attention in every state or territory of the Union:—

"The interesting view which our country presents in its many existing and progressing improvements, and in the inland navigation of which our state and adjoining states are susceptible, suggests to the mind as one of the best and eventually, to Pennsylvania most profitable improvements, a canal connecting the Lake waters in the state of New York with the Susquehanna river independent of the trade from that state, which would thereby flow through our country and to our metropolis, and independent of its probably issuing in a water communication to the St. Lawrence, there would accrue numerous advantages to the inhabitants on the wide spreading Susquehanna, the Juniata and their numerous tributary streams by securing to them a cheap water carriage of gypsum now so essential in agriculture, and for that indispensable necessary of life, Salt—Another great advantage would be the facility and cheapness with which the Iron of Centre, Huntingdon and other counties in Pennsylvania, could be transported to the Lake country, where Nature has denied that most valuable metal. These very obvious advantages to our constituents, will I flatter myself, induce a liberal legislature to aid by a subscription for stock a company authorised by a law of New York to cut a canal from the head of Seneca Lake to the Chemung, a branch of Tioga which empties into the North East branch of the Susquehanna—A memorial on the subject, and a letter containing information which may facilitate inquiry, I take the liberty hereunto to present."

"A knowledge of cases of hardship and cruelty, induces me to solicit legislative interposition, in behalf of the unfortunate and unprotected wife and children of the confirmed drunkard. The demoralizing, depopulating, and I regret to say, increasing vice of drunkenness, would, in my judgment, be checked by a classification of taverns, by raising the price for licensing such as are useful or necessary, and by preventing the granting of licenses to houses not necessary for the accommodation of travellers or the inhabitants of the vicinage, and whose customers are the drunkard and his vicious associates. I reiterate with increased anxiety the wish that seduction be punished as a criminal offence.

"The *frequency of oaths* & the levity with which they are commonly administered on occasions trifling and unnecessary, beget in mild reflection and irreverence for the most awful appeal which the creature can make to his Creator.—This has not only a most pernicious influence upon morals and the order of society generally, but cause the commission of numerous injuries by perjury. This abomination in our land it is feared will increase whilst oaths are uselessly multiplied, and so long as the distinction between merely moral and constructively legal perjuries shield the perjured against prosecution & deserved punishment. Reason, in which our laws are said to be founded, has not like vices and crimes, degrees or subdivisions. Like its divine author it is an eternal and unchangeable unit. As it is so eminently desirable, let us in our polity as nearly as human nature is capable of, conform to this immutable divine law. Let us endeavor to restore to proper consideration [illegible] solemn transaction between man and his God. Would not the attainment of this important object be promoted by prohibiting magistrates from administering oaths in cases neither authorised nor required by law, where no penalty is incurred by swearing however falsely and wickedly? And by inflicting the punishment of corrupt perjury on wilful deviations from truth in judicial investigations of matters even immaterial to the issue trying? And might not traverse jurors at the the commencement of each court (as is uniformly practised with grand jurors) be sworn generally for the faithful performance of their duty and the trial of all issues which should be submitted to them. To diminish the frequency of oaths will add to their solemnity and increase the weight of their obligation on the conscience. Indeed such is the baneful effect of the present prostitution of oaths that it may merit consideration whether every citizen on his first appearance before a court of civil or criminal jurisprudence should not be sworn generally to perform with fidelity during his residence in the state the various duties that are or may, by law be constitutionally imposed on members of the community. And to impress the public mind with sanctity of oaths, to purify the administration of justice, to facilitate judicial inquiries, and to remove a chief cause of corruption of the morals of the community, all perjuries committed with intent to do wrong ought promptly and severely to be punished.',

[Our own observation, and the opinions of eminent practitioners of law in our courts, authorise us to say, that perjury is frightfully increased in this city; *it is very common*; & none has the courage to bring perjurers to punishment. Is there no remedy? If there is, it must be found in inflexible, courageous judges and magistrates—not *in* laws that indirectly offer a premium for false swearing.] *Phil. Pap.*

Evidence. A few years since a man was convicted of murder in an English court, solely on circumstancial evidence: and if we remember right, he confessed his guilt at the place of execution. A trial has recently taken place in the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, which exhibits a different case: George Coombes was indicted for the murder of Maria Coombes, and the charge was sworn to by several witnesses, all prostitutes except one. But it appeared from circumstances, that the act attributed to Coombes were physically impossible, and he was acquitted.

"Not only the prisoner (says the Boston Daily Advertiser) but the public are greatly indebted to the learned council for the defendant, for the skill and fidelity with which they exposed the contradictoriness of the most important statement of the witnesses. Under a less able defence, and with less care in opposing the positive declarations of witnesses of doubtful character, by a mass of circumstantial evidence the truth might never have been ascertained, and the prisoner might have suffered the highest punishment that our laws inflict."

From the Connecticut Courant.

Short Chapters of Hints and Advisements on the subject of Hard Times.

BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

'Tis high time to begin.

To castle-build, is generally more easy, and always more pleasant, than to calculate. But away with castle-building; it has done us too much mischief already. The times imperiously demand sober calculation; of which the clear result is, that no other alternative is left us but radical reform or ruin.

Nor will it do to procrastinate; for matters, meanwhile, will be growing worse with us. If we continue to feed our fancies, already so high-fed; if we crave 'a little more sleep;' if we fold up our hands, instead of putting them to useful employ:—then will our poverty come 'as one that traveleth'—not with a slow and mincing step, but with long and hasty strides.

The work to be done is no less difficult than necessary. It behoves us to begin forthwith, and to pursue it perseveringly and unremittingly—never permitting our plough to stand in the furrow, nor slackening our hands until it be finished.

First and foremost, all those who, by their superior credit and standing in society possess a controul over public opinion, must employ their united influence to rectify public opinion. They must set their faces against extravagance; they must unite their endeavors to put illiberality to the blush; they must frown indignant upon the idle young men; and upon the idle men not young, who though poor are ashamed to 'dig,' they must frown indignant upon the idle young, who, though needy in circumstances, possess such plenteousness of pride that 'they toil not neither do they spin.' They must honor useful labour; they must do their best to bring industry and frugal economy into fashion again.

All sober considerate people, of whatever profession or calling must try, all as one, to turn the current of opinion into the right channel; to make extravagance & idleness disgraceful, and to restore prudence and industry to the honorable rank belonging to them.

Fathers and Mothers, at least such as are in no higher than middling circumstances, must learn their children to *work*, and nurture them in industrious, careful, saving habits.

Above all, every practicable means must be used, and thoroughly used, to check Intemperance, that fruitful mother of poverty and plagues.

A work begun, and begun well, is half done. If we begin this work aright, and in good earnest, we shall find at every step, greater and greater encouragement to proceed in it.—Nor is there any reason to doubt of the blessings of Heaven upon good and laudable endeavours.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.

The following well told story is extracted from the Life of Marion, an interesting little book, recently published.

"About this time we received a flag from the enemy in Georgetown, S. C. the object of which was to make some arrangements about the exchange of prisoners. The flag after the usual ceremony of blindfolding, was conducted into Marion's encampment. Having heard *real talk* about general Marion, his fancy had naturally enough sketched out for him some stout figure of a warrior, such as O'Hara, or Cornwallis, of martial aspect and flaming regimentals.—But what was his surprise, when led into Marion's presence, and the bandage taken from his eyes, he beheld in our hero, a swarthy smoke dried little man, with scarcely enough of thread bare homespun to cover his nakedness! and, instead of tall ranks of gaily dressed soldiers, a handfull of sunburnt, yellow-legged militia-men, some roasting potatoes, and some asleep, with their black fire-locks and powder horns lying by them on the logs. Having recovered a little from his surprise, he presented his letter to general Marion, who perused it, and soon settled every thing to his satisfaction.

The officer took up his hat to retire.

"Oh no!' said Marion—'it is now about our time of dining; and I hope, sir, you will give us the pleasure of your company to dinner.

At mention of the word *dinner* the British officer looked around him, but to his great mortification, could see no sign of a pot, pan, Dutch oven, or other cooking utensil, that could raise the spirits of a hungry man.

"Well, Tom,' said the general to one of his men, 'come give us our dinner."

The dinner to which he alluded, was no other than a heap of sweet potatoes, that were very snugly roasting under the embers, and which Tom, with his pine stick poker soon liberated from their ashy confinement; pinching them every now and then with his fingers, especially the big ones, to see whether they were well done or not, then having cleansed them of the ashes, partly by blowing them with his breath, and partly by brushing them with the sleeve of his old cotton shirt, he piled some of the best on a large piece of bark, and placed them between the British officer and Marion, on the trunk of a fallen pine on which they sat.

"I fear, sir,' said the general, 'our dinner will not prove so palatable to you as I could wish; —but it is the best we have."

The officer, who was a well bred man, took up one of the potatoes and effected to feed, as if he had found a great dainty; but it was very plain that he ate more from good manners than good appetite.

Presently he broke out into a hearty laugh. Marion, looked surprised. "I beg pardon general said he, "but one cannot, you know always command one's conceits. I was thinking how drolly some of my brother officers would look, if our government were to give them such a bill of fare as this."

"I suppose,' replied Marion, 'it is not equal to their style of dining."

"No indeed quoth the officer, 'and this, I imagine, is one of your accidental lent dinners—a sort of *ban yan*. In general no doubt you live a great deal better.'

'Rather worse,' answered the general—for often we don't get enough of this.'

Heavens!' rejoined the officer, 'But probably what you lose in meal you make up in malt, though stinted in provisions, you draw noble pay.

'Not a cent, sir,' said Marion, 'not a cent.'

'Heavens and earth! then you must be in a bad box. I don't see, general, how you can stand it.'

'Why sir,' replied Marion, with a smile of self approbation 'these things depend on feeling.'

The Englishman said 'he did not believe it would be an easy matter to reconcile his feelings to a soldier's life on general Marion terms—all fighting, no pay, and no provisions but potatoes.'

'Why sir,' answered the general, 'the heart is all; and when that is interested, a man can do any thing.— Many a youth would think it hard to indent himself a slave for fourteen years. But let him be over head and ears in love, and with such a beauteous sweetheart as Rachel, and he will think no more of fourteen years servitude than young Jacob did. Well now this is exactly my case, I am in love—and my sweetheart is LIBERTY. Be that heavenly nymph my champion, and these woods shall have charms beyond London and Paris in slavery. To have no proud monarch driving over me with his gilt coaches—nor his host of excisemen and tax gatherers, insulting and robbing: but to be my own master, my own prince and sovereign—gloriously preserving my national dignity, and pursuing my true happiness—planting my vineyards and eating their luscious fruit—sowing my fields, and reaping the golden grain—and seeing millions of brothers all around me, equally free and happy as myself. This, sir, is what I long for.'

The officer replied, that both as a man and a Briton, he must certainly subscribe to this as a happy state of things.

'*Happy*,' quoth Marion, 'yes happy indeed; and I would rather fight for such blessings for my country and feed on roots than keep aloof though wallowing in all the luxuries of Solomon. For now sir, I walk the soil that gave me birth, and exult in the thought that I am not unworthy of it. I look upon these venerable trees around me and feel that I do not dishonor them. I think of my own sacred rights, and rejoice that I have not basely deserted them. And when I look forward to the long ages of posterity, I glory in the thought that I am fighting their battles. The children of distant generations may never hear my name: but still it gladdens my heart to think that I am now contending for their freedom, with all its countless blessings.

I looked at Marion as he uttered these sentiments, and fancied I felt as when I heard the last words of the brave de Kald. The Englishman hung his honest head and looked, I thought as if he had seen the upbraiding ghosts of his illustrious countrymen, Sidney and Hamden.

On his return to Georgetown he was asked by colonel Watson why he looked so serious?

'I have cause sir,' said he, 'to look so serious.'

'What! has general Marion refused to treat?'

'No sir.'

'Well then, has old Washington defeated our army?'

'No sir, not that neither; but worse.'

'Ah! what can be worse?'

'Why sir, I have seen an American general and his officers, without pay, and almost without clothes, living on roots and drinking water: and all for LIBERTY!—What chance have we against such men!

It is said col. Watson was not much obliged to him for his speech' But the young officer was so struck with Marions sentiments that he never rested until he threw up his commission, and retired from the service.

A list of Acts passed at the last session of the Missouri Legislature.

An act for the relief of Wm. Moss.

An act to legalise the acts and proceedings of the county court of New madrid, &c.

An act to encourage the killing of wolves, panthers and wild cats.

An act to repeal the thirteenth section of an act entitled 'An act supplementary to an act entitled An act providing for levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes.

An act for the relief of minor orphans, owning lands in the county of New Madrid to the extent said county had on the 1st. January 1813.

An act supplementary to an act providing for levying and collecting territorial and county taxes.

An act for the relief of Bernard Brown.

An act concerning certain administrators in the county of Howard.

An act supplementary to an act regulating ferries.

An act supplementary to an act to prevent mad horses, stallion or stallions from running at large.

An act for the relief of Hewes scull, J. W. Thompson, Danl.

Dunklin and Jno. Hays and Steph. Ross, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to an act passed by the governor and judges of Indiana territory respecting slaves and for other purposes.

An act to authorise a lottery for the benefit of the Potosi academy.

An act allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof.

An act allowing salvage to persons taking up and securing for the owners any boats, barges, crafts, vessels, rafts, or other property lost, wrecked or adrift on any of the rivers or water courses in or bordering on this territory.

An act altering the term of holding the superior court in the county of Arkansas.

An act for the restraint, support and safe keeping of persons of unsound mind.

An act supplementary to and amendment of the several acts directing the probate of wills, and for other purposes.

An act to authorise a lottery for the purchase of fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguishing of fire for the use of the town of St. Louis.

An act supplementary to an act regulating elections.

An act supplementary to an act providing for the levying and collecting territorial and county taxes.

An act for the prevention of certain trespasses.

An act to legalise proceedings of the commissioners of the county of Washington.

An act to authorise a lottery to erect a Masonic Hall in the town of St. Louis.

An act to incorporate a board of trustees for superintending schools in the town of St. Louis.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the Potosi Academy in the county of Washington.

An act to authorise the commissioners of the court house and jail of the county of Caps Girardeau to convey a certain quantity of land in the town of Jackson, to Commissioners for the use of erecting a school house.

An act for the relief of Frederick Connor.

An act concerning strays and for other purposes.

An act to enable the sheriff of certain counties in this territory to secure persons apprehended on civil or criminal process

An act supplementary to the several laws regulating the militia.

An act entitled an act supplementary to an act to enable the governor to appoint Notaries Public and defining their duties.

An act concerning bills of exchange.

An act amendatory to the acts concerning public roads and highways.

An act supplementary to an act concerning divorce and alimony.

An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Missouri.

An act supplementary to the laws of this territory establishing recorders offices.

An act supplementary to the act to prevent forcible entry and detainer.

An act for the relief of James Campbell, sheriff of the county of Lawrence.

An act supplementary to the acts for the punishment of certain crimes.

An act supplementary to the several laws defining the power and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature.

An act making appropriations for the year eighteen hundred and seventeen and a part of the year eighteen hundred and sixteen.

An act concerning the commissioners of the county of Lawrence.

An act supplementary to the several acts providing for the levying and collecting territorial and county taxes.

An act supplementary to the acts providing for taking the numeration of free white male inhabitants.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act establishing circuit courts and county courts and for other purposes.

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, February 8,

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Charless,

As a considerable diversity of opinion appears to exist as to the legality of the act to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, I think you would confer a favor on your subscribers by publishing the journals of the council, or so much of them as relate to that subject. Tho' no friend to the manner in which that institution was created, yet I have no prejudices, and shall rejoice, if on a proper investigation, it shall appear that the present ferment in the public mind has been unnecessarily excited.

Justice

St. Louis, Feb. 4.

The journals of the Council, on the subject above alluded to, have been received for publication and will appear in our next.

Ed.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday December 11.

Some debate took place on the motion of Mr Scott of Missouri, relative to a provision for adjusting the land claims in that Territory. The House refused to consider the subject.

Extract of the Report of the Committee of Elections on the Memorial of Rufus Easton, contesting the election and return of John Scott, the Delegate from the Territory of Missouri.

Upon a view of the whole premises, the committee respectfully submit the following resolutions;

Resolved, That John Scott is not entitled to a seat in this House as Delegate from the Territory of Missouri.

Resolved, That Rufus Easton is entitled to a seat in this House as Delegate from the said Territory.

COMMUNICATION.

USURPATION FROWNED AT!

Extract from the report of the committee of elections for the H. of R. of the U. S.

The votes of the township of Cote Sans Dessein were unanimously rejected by the committee, because; 1st. The election was held viva voce.

2 But two persons acted as judges, and neither of them were sworn.

3. But one person acted as clerk and he was not sworn.

4. The votes were rejected by the justices whom the clerk took to his assistance in making out the abstracts to be forwarded to the governor; they were sent to the governor in an irregular manner, and the paper called a return appeared on its face to be defective in many important particulars.

A.

MARRIED—At north St. Louis. Mr. JAMES BLAIR to the amiable Miss CATHARINE JOURDAN.

NOTICE,

I have had a note on H. St. Cir, for $28. which I have lost, there is a credit on said note for $22. I will generously reward any person who may have found said note & return it to me.

John Haff.

Jan. 27th,

NOTICE,

Is hereby given, that agreeable to the 1st section of an act passed by the General Assembly, the 24th day of January, 1816, entitled an act for levying & collecting the territorial & county taxes, that there will be sold to the highest bidder on thursday the 8th day of May next, at the court house door, in the county of Arkansas, the following tracts of land, lying and situate in the county aforesaid, which lands not having paid taxes in the year 1815, have been by me assessed as such, and is agreeable to the aforesaid section double taxed with 10 per cent on the amount of tax due.

Owners Names.	No. acres cont'd. in lands.	No. acres as assessed lands.	Original Owners.	Water courses and situation.	AMOUNT. Dollars	Cents.
John Cornwell		500	Elisha Winters	Arkansas		82
James Davis	320				2	18
Rufus Easton		10,000			27	50
John L Henderson		500			1	37
Wm M'Kenney	426				3	64
John Miller		20,000			55	
Wm M'Clary		213				39
Joseph Mason	320		Joseph Mason		4	22
Walter H Overton		1000	Elisha Winters		2	75
William Russell,		10,000				
do	640		John Hyde	Mississippi	27	50
do	640		J B. Vandillon.	Lawgell	8	44
do	640		James Reynolds		8	44
Nathaniel Spillman	440				8	24
F D Steinback	750				5	80
August de Surville		384			9	90
Sampson Treat, heir of		240		Arkansas	3	03
						68

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

St. Louis, Jan. 24th, 1817. ULL, Sheriff.

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy	do do Teneriff do
do Jamaica Spirits	Old Port do
Holland Gin	Claret in cases.
& Whiskey	Medoc, St. Julian
L. P. Madeira Wine	& Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th, 1817. 36

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further instalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each share.

By order of the board.

L. W. Boggs Cashier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

TO BE LET FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.

On the first day of March next, will be let by the subscriber, chairman of the board of trustees of the town of St. Louis, to the highest bidder, the ferry opposite to the town of St. Louis. Proposals for the same will be received at the office of Joseph V. Garnier in the said town, until the said first day of March.

E. BEEBE C. T. T. S. L.

St. Louis, Feb. 6th. 36

TAKEN UP

By Ignatious Yates living in Cinque homme township in the county of St. Genevieve, a bay horse fourteen hands two inches high, eleven years old, no brands perceivable, some saddle spots and a white streak on each side, as if done by the girt, with a star in his face; appraised to 23 dollars before me this 14th of December 1816.

Barnabus J. P.

Received 23 Dec 1816 in the office of the circuit court, county of St. Genevieve. 36

Thos. Oliver, Clk.

TAKE NOTICE,

My creditors are hereby notified that on Saturday the 15th February, instant, I will apply to Charles Gratiot and Joseph Charleville two justices of the peace in and for the county of St. Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the insolvent laws of this territory.

François Chenel.

St. Louis Jail, 7th Feb. 1817. p.36

TAKEN UP

By James Berry living on the river des Pere in the county and township of St Louis, a bay horse 14 hands high, has a star and snip and one hind foot white, no brands perceivable, supposed to be about six years old, appraised to 20 dollars by Daniel Shope and Daniel Freeman, this 20th day of January 1817.

Jos Charless, J. P.

True copy from the original in my office

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from Franklinville Farm, on the 23d Inst. a negro boy, called Frederick Sams, born in the state of Georgia; he is about 17 years old, five feet high, short wool, black complexion, knock-kneed, he has a small scar on the forehead, and another on his chin near the lip, and some marks of the whip on his back.—He had on and took with him one Buffalo robe marked in the centre, Fred. Bissells—one Blanket, an old hat, short brown great coat, blue roundabout with red collar and cuffs which likely he will tear off—three pair of old trowsers, one leather, one brown and one gray twilled kersey, two pair old socks, one blue the other white, a pair of course shoes, red flannel shirt, his apperance is slovenly.

It is expected he is lurking about the neighborhood of Florissant or St. Louis. Whoever will take up said boy and lodge him in St. Louis goal, or deliver him at my farm 8 miles north of St. Louis, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

DAN'L. BISSELL.

Franklinville Farm Jan. 7.

Missouri Legislature.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 15th.

Mr. Honey presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of St. Louis, praying a lottery to be authorised for the purpose of raising the sum of three thousand dollars, to be laid out in the purchase of fire engines and other necessary apparatus for the use of said town.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Honey presented the petition of a number of persons residing in the town of St. Louis praying a lottery to be authorised for the purpose of erecting a masonic hall in said town.

Friday, Jan. 17.

Mr English presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Cape Girardeau, praying certain privileges to be extended to the commissioners of the town of Jackson for the benefit of schools.

Mr M'Arthur presented the petition of Nicholas Laplanti praying remuneration for having kept and supported a paupet for some time.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

Mr. Cook gave notice that on monday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill supplementary to an act to regulate replevins.

Monday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Lane agreeably to notice introduced a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Potosi academy.

Mr M'Authur gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill respecting notaries public.

Mr M'Arthur gave notice that on wednesday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the act entitled an act establishing circuit courts and county courts and for other purposes.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

This day was spent in reading and reporting bills. &c.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. Moore agreeably to notice introduced a bill supplementary to the several acts defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature.

Mr. Cook agreeably to notice obtained leave and introduced a bill supplementary to the act regulating the action of replevin.

Mr. Moore gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the circulation of private bank notes.

Mr M'Arthur agreeably to notice introduced a bill supplementary to the act altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts and for other purposes.

Mr Mackey agreeably to notice introduced a bill supplementary to the several acts respecting insolvent debtors.

Mr M'Arthur agreeably to notice introduced a bill supplementary to the act respecting notary's public.

Mr. Evans introduced a resolution going to say that no new business shall be received by bills, petitions or otherwise in this house after saturday the 25th inst.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

Mr Alcorn gave notice that on saturday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Boone lick academy in the county of Howard.

Mr. Honey presented the petition of Frederick Connor praying to be discharged from the payment of a recognisance into which he had entered with one Ira Hewit which had been forfeited.

Mr Murphy laid before the house sundry other petitions in support of the division of the county of St. Louis.

Friday, Jan. 24.

Mr Mackay presented the petition of William Tharp respecting taxes paid on unconfirmed land.

Mr. Spencer gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in bill making appropriations for the year 1817 and a part of the year 1816.

Also a resolution for the distribution of the laws of the territory of Missouri.

Also a resolution authorising the governor to employ some person to copy the laws passed at the present session for the press.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

Mr Spencer agreeably to notice introduced a bill making appropriations for the year 1817 and a part of the year 1816.

Also a resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of the territory of Missouri.

Also a resolution authorising the governor to employ some suitable person to copy the laws passed at the present session for the press.

Mr Honey gave notice that on monday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill fixing permanently the seat of justice in and for the county of St. Louis, and providing for the building of a court house and jail in said county.

Also a bill to repeal an act entitled an act providing for the erection of a jail in the county of St. Louis, approved January 25th 1816, and for other purposes!!!

Monday, Jan. 27.

Mr Moore agreeably to notice introduced a bill to prevent the circulation of private bank notes.

Mr Honey agreeably to notice introduced a bill fixing permanently the seat of justice in the county of St. Louis and providing for the erecting of a jail in said county.

Mr. Honey agreeably to notice introduced a bill to repeal the act entitled an act providing for the building of a jail in the county of St. Louis and for other purposes.

Tuesday Jan. 28.

Mr Hardin gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill for the relief of James Campbell sheriff of Lawrence county.

Wednesday Jan. 29.

Mr. Lane offered a resolution respecting the printing of the laws and resolutions passed at the present session.

Mr. Hardin agreeably to notice introduced a bill for the relief of James Campbell sheriff of the county of Lawrence.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber offer for sale cheap, either wholesale or retail, for cash or peltries, at the store formerly kept by P. Lee,

A Fresh Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Blankets 2½ 3 & 3½ point
Rose d.o.
White yellow and red Flannels
Flushings
Coatings
Blue cloths for the Indian trade
Course, fine and super cloth
Cassimeres
Tabinets
Velvets
Velveteens
Marseilles
Chambrays
Plaids
Domestics
Dimities
India Muslins
India Calicoes
Blue Kermilchers and roual Handkfs.
French sheeting linen
Irish do.
Long Cloths
Shirting
Calicoes
Furniture chintz
Madras Handkfs
Shawls from 4 4 to 8 4
Cotton worsted & silk Hosiery
Ginghams
Jaconet & Cambric muslins
Linen do.
Jaconet cravats
Black & colored silk Hdkfs.
Flag and Bandanas do.
Plain & figured Levantine do do
Florences and Gauzes
White, pink & black crapes
Kid, silk and beaver gloves
Levantine, serge & Persian
Shawls
Capes and Spencers
Silk Buttons
do. Cords and Chenilles
Black and coloured feathers
Ribbons
Silk Shoes
Morocco and Leather do.
Men's do.

Also a Handsome assortment of Hardware and Jewellery.

Jn. B. Herpin & Son.

St. Louis, Dec. 28, 1816 30 tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Super Blankets from 3 4 to 11 4
Superfine and coarse cloths
Elastic do. Cassimers and Cords,
A handsome variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Plain and Figured Bajzes
Figured Crapes and Velvets
Fancy Velvets
Ladies and Gentleman's worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Cambrics assorted
Black Gauze
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Men's and womens Saddles
Best and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collors.

They have always on hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg.

St Louis, Dec. 28, 1816. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Will give the highest price in cash for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816. 9tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or Goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 197—tf

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. 20-tf

Wm. BROWN,

PUMP BORER & WELL DIGGER.

Informs the citizens of St. Louis county and the opposite counties in the territory of Illinois, that he will undertake orders in the line of his business in St Louis or the country adjacent, and will execute his work with care and expedition.—Apply at the printing office.

Town of St Louis, Jan 1817 3tf

JAMES KINSELLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices. At the store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21, 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Course and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Blankets
} *assorted colors.*

DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29-4t

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c. &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement,) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 27 6t

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816.

N. B. For sale, a stout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons T. H.

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply

M. P. Leduc.

November 2, du-tf

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late James Richardson dec'd. are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the decedents estate, and notifies all those who may have any demands against the said estate to exhibit their accounts to the undersigned properly authenticated as the law directs within one year from this date or they will be barred from any dividend in case the estate is insolvent. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. Burckhartt,
Administrator.

St. Louis, co. Jan. 15th, 1817.

OXEN WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a pair of young stout oxen, well broke.

Cabanne.

Feb. 4th.

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilk's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2, 22—tf

N. B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Course and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets.
} *Assorted Colors.*

Super, super cloths, &
Cassimeres,
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress
Figured and
Paris Nett
} assorted colors. CAUZE.

Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 20-tf

P. M. DILLON

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has for sale at the house of Maj. Chouteau, in Main street, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c.

L. P. Madeira,
L. P. Teneriff,
Old Port
Claret in cases,
Holland Gin,
French Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Whiskey,
& Beer,
} Ladies Saddles,
Gents. do & Bridles,
Writing & wraping paper,
Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12.
Castings assorted,
A few six plate Stoves,
Pittsburg Porter in casks & bottles.

All of which he will sell by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Jan. 11th. tf-33

HERCULANEUM.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and opened in Herculaneum, at the house lately occupied by Messrs Bates & Scott, a large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the market and to the present and approaching seasons.

They also intend opening in a few days a like assortment in Harrison, Illinois territory, all of which will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Lead, Furs, Beeswax, Tallow Raw Hides and all kind of country Produce, such as Beef, Pork, Corn, Wheat, &c. &c.

HONEY & BATES.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th. 8t-33

Wanted.

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,
And Executions, for sale at this office.

FRENCH AND BRITISH GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New York and now opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

FANCY & STAPLE GOODS,

of the following description, which he offers for sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at his store next door to Mr. Mathew Kerr's on Main street.

1 Bale of Lyon Skins
1 do red blue and green Coatings
2 do Flannels
1 do Rose Blankets
1 do Duffle do
1 do Fine lady's Cloth
1 do Frise do
1 do cotton cords
1 do woollen do
3 do assorted cloths
2 do black Bombazetts.
1 do elegant twilled do consisting of brown, black, drab, maroon, grey, pink, orange & scarlet colours.
1 Case Toilet Glasses
1 do red frame do
1 do silk paper do
1 do glass frame do
1 do Violins.
2 Trunks super 4 4 dam. and undress'd ginghams
1 do plain Calicoes
1 do green do
1 do assorted do
1 do Furniture do
3 do assorted Shawls
1 do Quilly and shoe Binding
1 do 7.8 pink and blue stripe Ginghams
Cambrick Muslins, Fancy do
Jaconet do
Book do
Red Bandannas,
Gentlemen's white and colored Cravats
Cotton Sheeting
Madras H'dkfs, &c. &c. &c.
Hardware consisting of
Tetanic Tea Pots
Door Locks
Pad do
Knives and Forks
Razors
Segar Cases, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of SILKS, among which are the following—

Lavantines and double Florences (plain and figured,)
White and blue Satins,
Striped Silk,
Rich Figured Velvets,
Silk Florentines,
2 8 green Umbrel la Silk,
Gauze H'dkfs.
Figured do
White and black Thulle Laces,
Ladies and Gent's. white and black Silk Hose,
Taffeta Silks,
Rich fringed Satin Ribbons,
Elegant plaid Lustring do
Velvet do
Variety of silk H'dkfs.
Silk Gloves,
Kid do.
Italian Crapes,
Superb long silk Shawls, Square do of all sizes and qualities, &c. &c.

Expected daily via New Orleans,

14 PACKAGES OF HARDWARE.

The subscriber having a partner in New York and connexions in New Orleans, will be enabled to execute all orders entrusted to his charge, with the utmost dispatch,

Stephen R. Wiggins.

St. Louis January 2d. 1817.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored. If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

NOTICE,

Whereas I am now confined in the jail of the county of St Genevieve for debt: notice is hereby given to my creditors, and all other persons concerned that on saturday the 15th day of February next, at the office of Thomas Oliver esq. in the town of St. Genevieve I shall apply to Thomas Oliver and Michael Amoureux esqrs, two justices of the peace of the county aforesaid, or to some other two justices of the peace of said county, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several acts of this territory respecting insolvent debtors,

John F. Dant.

St Genevieve, January 22. 2t35

TAKEN UP

By James Berry living in St Louis township, county of St Louis, a light bay mare, about 13 1-2 hands high, has a star and blaze, two hind feet white about the pastern joints, about 10 years old' no marks or brands, perceivable—appraised to 20 dollars by Thos Lee and John Baley this 21st day of Jany. 1817

Jos. Charless, J. P.

True copy from the stray book

M. P. Leduc, Clk

TAKEN UP

By William Myers, at the plantation of Messrs M'Night and Brady, in the township of St Ferdinand, in the county of St. Louis; one dark sorrel horse with a bald face and the left fore foot white, no brand, about fourteen and half hands high, judged to be four years old, appraised to thirty five dollars, by Jacob Myers and Robert Easton, being duly sworn as the law directs, before me

Stephen Hempstead, J P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.

Be it remembered that the *Sieur Etienne Boglioli,* native of Genoa, and subject of the king of Sardinia, but now actually resident at New-Madrid, in the territory of Missouri, in virtue of the partnership heretofore subsisting between himself and the late *Joseph Michel* merchant of New-Madrid, has filed his bill in chancery to reclaim the one half of the whole estate of the said *Joseph*; and has *prayed* and *obtained* from the Honorable Alexander Stuart, one of the judges in chancery, an *injunction* to prevent the heirs and devisees of the said Joseph from selling any part of the lands or tenements to which the said Joseph had any legal or equitable claim at the time of his death.

To the end therefore that no one shall pretend to be ignorant *of the said injunction,* and that all persons willing to avoid peril may be able to govern themselves accordingly, I, the undersigned attorney and counsellor at law, and solicitor in chancery, for the said *Sieur Etienne Boglioli,* have caused this notice of the said *injunction* to be posted in the most public places, and to be printed for six consecutive weeks in the Gazette of the territory.

Given at my office in St. Louis, this 20th day of January, in the year 1817.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Bank of St. Louis,
Jan. 4th 1817.

A further instalment of five dollars on each share of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid, at the Banking House, on the 5th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

John B. N. Smith, Cashier.

Jan. 4.

RAILS.

2000 Rails are wanted, for which a resonable price will be paid.

For particulars enquire of

Antoine Dangin.

St. Louis, January 21.

Lots in the town of

ALTON.

Tickets for the sale of lots in the town of Alton, Madison county, Ill. Ter. for sale at $10 each, at this office.

Robt. M'Cloud.

St. Louis, Jan 23.

Notice is hereby given,

That the partnership of Morgan, Moris & co is now dissolved—I therefore forwarn all persons from purchasing, or trading for in any manner any lot or lots of ground, or any quantity of land of any description, and from receiving deeds for the same, without my knowledge and approbation, as I consider myself entitled to my proportion of the different pre-emption rights and a certain new-Madrid claim, purchased from Mr. Shaw, which pre-emption rights and claim lie in the county of Howard.

Capt. Asa Morgan having purchased the above named property with the funds of the company—And it is my intention to institute a suit against him and Stephen Haskel for redress.

Robert W. Morris.

Howard county, Jan. 9, 1817.

Was taken up

And delivered to me on or before the first day of October last, a negro boy who calls himself Michael, and says he belongs to a Mr. Crutsinger of New Madrid county, the said negro boy says he was free last christmas, he having been bound to the said Crutsinger until of age, the master or owner of said slave are hereby notified unless they come forward and prove the said slave on or before the fifth day of May next, he will be sold at public auction to pay the fees and expenses agreeable to law.

H. Scull shff.

Jan. 15. County of Arkansas

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1817. [No. 437.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND,
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

St. Louis, Retail Prices Current.

Beef on foot per cwt.		$3
Butter per lb		25
Bees-wax do		25
Boards, Cider	None in market,	
Candles do		25
Cheese do		25
common do		12½
Coffee lb.		50
Cotton do		40
Yarn No. 10		1 25
Feathers lb.		50
Flour per bbl. S. fine, in demand		8
Horse mill do per cwt.		4 00
Grain—Wheat per bush.		1
Rye do		62
Barley do		75
Corn do		37
Oats do		37
Gun Powder per lb.		75
Hides per piece		2 75
Hogs lard per lb.		12
Bears do per gal.		1 50
Honey do do		1
Lead per cwt		5 50
Pork per cwt.		6 00
Salt per bushell		1 50
Sugar Orleans, brown per lb.		40
Lyat *(scarce)*	do do	0 75
Tallow	do do	12
Wool common	do do	50

Beaver and other Furs.—Peltries—Boards, Scantling, &c. are only to be obtained in quantity during the spring and summer months, and cannot be rated now.

Wanted at this Office,

A good compositor, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given. *Jan. 11*

TH. HANLY

Will give CASH for merchantable

WHEAT

delivered at this place.
St. Louis, January 11, 1817.

NOTICE

Whereas I am now confined in the prison for the county of st Genevieve for debt, notice is hereby given to all my creditors, and to those concerned that on saturday the fifteenth day of this month, I shall make application to Thomas Oliver and Michael Amoureux two justices of the peace for the said county, or to some other two justies of the peace for the said county at the office of Thos. Oliver, esq in the town of st. Genevieve, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several statutes of this territory respecting insolvent debtors.

his
Charles ✕ French.
mark

St. Genevieve, February 1.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

Upwards of 300 Lots 82½ feet by 165 feet in the town of

ALTON,

and a number of tracts of land not less than 10 nor more than 1000 acres each, on and near the Mississippi river, in the county of Madison in the Illinois territory, will be drawn for on the first monday in April 1817, at Washington Hall, st. Louis, Mis. Ty, said drawing to be conducted by James Kennerly esq: of st. Louis, and John G. Lofton esq. of the county of Madison Il. Ter.

Any person holding a ticket will be entitled to a prize of one lot or more, as there is no blanks.

1000 tickets at 10 dollars each $10,000
1000 prizes 10,000
No blanks.

Joseph Meachant.

Alton, Jan. 10th, 1817. 3t* 33

N. B. No buildings of timber, will be allowed to stand in Alton after A. D. 1832.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from Franklinville Farm, on the 23d last. a negro boy, called Frederick Sams, born in the state of Georgia: he is about 17 years old, five feet high, short wool, black complexion, knock-kneed, he has a small scar on the forehead, and another on his chin near the lip, and some marks of the whip on his back.—He had on and took with him one Buffaloe robe marked in the centre, Fred. Bissells—one Blanket, an old hat, short brown great coat, blue roundabout with red coller and cuffs which likely he will tear off—three pair of old trowsers, one leather, one brown and one gray twilled kersey, two pair old socks, one blue the other white, a pair of course shoes, red flannel shirt, his apperance is slovenly.

It is expected he is lurking about the neighborhood of Florisant or St. Louis. Whoever will take up said boy and lodge him in St. Louis goal, or deliver him at my farm 8 miles north of St. Louis, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

DAN'L. BISSELL.

Franklinville Farm Jan. 7.

LEAD.

To merchants and others concerned in the purchase and sale of Lead.

The subscribers having made an establishment in Herculaneum, Missouri Territory, at which place most of the lead made at the mines in this territory is deposited. inform those persons who may think proper to employ their services, that they will purchase, sell, and receive in storage, lead and shot on commission, and will when requested attend to the shipment of the same and to all other things in that branch of business, agreeably to such instructions as they may receive; they will cheerfully give any information within their power on the subject of the purchase or sale of lead or shot to persons residing at a distance who may request the same, letters to them must be postage paid.

Honey & Bates.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th, 1817. tf 33

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit,

A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet whereon he lives.

A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.

7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, ss.

The United States of America, to François Regnier,

GREETING.

We command you (as we often commanded you) to appear before our Judges of our superior court, of our territory of Missouri, at their next term to be holden for the southern circuit of said territory, at the town of Jackson in the county of Cape Girardeau on the second monday in April next, to answer the petition or libel of, your wife Felicite Regnier alias Valle, by John J. Gouin her next friend, for a divorce. This writ is to be published in some newspaper printed within this territory once a week for six weeks.

WITNESS the honorable Silas Bent, esq. presiding Judge of our said court at Jackson, the nineteenth (L. S.) day of October, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of our independence XLI.

6t 32*

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
Northern Circuit, ss.
Of the term of September, 1816.

John Ewing administrator &c. On petition of full and singular the real estate and chattels rights and credits, which were of the said Ewing decd.

Will be sold by the [illegible] on a credit of twelve months, on tuesday the twenty ninth day of April next, being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of st. Charles, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of St. charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the above named Wm. Ewing dec'd. at the time of his death, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, or so much of the same as will enable the said administrator to raise a sum of one thousand dollars, the sale to begin and continue in the order following, to wit.

One hundred arpens of land situate in the county of st. Charles on the Mississippi bluffs, above sandy creek, being part of a tract of eight hundred arpens, the property of a certain William Ewing dec'd, and by him willed to the said intestate.

The one undivided half of a tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land, situate in the county of st. Charles, on the waters of the Wardenee, at or near the Mississippi bluffs, the same purchased by the said intestate of a certain Henry Hight.

The one fourth of a saw mill and mill tract, situate in the county of st charles as aforesaid, on sandy creek

And lastly, another tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land situate in the county of st. charles and purchased of the forenamed Henry Hight and wife, by the intestate.

By order of the superior court.

J. V. Garnier, Clk.

The title papers to said land can be seen by applying to Mathias M'Girk esq. in Louis.

NOTICE.

The undersigned being at the November term, 1816, of the circuit court of the county of St. Genevieve, appointed commissioners to divide the real estate of Marie C. Valle, late of said county deceased, equally amongst her legal heirs, and we the said commissioners having reported to the same court, that the said real estate was so situated that the same could not be divided as aforesaid, without great prejudice to the claimants, when the court thereupon ordered the same to be sold at public vendue on the second day of the [illegible] term of said court on a credit of twelve month. These are therefore to notify the public, that the undersigned commissioners will on the second day of the next May term of the circuit court of the county of St. Genevieve, offer for sale to the highest bidder the following valuable real estate in and near the town of St. Genevieve, late the property of the said deceased, to wit.

One lot of ground situate in the town of St Genevieve, bounded on the west by the lot of Major John Donohue, northerly by the lot of Louis la Porte, southerly and eastwardly by public streets being a corner lot.

Also, one other lot or tract of land situate in the common field near the town of St Genevieve, containing two and a half arpens in front, extending from the hills to the river Mississippi, bounded by the land of Madam Mose and land of Joseph Range, also a tract of land situate near the town of St. Genevieve called the mill tract containing 720 arpens more or less, on which there is a stone mill, and well-calculated for a mill seat, with the rest of the property here mentioned is very valuable. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser, by giving bond and approved security, and in case the property is not all sold on the day aforesaid the sale will continue from day to day until the whole will be disposed of

Joab Waters,
Jos. Hertich,
Ant. Dubreuil.

St. Genevieve, 6 Jan. 1817. 4t* 34

NOTICE.
AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 3m.

AVIS.
AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Désirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de vouloir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et si près particulier tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 22 Novembre.

LOST

On the 7th of January, a red Morocco pocket book containing about seventy dollars in bank bills, eight land certificates issued from the recorders office, from No. 76 to 84 inclusive, one bond for the conveyance of two quarter sections of land assigned by Jno Wetherington to Jno. M'Girk, a receipt of Robt Wash esq. to Jno Giles for a note for collection, a receipt of Geo Tennille to Jno Giles for a bond on Jno Walker, together with a number of small notes and receipts not recollected on whom or what account, most of which can be of no value to any person but the owner. All persons are forwarned not to trade for said certificates or bonds as I have taken the necessary steps to prevent their being useful I will give a reward of ten dollars for the papers if delivered to me or left with the printer, and fifty dollars for the delivery of the money and papers.

John H. Walker.

February 1st 1817. 3t35

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, } ss.
Southern Circuit,

Superior Court, October term, 1816.

Joal Waters, complainant, against, Simon M. Hubbard, defendant,

IN CHANCERY,

The complainant by his counsel came, and on his motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides out of this territory, and is not found to be served with a summons, and he having failed to appear and file his answer herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April term, and file an answer, the complainants bill shall be taken as confessed, and a decree be entered up accordingly. It is further ordered that the complainant cause public notice hereof to be given in any newspaper printed in this territory, for eight weeks successively.

A copy

J. M'Ferron, Clk. s.c.s.c.

TAKEN UP

By Robert Buchanan a bright bay horse about 14 hands and an inch high, shod before, left eye a little injured, left hind foot white, a white spot on the point of his left shoulder, six years old this spring—no brands or marks perceivable, appraised to 85 dollars by Tho's. Lee and John Bailey, this 21 day of Jan: 1817.

Jos. Charless, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

Was taken up,

And delivered to me on or before the first day of October last, a negro boy who calls himself Michael, and says he belongs to a Mr. Crutsinger of New Madrid county, the said negro boy says he was free last christmas. he having been bound to the said Crutsinger until of age. the master or owner of said slave are hereby notified unless they come forward and prove the said slave on or before the fifth day of May next, he will be sold at public auction to pay the fees and expenses agreeable to law.

H. Scull shff.

Jan. 15. County of Arkansas.

TAKEN UP

By William Myers, at the plantation of Messrs M'Night and Brady, in the township of st Ferdinand, in the county of st. Louis; one dark sorrel horse with a bald face and the left fore foot white, no brand, about fourteen and half hands high, judged to be four years old, appraised to thirty five dollars, by Jacob Myers and Robert Easton, being duly sworn as the law directs, before me

Stephen Hempstead, J P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE.

I have had a note on H. St. Cir. for $28, which I have lost, there is a credit on said note for $28. I will generously reward any person who may have found said note & return it to me.

John Hoff.

Jan. 27th.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store in Herculaneum, a large and well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approaching season, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

HAMMOND & BOUIS.
Herculaneum, Feb. 10th, 1817.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT of the Committee of Elections on the Memorial of Rufus Easton, contesting the election and return of John Scott, the Delegate from the Territory of Missouri.

DECEMBER, 31, 1816.

Referred to a committee of the whole and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The committee of Elections, to which was referred the petition of Rufus Easton, contesting the election of John Scott, who is returned as the Delegate from the Territory of Missouri, and praying to be admitted to a seat in his stead, having had the same under consideration, and

REPORT,...

That at the last election in said territory, the petitioner and the said John Scott were opposing candidates. The whole number of votes counted, cast up & arranged by William Clark, governor of the territory, as having been given at the said election for delegate to Congress, and under which his certificate was founded, were 3,627: of which, 1,818 were given for John Scott, and 1,801 for the petitioner, and 80 for other persons.

The petitioner stated the following objections in writing, to the election and return of John Scott as delegate from said territory.

Here follows Mr. Easton's objections, already published.

By the 23d section of the act to regulate elections in the said territory, it is enacted, in the following words, "that all elections, to be held in pursuance of this act, the electors shall vote by ballot." It was intended by the legislature to ensure to each elector the privilege of a secret vote to enable him more independently to exercise the elective franchise. The committee know of no authority competent to compel an elector to disclose the name of the candidate for whom he voted; but without such disclosure it is in vain to enquire into the qualification of an elector with a view to purge the polls. It would become important only as it related to the conduct of the judges of the election. They are clothed with full power to examine, upon oath, and adjudge every elector presenting himself to vote, either qualified or disqualified; they may admit or reject him. They are liable to punishment if they knowingly receive an improper vote, or conduct themselves, in any respect, with partiality. The committee are of opinion that their adjudication as to the qualification or disqualification of elections under the law of the territory should be final.

The committee therefore, overruled so much of the objections of the petitioner as related to the qualifications of the electors, and decided that they would not investigate the same, nor enquire

for whom they respectively voted. Of the 3,847 votes, above mentioned, there were given in the township of *Cote Sans Dessein* 23 for John Scott, and one for the petitioner. The votes of this township were unanimously rejected by the committee for a variety of causes, among which are the following:

1. The election was held *viva voce*.

2. But two persons acted as judges, and neither of them were sworn.

3. But one person acted as clerk, and he was not sworn.

4. The votes were rejected by the justices whom the clerk took to his assistance, in making out the abstracts to be forwarded to the governor; they were sent to the governor in an irregular manner, and the paper called a return appeared, upon its face, to be defective in many important particulars.

The committee having rejected these votes, there was left a majority of 7 votes in favour of the petitioner. It was then contended by the petitioner that he was entitled to the certificate of election, and ought forthwith to be admitted to a seat instead of John Scott, for the following reasons, submitted by him in writing:

"The 15th section of the act to regulate elections, in that territory, declares—"That on or before the fifteenth day after the day of election, or sooner, in case all the returns be made, the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county, taking to his assistance two judges of the court of common pleas, or justices of the peace, or one of each, shall proceed to open the several returns which have been made to his office, and make abstracts of votes in the following manner: The abstract of votes for delegate to Congress shall be on one sheet, and the abstract of votes for Representatives shall be on another sheet, (separate from the sheet on which the abstract of votes for Delegate is contained,) and being signed by the judges or justices, or any two of them, shall be deposited in the clerk's office; and a copy thereof, certified under the official seal of such clerk, shall be transmitted by express to the governor of the territory, or to the person exercising the government thereof: And it shall be the duty of the governor, or person exercising the government for the time being, within thirty days after the expiration of the time herein before allowed for making county returns, to cast up and arrange the votes from the several counties, or such of them as may have made returns, for each person voted for as Delegate to Congress, and shall immediately thereafter issue his proclamation, declaring the person having the highest number of votes to be elected as Delegate to represent this territory in the House of Representatives of the United States, and to grant a certificate thereof, under the seal of the territory to the person so elected." The duty enjoined upon the governor is to cast up and arrange the votes from the several counties, or *such of them as may have made returns*, for each person voted for as the Delegate to Congress, and *shall immediately* thereafter issue his proclamation, declaring the person having the highest number of votes to be elected as Delegate to represent the territory in the House of Representatives of the United States, and to grant a certificate thereof, under the seal of the territory, to the person so elected. It is not the duty of the governor to *set up and arrange votes* not returned to him according to the provisions of that section of the law. The votes meant or intended to be cast up are such as are contained in the abstracts made by the justices and clerk, or any two of them, from the several returns of the election from the different townships to the clerk's office of the county as contained in the poll-books, which abstracts shall have been *deposited in the clerk's office, and a copy thereof, certified under the official seal of the clerk, and transmitted by express to the governor*—he is not empowered or required to cast up votes contained in the return made to the clerk's office, nor ought he to cast up votes contained *in a paper which is not an abstract*; indeed he has no authority to do it. It is upon a copy of the abstracts of votes *certified under* the official seal of the clerk, and transmitted by express to the governor within the time prescribed by law, and upon that alone, that he is called to act. He cannot make abstracts of votes himself, nor ought he to receive any made by others not authorized to make abstracts; and if he sanctions such unwarrantable acts by casting and arranging, under the law, the votes they are supposed to contain, he violates a law which ought rigidly to be carried into execution, and tramples upon the rights of the community.

There can be no doubt, that by the *abstracts* sent to the governor, Rufus Easton had the *highest number of votes*. The governor counted for Rufus Easton 1,800 votes, and for John Scott 1,793, besides those supposed to be contained in the paper from *Cote Sans Dessein*, which is rejected—it is a nullity. It was then the bounden duty of the governor, enjoined upon him by law, sanctioned by his own signature, to have granted a certificate of election to the said Rufus Easton. This the governor refused to do, as will appear from a notice and request served on him the 24th September, last. And for this injury, what is the remedy? It is not to be found in the territorial government, where public opinion has scarcely any influence upon a territorial governor.

There is a maxim, founded on the principles of universal justice, that "there is no wrong without a remedy, and no right but what may be enforced." From my own experience in life, I am inclined to believe the maxim would be much more correct and true, if it should read—*There should be no wrong* without a remedy, and no right but what *ought to be enforced*. And how is this wrong to be righted, and the *remedy* enforced, but by making the person entitled to the certificate of election the sitting member? I have been told that it is the parliamentary practice of Great Britian, that when a person has been wrongfully returned, the person who ought to have been returned is entitled to become the sitting member, and leave it to the opposite party to contest. The distinction is a plain one. In cases where the person returned comes rightfully by the certificate of election, there he ought to keep his seat, till it is shown that he is not entitled to it; but where the person comes wrongfully by the certificate, in such cases he is not entitled to it—it is the property of another—the seat belongs to another, and that other ought not to be kept out of it upon a mere supposition. The parliamentary rule of practice of Great Britain, would have very little weight or influence with me, should I be called upon to decide, except when founded on the immutable principles of justice. But if I am correct as to what their practice is, in this particular it is the practice of right, and so far it ought to be regarded as a practice fit to be adopted into a republican government. I would listen to the rules and practice of Great Britain, and adopt them just and reasonable, and reject whatever might be the offspring of injustice and oppression.

The present case is, perhaps, a *novel* one—a case without a parallel and without a precedent. It is not a case like that of Isaac Williams and Isaac Williams, junior, or Charles Turner and Charles Turner, junior. In these two cases, the decision of the question of fact, as to the votes being given for one and the same person, decided the whole contest: and had the question there been made. Who ought to have been returned? the result would have been the same. The question, Who ought to be the sitting member? could not be decided, without determining in the same instant, which was entitled to the seat. And in the case of Kelly* and Harris, it does not appear, from the record of proceedings, that the point was made.

The case under consideration, is altogether of a different character. It is *a territorial case*, not likely to occur or happen under any government where public opinion has its proper influence; which will always correct the evil and enforce the remedy.

The question here, Who ought to have been returned? is a seperate and distinct question—one that can be decided without determining or touching the main question. It is one which will, as nearly as can be expected, give the remedy. It is a question, if the returning officer erred, What ought the House of Representatives to do? Will not the immediate representatives of a free, independent, and enlightened people, whose laws, maxims, and practice, are founded on the universal and unchangeable principles of justice, correct the error, and place the party in the situation he ought to have been placed under the law? It is, simply, a question to be decided from the abstracts of votes returned into the executive office according to law."

The committee being of opinion that the application of the petitioner ought not to be granted, proceeded in the investigation. The sitting delegate objected against the poll in the township of Manitoau, in the county of Howard, because the votes were given *viva voce*. This objection was not supported by evidence, and is not apparent from an inspection of the poll. In the township of St. Charles, in the county of St. Charles, he objected:—

1. That the votes were not cast up and arranged, by the judges of the election, as the law directs.

2. That the votes were not counted.

3. That the same magistrates acted as judges of the election and as assistants to the clerk in making his return.

The first and second objections were altogether unsupported by evidence, and the third was overruled by the committee. The election law does not prohibit judges of the election acting as assistants to the clerk in making his returns to the governor.

In the townships of Saline and Big River, county of St. Genevieve, he objected against the returns. In the first, because the return appears blank, as neither the judges nor clerk signed it; because it is otherwise informal, and because it appears to have been only a poll-book, stating "Easton, 19, Scott, 14," without designating for delegate to Congress. In Big River township, because it is not certified that the clerks were sworn; that the only evidence showing when the election was held is to be inferred from the date of the qualification of the judges. The only evidence in support of these objections was an extra-official note or memorandum thereof made by the clerk of the county of St. Genevieve, on the abstracts sent by him to the governor. The committee considered this evidence altogether insufficient to establish the objections. If the facts existed as alleged by the sitting delegate they might have been proved by the official copies of the poll-books, on file in the office of the clerk. He further objected against the poll in the township of St. Michael, in the same county, because it was closed at 2 instead of 6 o'clock P. M. No proof was adduced in support of this objection.

In the towship or Bellevue, in the county of Washington, he objected against the poll, because the votes were given *viva voce*: and because one of the judges of the election administered the oath of office to himself. Neither of these objections were proved to the satisfaction of the committee.

In the township of Concord, in the same county, he objected against the poll, because the votes were not written or extended at length in the return of the judges of the election, but were set down informally; and because the votes were given *viva voce*. These objections were, in the opinion of the committee, altogether unsupported by the evidence.

The committee then proceeded to consider the objections made by the petitioner. In the township of *Cinque Hommes*, in the county of St. Genevieve, the petitioner objected against the poll—

1. Because William Tucker was appointed a judge of the election by Barnabas Burns, a justice of the peace, or by the other two judges, whereas, by law, it was the duty of the justice himself, *being present*, to act in that capacity.

2d. Because the votes were not cast up and set down *in writing* as the law directs, but stated in figures only.

Both these objections were overruled by the committee. As to the first, for aught that appears Mr. Justice Burns may not have been present at the opening of the election, or if present, he may have refused to serve as a judge, although he had the power of acting in that capacity;—Tucker having been apointed a judge by nomination, the committee presumed that in the words of the law "there was no person present to act as a judge."

The second objection is satisfactorily proved. By an official copy of the original poll-book, certified by the county Clerk, it appears that the return is stated *in figures* "for Rufus Easton 16—For John Scott 107." In the election law it is enacted that "the number of votes given to each person shall be *set down in writing* at the foot of the poll book." In this particular the words of the act were not literally complied with, but the variance relates only to form—no ambiguity is produced thereby, and, as far as the committee can discover, no injury is done to either party.

In the township of Breton, in the county of Washington, the petitioner objected against the poll, because John Rice Jones, one of the judges, was appinted by the other two judges, when the place ought to have been filled by John Brickey, a justice of the peace, who was present at the election. This objection was overruled for the reasons stated in relation to the first objection made to the poll in the township of *Cinque Hommes*.

In the township of German, in the county of Cape Girardeau the petitioner objected to the return—

1st. Because the clerks of the election were not sworn.

2d. Because there is no certificate of the clerk's being sworn prefixed to the poll-book, as required by law.

The first objection was not supported by any affirmative evidence; the second was overruled by the committee—Although the certificate is not made according to the letter of the law, yet a majority of the committee being of opinion, from inspecting a certified copy of the original poll, that the clerks were in fact sworn, decided against rejecting the return.

The committee having thus disposed of the objections above mentioned, an application was made by the sitting delegate for further time to procure copies of the poll-books, from the several townships in the counties of St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New-madrid, Lawrence, and Arkansas, for the purpose of proving that the polls in the several townships, in which majorities had been given for the petitioner, had been kept in an irregular manner—that the judges in the township of Tywapity had closed the polls before 6 o'clock, and that in many instances, the returns were defective upon the face of them.

The election was held throughout the territory of Missouri on the 5th day of August last; the governor having granted to the sitting Delegate a certificate of his election, the petitioner, on the 24th of September last, served upon him a notice of his intention of contesting his election. On the 28th of the same month the sitting delegate notified the petitioner of the times and places at which he proposed taking depositions to support his election; commencing on the 12th of October last, and ending on the 4th of February next. Five months have nearly elapsed since the election in the said territory, and more than three since the sitting Delegate was notified by the petitioner that his election would be contested. The committee were of opinion that sufficient time had been allowed to procure cobies of the poll-books from every township in the territory; and that the application of of the sitting Delegate, for further time ought not to be granted. Thereupon, it was contended by the sitting Delegate that by rejecting the votes in the township of *Cote Sans Dessein*, the candidate would become entitled to a seat who had not a majority of voices in his favour; and therefore, the election should be set aside, and a new one ordered. The committee did not concur in this opinion.

Upon a view of the whole premises, the committee respectfully submit the following resolutions;

Resolved, That John Scott is not entitled to a seat in this House as Delegate from the Territory of Missouri.

Resolved, That Rufus Easton is entitled to a seat in this House as Delegate from the said Territory.

Extract from the Aurora of the 17th Jan'y. 1817.

House of Representatives of the United States Jan'y. 13th 1817.

Moved, That Rufus Easton was entitled to the certificate of election, and negatived, 76 to 68.

Moved, That the election of Delegate for the Missouri territory having been illegally conducted, the seat of the Delegate for that territory had become vacant, and that the speaker communicate the same to the governor of that territory; which was decided in the affirmative.

Extract of a letter from the Post Master General, to a gentleman in this place dated

General Post Office. 31st December,

"I am favored with yours of the 9th instant; prompt and effectual measures shall be taken to prevent the repetition of failures of the mail in your section of the country"

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* In this case it is probable, the error in calling up the votes did not appear to the Governor, or was not to be discovered upon the face of the abstracts certified to him; if so, Harris came rightfully by the certificate.

Missouri Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1816.

The legislative council assembled.

Were present, William Neely president, John Ward, Saml. Perry, Joseph Bogy, Richard Murphy, Joseph Hunter and James Cummens.

Benjamin Emmons being sick and absent.

A message from the house of representatives by Mr. Honey.

Mr. President,

The house of representatives have this day passed a bill entitled an act to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of Missouri, which bill is herewith sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

The said bill was read a first time and ordered to pass to a second reading.

Dec. 18.

Present as above.

The said bill was read a second time and being stated by the president as ready either for commitment or such other order as the house might think fit to take.

Mr. Perry moved to postpone the further consideration of the said bill, until the next session of the general assembly which will be on the first monday in December eighteen hundred and eighteen.

And upon the question being put, the yeas and noes being called, Mr. Bogy moved that the consideration of the said question be postponed to this afternoon.

And carried in the affirmative.

The council adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M

Two o'clock, the council assembled.

Mr. Perry called for the consideration of the question to postpone the further consideration of the bill entitled &c.

The yeas and noes being called and and question stated by the president

Mr Hunter moved that the consideration of the said question be postponed until saturday next the twenty first inst. and upon the question shall the same be postponed to saturday next? It was carried in the negative.

The main question, to wit, shall the further consideration of the said bill be postponed to the next meeting of the general assembly on the first monday in December, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen? the yeas and noes being called

Those who voted in the affirmative were messrs Cummens, Perry Ward and Neely.

Those who voted in the negative were messrs Bogy, Hunter and Murphy.

Ordered that Mr Perry acquaint the House of representatives therewith &c.

December 30.

Benjamin Cooper esq. from the county of Howard, appeared produced his credentials and took his seat.

December 31.

Mr Emmons moved a reconsideration of the question of postponement to the first monday in December, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, on the bill to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of Missouri.

Mr president Neely objected to the same as being out of order, on appeal being made to the house by Mr Emmons.

On the question is the motion above stated out of order,

The yeas and noes being called were

Yeas, messrs Cummens, Perry, Ward and the President.

Noes, messrs Bogy, Cooper, Emmons, Hunter and Murphy, carried in the negative.

The question being then stated shall the house go in a reconsideration of the proceedings aforesaid?

The yeas and noes being called, were

Yeas, messrs Bogy, Cooper, Emmons, Hunter and Murphy.

Noes, messrs Cummens, Perry, Ward and the President.

January 1st, 1817.

On the motion by Mr. Emmons that the bill entitled an act to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of Missouri, be read a second time.

On the question shall this bill be read a second time?

The yeas and noes being called were as follows.

Yeas, messrs Bogy, Cooper, Emmons Hunter and Murphy.

Noes, messrs Cummens, Ward Perry and Neely.

The said bill was read a second time.

On motion ordered that this bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

January 2.

On the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill aforesaid and the amendments to the said report,

The same being read, on the question shall the legislative council concur in the said report?

The yeas and noes being called were

Yeas, messrs Bogy, Cooper, Emmons, Hunter and Murphy.

Noes, messrs Cummens, Perry, Ward and Neely. Ordered that the report of the committee be engrossed.

January 6.

The president being absent and Mr Emmons being president pro tem.

On the motion of Mr Emmons that the report of the committee of the whole house on the said bill, be read a third time.

Mr Perry moved for a postponement of the further consideration of the said bill which being carried in the negative, the said bill was read a third time.

Mr Cummens offered an amendment to come in at the end of the twenty second section of the said bill.

On the question the yeas and noes being called were

Yeas, messrs Cummens Perry, Ward.

Noes, messrs Bogy, Cooper, Hunter, Murphy and Emmons.

Mr Cummens offered an amendment to come in as a thirty third section to the amended bill.

On the question of concurrence, the yeas and noes being called

Those who voted in the affirmative were messrs Cummens, Perry and Ward.

Those who voted in the negative were messrs Bogy, Cooper, Hunter, Murphy and Emmons,

Mr Perry moved a second amendment to come in as a thirty third section,

Mr Hunter moved to amend the said amendment by striking out the words ninety days, and inserting six months.

The yeas and noes being called.

Those who voted in the affirmative were messrs Cummens, Hunter, Murphy Perry Ward and Emmons.

Those who voted in the negative were messrs Bogy and Cooper.

A motion was then made to adjourn which being carried in the negative.

The said bill being then stated by the president on its final passage,

On the question shall the legislative council concur in passing the said bill?

The yeas and noes being called,

Those who voted in the affirmative were messrs Bogy, Cooper, Hunter, Murphy and Emmons.

Those who voted in the negative were messrs Cummens, Perry and Ward.

January 16.

Mr. President Neely having resumed the chair.

Mr Hunter of the joint committee of enrollments reported as duly enrolled a bill entitled an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Missouri.

A message from the house of representatives by Mr Cook.

Mr. President,

The speaker of the house of representatives has this day signed an enrolled bill entitled an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, which is herewith sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

The president requested the opinion of the house respecting the signing of the bill entitled an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Missouri Bank, the amendment to the twenty third section of the same, not corresponding with the idea conceived by the house of said amendments.

On motion the further consideration of the same was postponed to to morrow.

January 20.

The president of the council again called upon the house for their opinion upon the propriety of signing the said bill.

After some debate on the said question

On motion the further consideration of the same was postponed to the twenty fifth inst.

January 25.

Mr Perry introduced the following, as objections has been made to the report of the committee of enrollments of the bill to incorporate the bank of Missouri by this house, on monday last, now question, shall the president now sign the bill.

The yeas and noes being called,

Those who voted in the affirmative were messrs Bogy, Cooper, Emmons and Hunter.

Those who voted in the negative were messrs Cummens, Perry, Ward and Neely.

The house being divided.

January 27.

Mr. Emmons obtained leave and introduced the following resolution.

Resolved by the legislative council and house of representatives, that the seventh rule of the joint rules of both houses and so much of the eighth rule as relates to the signing by the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the legislative council, being necessary to bills before the same are presented to the Governor of this territory for his approval, be and the same are hereby annulled.

On the question the yeas and noes being called.

Those who voted in the affirmative were messrs Bogy, Cooper, Emmons and Hunter 4.

Those who voted in the negative were messrs Cummens, Perry, Ward and Neely, 4.

Mr Emmons then enquired of the president whether he had signed the bill and upon being answered in the negative; he enquired further whether he intended signing the same, as was again answered in the negative.

Mr President then rose resigned his seat and directed the secretary to take notice of the same.

Mr Bogy was proposed as president pro tem.

And upon the question by the secretary the votes were four to four.

Mr Perry was then proposed and on the question by the secretary the votes were again divided.

Mr Emmons moved that the legislative council proceed by ballot to the choice of a president for the balance of the session.

After a second ballot Mr Ward was declared to be duly chosen president of the legislative council for the balance of the session.

January 28.

Mr Emmons called for the reading of a resolution sent from the house of representatives respecting the said bill.

Which being read.

Mr Neely called for the reading of the journals of monday the twentieth inst, which being done, he objected to the inaccuracy of the same and stated that certain proceedings had before the house on that day were not stated therein.

The question being then taken on the correctness of the entries and carried in the negative, messrs Cummens, Perry, Neely and Ward being the only ones who voted on the same.

On motion to amend the journal.

Mr Emmons objected to the amendment of the journal, it being irrelevant and contrary to Parliamentary proceedings, that such the journals if incorrect, ought to be there corrected at the next following sitting, and after the same had been read.

And on the question the same members voting in the affirmative, the journal was ordered to be amended

[Here follows the amendment.]

Mr President called upon the house to decide whether the bill entitled an act to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of Missouri, was duly enrolled.

On the question messrs Emmons, Hunter and Cooper asked to be excused from voting on said question, which being submitted to the house and carried in the negative.

The question was then put, is the said bill duly enrolled? It was carried in the negative, four votes being against it and three in the affirmative.

January 29.

Mr Hunter of the joint committee of enrollments reported as duly enrolled a bill to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of Missouri.

Mr Neely moved an enquiry of the committee of enrollments, how they had made the report of this morning respecting the said bill,

On the question was the committee instructed to make the said report? it was carried in the negative.

February 1.

A message from the Governor.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives & legislative council. An enrolled bill entitled an act to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of Missouri, has been presented to me, with evidences satisfactory to my mind of its having passed both popular branches of the general assembly, to wit: the house of representatives and the legislative council, in the manner prescribed by the 4th section of the act of congress of the U. States entitled an act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri, I have taken into consideration and after maturely deliberating on, various provisions of the said bill, do approve and have signed the same.

With high consideration &c.

PROTEST.

Whereas, the Governor of this territory, has by message this day informed both houses of the legislature that he has approved and signed an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, and whereas the said pretended act was taken out of the council chamber and carried and delivered to the governor without the knowledge and consent of the undersigned members, and said pretended act not signed by the president of the legislative council, that said bill was not duly enrolled and therefore was not in every respect the same bill which passed the legislative council, for which reason the president of the council refused to sign said bill, until directed so to do by a majority of the council, and it appears a majority of the council never did direct him to sign it, and without his signature the said bill is not, nor cannot constitutionally and legally be a law, one of the joint rules of both houses requiring that all bills shall be signed by the speaker of the house of representatives and by the president of the legislative council before they can be considered as having legally and regularly passed both houses. Wherefore the undersigned members of the legislative council do protest against the legality and constitutionality of said pretended act to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of Missouri, and they protest against the governor signing and approving said pretended act, without its being signed by the president of the legislative council, as an unauthorised, unwarranted and illegal act.

(Signed)

Wm. Neely,
Saml. Perry,
Jas. Cummens,
John Ward.

I certify that the aforegoing two and a half sheets contain a true copy of the journals of the legislative council of the territory of Missouri, as far as they relate to the proceedings had on the bill to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of Missouri.

J. V. Garnier,
Sec'y. L. C.

COMMUNICATION.

The bill entitled an act to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of Missouri was handed to the Governor by the joint committee of enrollments, signed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and by four of the five members of the legislative council who first passed it, (the fifth being absent) together with the certificate of the joint committee of enrollments that the same had been duly enrolled, and the certificate of the secretary of the council that it had passed by a majority of that body.

Mr. Charless,

I perceive in your last paper an abstract of the proceedings in the House of Representatives of the U. S. on wednesday December 11—The following is the account given of it in the National Intelligencer of Dec. 12, which I request you to publish.

"On motion of Mr Scott of Missouri,

"*Resolved*, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making further provision by law for the final adjustment of land claims in Missouri territory, and quieting the final settlement of the claims to the Register and Receiver of the land office, together with some third person to act on a board of commissioners for the same.

E. H.

St. Louis, February 10, 1817.

THOMAS H. BENTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will be absent from St. Louis, until saturday the 8th of March, after which he will be found as usual in his office.

St. Louis, Jan. 26th. 4t.37

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT,
October term 1816.

Daniel Grifferth, Ann Grifferth, Wilson Overall, Polly Overall and others—Heirs and representatives of Samuel Grifferth deceased—Prefered their petition to the court, praying for the sale of certain slaves mentioned therein to enable a distribution of said estate. The petition being signed by all the heirs except Sarah Grifferth and by her guardian for her.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the slaves mentioned in said petition, be sold at the court house door on the fifth day of the next term, by the Administrators of said estate and that they give public notice of the sale in the Missouri Gazette two months previous to the day of sale.

A true copy of the order,

Wm. Christy jr c c c c s c.

St. Charles, Feb. 12, 1817. 3t37

A Statement

Of monies received by Stephen Ross Sheriff in and for the county of New Madrid, for licenses granted to tavern keepers and retailers of merchandize, from and after the first Monday of June last to the first Monday of December, 1816.

Tavern licenses.	Dolls.
Wiley Silmon	10 00
Upton Butler	10 00
Retailers of Merchandize.	
John Labille	15 00
Peligite Valle	15 00
Robert G. Watson	15 00
Robert M'Clay	15 00
William Bacon	15 00
Houts Stallup & co	15 00
	110

tt 37

E. E. Stephen Ross, shff. N. M. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Flint propose shortly to open a School at St. Charles, for the reception of young ladies. Mrs. Flint will instruct in designing patterns, the first principles of painting, and plain and ornamental needle work. Mr. Flint will superintend their instruction in the usual branches taught in schools and academies. They will use every exertion to render the school respectable, and will watch over the minds, the morals and the manners of those pupils, whom parents may please to entrust to their care, with tenderness and affinity. Application for admission, and for the terms of board and tuition may be made to the subscriber at St. Charles.

TIMOTHY FLINT.

Feb. 14, 1817. 4t37

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

I the subscriber, living in Madison county, Illinois territory, have executed a bond to Elijah Wentworth, dated 3d January 1817, to make and convey to said Wentworth sixty five acres of land, in fee simple, out of the S. W. Q. of section No. 35, township No 5 N. R. 9. W. on the day that said Wentworth paid to said subscriber three hundred and sixty three dollars and fifty cents. Now I caution all persons from purchasing said bond as the said Wentworth has left this county, and has made no payment, and no probability of paying, as above stated, and has acted fraudulently in other respects in regard to the above bond—For the above reasons I do not mean to comply with the condition in said bond in conveying the land to said Wentworth.

Upton Smith.

Feb. 12, 1817. 3t37

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Julian Depestre deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers and those having any demands against said estate are requested to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

Mary Depestre, } Admin'ix.
Louis de Mun, } Admin'or.

St. Genevieve, Feb. 8th 1817. 4t37

TAKEN UP,

By Shered G. Swain, living in St. Ferdinand township, county of St. Louis, a dark mare, thirteen hands and a half high, about five years old next spring, no brands perceivable, a star in her forehead—appraised to thirty dollars by John Cooper and John Baptist Tebo, before me a justice of the peace. November 28th 1816.

J. E. Allin J. P.

True copy from the original in my office.

M. P. Leduc s. l. c c c c.

St. Louis, January 14th, 1817. 3t

NOTICE.

I will lease on reasonable terms, a part of the farm on which I now reside, to any person wishing to build thereon, if application be made to me for the same.

E. PAUL.

Feb. 12. 4t37

TAKEN UP,

By Christopher Sanguinette, at his fathers residence in the town of St. Louis, on or about the 15th inst. a sorrel mare with a blazed face, about 14 hands high, and about ten years old, no brands perceivable, shod all round appraised to fifteen dollars, by Thomas M'Night and Pierre Labourier, before me.

Thomas Forsyth J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

St. Louis, February 14th, 1817. 3t37

TAKEN UP

By George Gatty living on the Dardaine, in the township of St. Charles county of St. Charles, Missouri Territory, a strawberry roan horse colt, about three years old, 14 hands high, all four feet white, a large bald face and a white spot on his near side, appraised to $15 by Frederick Miller and U. J. Devore, first being duly qualified as the law directs.

Given under my hand this 4th day of January, 1817.

A. Wilson J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.

Wm. Christy jr. c c c c s c.

St. Charles, 12 Jan. 1817. 3t37

TAKEN UP.

By Edward Harryman living in St. Ferdinand township a bay mare supposed to be two years old next spring, near hind foot white, a star in her forehead nearly in the shape of a heart, no brand perceivable, appraised to twenty one dollars by William Jennison and Greer Dewitt, before me the 7th day of February 1817.

S. Hagil J. P.

A true copy from the stray book as on file in my office.

M. P. Leduc clk.

St. Louis, Feb. 11th, 1817. 3t37

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, February 15.

We have received from our friends in town, and from the City, several articles of congressional news, &c. too late for this number. We have also received letters from Col. Easton enclosing statements of monies ordered by the Paymaster General to be forwarded to this territory, to pay off the Rangers and Militia; all which shall appear in our next.

Mr. Douglass district paymaster, received information some time since from the Paymaster General, that the Receiver of public monies at Vincennes, had been instructed by the treasury Department to furnish him with funds for the payment (in part) of Rangers and militia of the Missouri territory: In consequence of which Mr. D. went to Vincennes, but was told by the Receiver that he had no instructions of any kind upon that subject, and Mr. D. has been obliged to return again without funds.

Notes on the *Merchants' Bank of Alexandria, District of Columbia*, are not worth more than *one quarter* of their nominal amount, and it is a difficult matter to dispose of them in the district, even at that discount.

Another swindling institution has commenced and [illegible] purporting to be on the [illegible] *Exchange Bank*, signed by [illegible] *low President*, Newport [illegible] &c.

We are authorised to state that Rufus Easton is a candidate for delegate to Congress at the next election.

[redacted]

Died, on thursday last in the 42 year of his age *Adam Wallace*.

——Yesterday in childbirth, Mrs. Margaretha Mary R. Wright consort of Josiah Bright and daughter of Mr. Charles Sanguinette.

——A few days ago, Matthew Hayland, At Philadelphia, Alexander James Dallas. Mr. D. was second to none in point of talents and firm republican virtues.

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 3 4 to 11.4
Superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do. Cassimers and Cords,
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentlemen's worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Callicoes assorted
Bombasettes
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Bluid and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collars.

They have always on hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg.

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Blankets } *assorted colors.*

DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29-4t

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.
St. Louis, June 1816. 1 tf

NEW GOODS.

REVE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philladelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re delivery of the goods.
22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Will give the highest price in cash for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816. 91tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or Goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Forest Cloths, Flushings, and Blankets. } Assorted Colors.
Super, super cloths, & Cassimeres. } assorted colors.
German, Frame, and Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress, Figured and Paris Nett } GAUZE.
Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 2c-tf

FRENCH AND BRITISH GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New-York, and now opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

FANCY & STAPLE GOODS,

of the following description, which he offers for sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at his store next door to Mr. Mathew Kerr's on Main street.

1 Bale of Lyon Skins
1 do red blue and green Coatings
2 do Flannels
1 do Rose Blankets
1 do Duffle do
1 do Fine lady's Cloth
1 do Pelisse do
1 do cotton cords
1 do woollen do
5 do assorted cloths
2 do black Bombazetts.
1 do elegant twilled do consisting of brown, black, drab, maroon grey, pink, orange & scarlet colours.
1 Case Toilet Glasses
1 do red frame do
1 do gil paper do
1 do glass frame do
2 do Violins.
2 Trunks super 4 4 dress't and undress'd ginghams
1 do plate Calicoes
1 do green do
1 do assorted do
1 do Furniture do
3 do assorted Shawls
1 do Quality and shoe Binding
1 do 7-8 pink and blue stripe Ginghams
Cambrick Muslins, Fancy do
Jaconet do
Book do
Red Bandannas,
Gentlemen's white and colored Cravats
Cotton Sheeting
Madras H'dkfs. &c. &c. &c.
Hardware consisting of
Tetania Tea Pots
Door Locks
Pad do
Knives and Forks
Razors
Segar Cases, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of SILKS, among which are the following—

Laventines and double Florences (plain and figured,)
White and blue Satins,
Striped Silk,
Rich Figured Velvets,
Silk Florentines,
9 8 green Umbrella Silk,
Gauze Hdkfs.
Figured do
White and black Thulle Laces,
Ladies and Gent's. white and black Silk Hose,
Taffeta Silks,
Rich fringed Satin Ribbons.
Elegant plaid Lustring do
Velvet do
Variety of silk H'dkfs.
Silk Gloves,
Kid do
Italian Crapes,
superb long silk Shawls, Square do of all sizes and qualities, &c. &c.

Expected daily via New Orleans,

14 PACKAGES OF HARDWARE.

The subscriber having a partner in New York and connexions in New Orleans, will be enabled to execute all orders entrusted to his charge, with the utmost dispatch.

Stephen R. Wiggins.

St. Louis January 2d, 1817.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES. OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,
And Executions, for sale at this office.

P. M. DILLON

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has for sale at the house of Maj. Chouteau, in Main street, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c.

L. P. Madeira, L. P. Teneriff, Old Port, Claret in cases, Holland Gin, French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Whiskey, & Beer,
Ladies Saddles, Gent's do & Bridles, Writing & wraping paper, Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, Castings assorted, A few 10 plate Stoves, Pittsburg Porter in casks & bottles.

All of which he will sell by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Jan. 11th. tf-33

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a stout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons T. H.

HERCULANEUM.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and opened in Herculaneum, at the house lately occupied by Messrs Bates & Scott, a large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the market and to the present and approaching seasons.

They also intend opening in a few days a like assortment in Harrison, Illinois territory, all of which will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Lead, Furs, Beeswax, Tallow Raw Hides and all kind of country Produce, such as Beef, Pork, Corn, Wheat, &c. &c.

MONEY & BATES.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th. 8t-38

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. 20-tf

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement.) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 27-6t

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored. If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 9. tf

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy, do. Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin & Whiskey, L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do, Old Port do, Claret in cases, Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th, 1817. 36

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 4th day of May next, a further instalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each share.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Cashier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

TO BE LET FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.

On the first day of March next, will be let by the subscriber, chairman of the board of trustees of the town of St. Louis, to the highest bidder, the ferry opposite to the town of St. Louis. Proposals for the same will be received at the office of Joseph V. Garnier in the said town, until the said first day of March.

E. BEEBE CLERK

St. Louis, Feb. 6th. 86

TAKEN UP

By Ignatious Yates living in Cinque homme township in the county of St. Genevieve, a bay horse, fourteen hands two inches high, eleven years old, no brands perceivable, some saddle spots and a white streak on each side, as if done by the girt, with a star in his face, appraised to 23 dollars, before me this 14th of December 1816.

Barnabus Burns, J. P.

Received 23 Dec 1816, in the office of the circuit court, county of St. Geneviève,

Thos. Oliver, Clk. 36

TAKE NOTICE.

My creditors are hereby notified that on Saturday the 15th February, instant, I will apply to Charles Gratiot and Joseph Charless two justices of the peace in and for the county of St. Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the insolvent laws of this territory.

François Chenel.

St. Louis Jail, 7th Feb. 1817. 2.36

TAKEN UP

By James Berry living on the river des Pere in the county and township of St Louis, a bay horse 14 hands high, has a star and snip and one hind foot white, no brands perceivable, supposed to be about six years old, appraised to 20 dollars by Daniel Shope and Daniel Freeman, this 20th day of January 1817

Jos Charless, J P.

True copy from the original in my office

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late James Richardson dec'd, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the decedents estate, and notifies all those who may have any demands against the said estate to exhibit their accounts to the undersigned properly authenticated as the law directs within one year from this date or they will be barred from any divident in case the estate is insolvent. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. Burckhartt,
Administrator.

st. Louis, co. Jan. 11th, 1817.

TAKEN UP

By James Berry living in St Louis township, county of St Louis, a light bay mare, about 13 1-2 hands high, has a star and blaze, two hind feet white about the pastern joints, about 10 years old, no marks or brand perceivable, appraised to 30 dollars by Thos Lee and John Baley this 31st day of Jany. 1817

Jos. Charless, J. P.

True copy from the stray book

M. P. Leduc, Clk

Bank of St. Louis,

Jan. 4th 1817.

A further instalment of five dollars on each share of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid, at the Banking House, on the 5th day of March next.

By ordor of the Board of Directors,

John B. N. Smith, Cashier.

Jan. 4.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.

Be it remembered that the *Sieur Etienne Bogliolo*, native of Genoa, and subject of the king of Sardinia, but now actually resident at New-Madrid, in the territory of Missouri, in virtue of the partnership heretofore subsisting between himself and the late *Joseph Michel* merchant of New-Madrid, has filed his bill in chancery to reclaim the one half of the whole estate of the said *Joseph*; and has *prayed* and *obtained* from the Honorable Alexander Stuart, one of the judges in chancery, an *injunction* to prevent the heirs and devisees of the said Joseph from selling any part of the lands or tenements to which the said Joseph had any legal or equitable claim at the time of his death.

To the end therefore that no one shall pretend to be ignorant *of the said injunction*, and that all persons willing to avoid peril may be able to govern themselves accordingly, I, the undersigned attorney and counsellor at law, and solicitor in chancery, for the said *Sieur Etienne Bogliolo*, have caused this notice of the said *injunction* to be posted in the most public places, and to be printed for six consecutive weeks in the Gazette of the territory.

Given at my office in St. Louis, this 20th day of January, in the year 1817.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

WM. BROWN,

PUMP BORER & WELL DIGGER,

Informs the citizens of st. Louis county and the opposite counties in the territory of Illinois, that he will undertake orders in the line of his business in st Louis or the country adjacent, and will execute his work with care and expedition.—Apply at the printing office.

Town of st Louis Jan 16. 3t 33

OXEN WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a pair of young stout oxen, well broke.

Cabanne.

Feb. 4th.

Wanted.

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

RAILS.

2000 Rails are wanted, for which a reasonable price will be paid.

For particulars enquire of

Antoine Dangin.

St. Louis, January 21.

Notice is hereby given,

That the partnership of Morgan, Moris & co. is now dissolved—I therefore forwarn all persons from purchasing, or trading for in any manner any lot or lots of ground, or any quantity of land of any description, and from receiving deeds for the same, without my knowledge and approbation, as I consider myself entitled to my proportion of the different pre-emption rights and a certain new-Madrid claim, purchased from Mr Shaw, which pre-emption rights and claim lie in the county of Howard.

Capt. Asa Morgan having purchased the above named property with the funds of the company—And it is my intention to institute a suit against him and Stephen Hankel for redress.

Robert W. Morris.

Howard county. Jan. 9, 1817.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 22, 1817. [No. 438.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LANDS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly,—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, who with to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

St. Louis, Retail Prices Current.

Beef on foot per lb	from 6 to 8	cts.
Butter per lb		25
Bees-wax do		25
Boards, Cider	None in market,	
Candles do		25
Cheese do.		25
common do		12½
Coffee lb.		50
Cotton do		40
Yarn No. 10	1	25
Feathers lb.		50
Flour per bbl. S. fine, in demand	9	
Horse mill do per cwt.	4	00
Grain—Wheat per bush.	1	
Rye do		62
Barley do		75
Corn do		37
Oats do		37
Gun Powder per lb.		75
Hides per piece	2	75
Hogs lard per lb.		12
Bears do per gal.	1	50
Honey do do	1	
Lead per cwt	5	50
Pork per cwt.	6	00
Salt per bushell	1	50
Sugar Orleans, brown per lb.		40
Loaf (scarce) do do	0	75
Tallow do do		12
Wool common do do		50

Beaver and other Furs.—Peltries—Boards, Scantling &c. are only to be obtained in quantity during the spring and summer months, and cannot be stated now.

Wanted at this Office,

A good compositor, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given. *Jan.* 11

TH. HANLY

Will give CASH for merchantable

WHEAT

delivered at this place.

St. Louis, January 11, 1817.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, } ss.
Southern Circuit,

Superior Court, October term, 1816.

Joal Waters, complainant, against,
Simon M. Hubbard, defendant.

IN CHANCERY,

The complainant by his counsel came, and on his motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides out of this territory, and is not found to be served with a summons and he having failed to appear and file his answer herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April term, and file an answer, the complainants bill shall be taken as confessed, and a decree be entered up accordingly. It is further ordered that the complainant cause public notice hereof to be given in any newspaper printed in this territory, for eight weeks successively.

A copy

J. M'Ferron, Clk. S.C.S.C.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Julian Depestre deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate are requested to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

Mary Depestre, } Admin'ix.
Lewis de Mun, } Admin'or.

St. Genevieve, Feb. 8th 1817. 4t37

LEAD.

To merchants and others concerned in the purchase and sale of Lead.

The subscribers having made an establishment in Herculaneum, Missouri Territory, at which place most of the lead made at the mines in this territory is deposited, inform those persons who may think proper to employ their services, that they will purchase, sell, and receive in storage, lead and shot on commission, and will when requested attend to the shipment of the same and to all other things in that branch of business, agreeably to such instructions as they may receive; they will cheerfully give any information within their power on the subject of the purchase or sale of lead or shot to persons residing at a distance who may request the same, letters to them must be postage paid.

Honey & Bates.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th, 1817. tf 33

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit.

A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet whereon he lives.

A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.

7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, ss.

The United States of America, to François Regnier,
GREETING.

We command you (as we often commanded you) to appear before our Judges of our superior court, of our territory of Missouri, at their next term to be holden for the southern circuit of said territory, at the town of Jackson in the county of Cape Girardeau on the second monday in April next, to answer the petition or libel of your wife Felicite Regnier alias Valle, by John J. Goujon her next friend, for a divorce. This writ is be published in some newspaper printed within this territory once a week for six weeks.

WITNESS the honorable Silas Bent, esq presiding judge of our said court at Jackson, the nine-
(L. S.) teenth day of October, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of our independence XLI.

6t-33*

LOST

On the 7th of January, a red Morocco pocket book containing about seventy dollars in bank bills, eight land certificates issued from the recorders office, from No. 76 to 84 inclusive, one bond for the conveyance of two quarter sections of land assigned by Jno Wittenburg to Jno H Walker, a receipt of Robt Wash esq. to Jno Giles for a note for collection, a receipt of Geo Tennille to Jno Giles for a bond on Jno Walker, together with a number of small notes and receipts not recollected on whom or what account, most of which can be of no value to any person but the owner. All persons are forwarned not to trade for said certificates or bonds as I have taken the necessary steps to prevent their being useful I will give a reward of ten dollars for the papers if delivered to me or left with the printer, and fifty dollars for the delivery of the money and papers.

John H. Walker.

February 3d 1817. 3t35

Was taken up,

And delivered to me on or before the first day of October last, a negro boy who calls himself Michael, and says he belongs to a Mr. Crutzinger of New Madrid county, the said negro boy says he was free last christmas, he having been bound to the said Crutzinger until of age, the master or owner of said slave are hereby notified unless they come forward and prove the said slave on or before the 5th day of May next, he will be sold at public auction to pay the fees and expenses agreeable to law.

H. Scull shff.

Jan. 15. County of Arkansas.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
Northern Circuit, ss.
Of the term of September, 1816.

John Ewing administrator } On petition
of all and singular the goods } for the
and chattels rights and cre- } sale of in-
dits, which were of Wm. } testates
Ewing dec'd. } lands.

Will be sold by the said administrator on a credit of twelve months, on tuesday the twenty ninth day of April next, being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of st. charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the above named Wm. Ewing dec'd. at the time of his death in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, or so much of the same as will enable the said administrator to raise a sum of one thousand dollars, the sale to begin and continue in the order following, to wit.

One hundred arpens of land situate in the county of st. Charles on the Mississippi bluffs, above sandy creek, being part of a tract of eight hundred arpens, the property of a certain William Ewing dec'd. and by him willed to the said intestate.

The one undivided half of a tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land, situate in the county of st. Charles, on the waters of the Dardenne, at or near the Mississippi bluffs, the same purchased by the said intestate of a certain Henry Hight.

The one fourth of a saw mill and mill tract, situate in the county of st charles as aforesaid, on sandy creek.

And lastly, another tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land situate in the county of st charles, and purchased of the forenamed Henry Hight and wife, by the intestate.

By order of the superior court.

J. V. Garnier, Clk.

The title papers to said land can be seen by applying to Matthias M'Girk esq in Louis.

THOMAS H. BENTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will be absent from St. Louis, until saturday the 8th of March, after which he will be found as usual in his office.

St. Louis, Jan. 26th. 4t-37

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT,

October term 1816.

Daniel Griffeth, Ann Griffeth, Wilson Overall, Polly Overall and others—Heirs and representatives of Samuel Griffeth deceased—Prefered their petition to the court, praying for the sale of certain slaves mentioned therein to enable a distribution of said estate. The petition being signed by all the heirs except Sarah Griffeth and by her guardian for her.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the slaves mentioned in said petition be sold at the court house door on the fifth day of the next term, by the Administrators of said estate and that they give public notice of the sale in the Missouri Gazette two months previous to the day of sale.

A true copy of the order,

Wm. Christy Jr C C C C S C.

St. Charles, Feb. 22, 1817. 3t37*

Mr. and Mrs. Flint propose shortly to open a school at St. Charles, for the reception of young ladies. Mrs. Flint will instruct in designing patterns, the first principles of painting, and plain and ornamental needle work. Mr. Flint will superintend their instruction in the usual branches taught in schools and accadamies They will use every exertion to render the school respectable, and will watch over the minds, the morals and the manners of those pupils, whom parents may please to entrust to their care, with tenderness and affiduity. Application for admission, and for the terms of board and tuition may be made to the subscriber at St. Charles.

TIMOTHY FLINT.

Feb. 14, 1817. 4t37*

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

I the subscriber, living in Madison county, Illinois territory, have executed a bond to Elijah Wentworth, dated 3d January 1816, to make and convey to said Wentworth sixty five acres of land, in fee simple, out of the S. W. Q. of section No. 25. township No 5 N. R. 9. W. on the day that said Wentworth paid to said subscriber three hundred and sixty three dollars and fifty cents. Now I caution all persons from purchasing said bond as the said Wentworth has left this county, and has made no payment, and no probability of paying, as above stated, and has acted fraudulently in other respects in regard to the above bond—For the above reasons I do not mean to comply with the condition in said bond in conveying the land to said Wentworth.

Upton Smith.

Feb. 12, 1817. 3t37*

NOTICE.

The creditors of the estate of John Duff deceased, are hereby notified, that application will be made to the next circuit court to be holden at the town of Saint Louis, in and for the county of Saint Louis, on the first monday of May next, for the settlement and adjustment of the remaining effects of the deceased estate, being insolvent, among the respective creditors.

A. M'Nair. *Adm'r*

St Louis Feb. 14th 4t-37

TAKEN UP,

By Christopher Sanguinette, at his fathers residence in the town of St. Louis, on or about the 15th inst a sorrel mare with a blazed face, about 14 hands high, and about ten years old, no brands perceivable, shod all round appraised to fifteen dollars by Thomas M'Night and Pierre Labourier, before me.

Thomas Forsyth J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

St. Louis, February 12th, 1817. 3t37*

TAKEN UP

By George Gatty living on the Dardaine, in the township of St. Charles county of St Charles, Missouri Territory, a strawberry rone horse colt, about three years old, 12 hands high, all four feet white, a large bald face and a white spot on his near side, appraised to $15 by Frederick Miller and U. J. Devore, first being duly qualified as the law directs.

Given under my hand this 4th day of January, 1817.

A. Wilson J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.

Wm. Christy Jr. C C C C S C.

St. Charles, 12 Jan. 1817. 3t37*

TAKEN UP,

By Sherred G. Swain, living in St. Ferdinand township, county of St. Louis, a dark mare, thirteen hands and a half high, about five years old next spring, no brands perceivable, a star in her forehead—appraised to thirty dollars by John Cooper and John Baptist Tebo, before me a justice of the peace. November 28th 1816.

J. E. Allin J. P.

True copy from the original in my office.

M. P. Leduc S L C C C C.

St. Louis, January 14th, 1817. 3t37

WANTED,

Three or four boys between the age of 14 and 17 years, as apprentices at the brick-laying business in St. Louis.

JOHN JONES.

Feb. 12. 3t37*

TAKEN UP,

By Edward Horryman living in St. Ferdinand township a bay mare supposed to be two years old next spring, near hind foot white, a star in her forehead nearly in the shape of a heart, no brand perceivable, appraised to twenty one dollars by William Jemison and Green Dewitt, before me the 7th day of February 1817.

S. Magil J. P.

A true copy from the stray book as on file in my office.

M. P. Leduc clk.

St. Louis, Feb. 11th, 1817. 3t37*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Friday, Jan. 3.

The house then went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of elections on the petition of Rufus Easton; which report pronounces Mr Scott, the sitting delegate from Missouri territory, not entitled, and Mr. Easton, the petitioner, to be entitled to a seat in this house. [The committee, it appears, have framed their report on the ground of gross and undeniable illegality of the election in one of the districts in the territory—which election being set aside by the committee, gave a majority of votes to the petitioner—and, without going into the examination of individual votes, or the qualification of the voters, the election being by ballot, they declared in favor of the petitioner.

The report and documents being read, the committee rose and reported progress, and were refused leave to sit again—thus bringing the subject immediately before the house.

Mr. Webster opposed the report, principally on the ground of its being predicated only on illegality in a separate election, without entering into an examination of the qualifications of the voters generally—and concluded by moving the recommitment of the report to the committee of elections, with instructions to receive evidence that persons voting for either candidate were not entitled to vote on the election.

On this motion a wide debate took place chiefly on the point whether votes given by ballot, and of course privately, could be afterwards ascertained or the voter called in to declare for whom he had voted, when the very object of the mode was to afford secrecy and freedom to the elector; also on the eligibility of elections by ballot or of those *viva voca*, and on the propriety of reversing an election without first ascertaining the legality of the votes, which decided it. Besides these main questions in the debate, it embraces an inquiry into the particular circumstances of the case at issue, and many incidental points, by the various speakers.

Those gentlemen who advocated the recommitment were Messrs. Webster, Randolph, Sheffey, Calhoun, Pitkin, Telfair and Thomas, and those opposed to it, Messrs. Taylor of N. Y. Pickering, Wright and Ross.

Mr. Cady doubted very strongly whether the delegates from the territory could be considered as officers of the general government, but rather as mere agents for the territories, allowed by courtesy to sit and speak in the house, without any thing to do with the general concerns of the nation; and their election, therefore, not properly coming before the house. He, therefore, moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Randolph also questioned the propriety of considering the delegates in any other light than mere agents of the territories, without any title to the privileges of the members, which they now enjoyed (except the right of voting, and was in favor of laying the report on the table.

On the question to lay the report on the table, the yeas and nays were equal, being each 68 and the speaker decided against the motion.

The question then recurring on the recommitment, much more discussion followed; after which.

The petitioner (as allowed by a vote of the house) rose to support his pretentions; when, on motion,

The house adjourned.

January 4.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of elections, on the petition of Rufus Easton, contesting the right of John Scott, to a seat in the house as a delegate from Missouri territory,

Mr. Easton (the petitioner) rose for the purpose of defending his right to a seat in the house. He spoke on the subject at considerable length, and examined the various points and bearings of the case.

When Mr. Easton concluded—

Mr. Betts of N. Y. on the ground of his belief that the delegates from territories cannot be considered members of this house, and that of course the house is not the proper judge of the correctness of the returns of their election, moved that the bill should be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Robertson of Lou. opposed the motion, and repelled, with some force of expression, the unimportance of the delegates, which some gentlemen appeared to entertain. The people of the frontier country had a right as well as the people of the states, of which distance ought not to deprive them: and their delegates (or representatives) had duties to perform here as important to their constituents, as essential to the rights of the citizens, as any member of this house. It was therefore of high importance that they should be represented by the person who had a majority of their votes; and that the house should determine that question.

Mr. Wright of Md. thought, with Mr. Robertson, that the house were bound to decide between the sitting member and the petitioner. He then went on to discuss the merits of the question before the house, on the report of the committee.

Mr. Betts spoke again in support of this motion, and further explained his views on the question he had raised.

Mr. M'Coy of Ky. seconded Mr. Betts' views. The delegates, being unknown to the constitution, and authorised by law only, which law did not proscribe or retain the right of judging of the legality of their election Mr. M'Kee concluded that the house had no right to examine into the subject, but were bound to take the return as conclusive evidence of the election.

Mr. Ross of Pa. controverted this doctrine.—The right of judging of the correctness of the returns, he contended, arose from the nature of things; otherwise the right of election, allowed by law to the *people*, would in fact, be adjudged to belong to the governor; the returning officer in this case, who might, without appeal from his decision, return whom he pleased as the delegate.

Mr. Gaston of N. C. supported the opposite side of the question, from a conviction which had grown upon him, from consideration and examination, since the question was first presented to the house. Mr. G. quoted the laws on that subject, and contended that the house had no power judicially to decide on the qualification or right of a delegate to a seat in this house, since a delegate was not a *member* of the house according to the constitution, and there was no provision, in the law authorising the territories to send delegates, which gave to this house the power of revising the legality of their election. Mr. G. was not however, in favor of indefinite postponement, thinking it but respectful to the people of the territory, and the petitioner, to give a more serious consideration to this question.

Mr. Webster of N. H. spoke in reply to Mr. Gaston. If the return of a returning officer were to be conclusive evidence, he asked, in the course of his argument, what course would the gentleman pursue, if the returning officer should grant two certificates to different persons?—a thing by no means impossible. Should both be allowed to take their seat, or would not the house examine which of the two had the correct return? From the nature of things, *M. W.* contended, it could not be, but it was the right and duty of the house, to decide in cases of contested election of delegates.

Mr P. P. Barbour of Va. took the same ground as Mr Webster, which he argued at some length, and with much clearness, contending that the house either had jurisdiction or it had not: if it had not, it had no right to look at the return, for any purposes, or at the correspondence of the return with the member who took the seat; if it had jurisdiction, it had certainly a right to examine on any point whatever, the validity of the return. Otherwise, the absurdity would follow, that any man whatever, claiming a seat as delegate from a territory, would have a right to take it—whether duly elected or not.

Mr Gaston of N. C. spoke again in support of his views. He quoted cases from other grades of office, which he considered as analogous to that embraced in the question before the house; that for instance of a judge exhibiting a commission from the public authority—into the legality of which his colleague of the court have no power further to enquire, than that the certificate is in the usual form, and signed by the executive authority.

Mr Sheffey of Va. denied the correctness of the doctrine, which, he said, had been broached on this occasion, and which, if sanctioned by the house, would lead to the most extraordinary consequences. Mr S. besides the general grounds of opposition to the motion for postponement, was desirous to adhere to the precedent already established, by the house having in 1809 taken cognizance of a contested territoriol election—respecting which it was not at all material that it was not of the same nature as the present question; since if the house had a right to enquire into the right of a delegate to a seat on one ground, they had the same right on any other.

Mr Candy of N. Y. was against the expediency, if not the right of the house; to enquire into the election of a delegate. He instanced a case, which he contended was analogous—that of a foreign minister, presenting to the president his credentials; suppose another person should present himself, and say that he was the real representative of his government the other having obtained his certificate by fraud. Would the president go into an examination of the relative right of each and decide which was the true representative of government? Or would he not reject both, and refer them to their constituent authority to remedy the error, if any? Mr C. was in favor of indefinite postponement.

Mr. Pickering of Mass. argued, from the right of the people of the territories to have a delegate on this floor, established by law and the constitution, that they had a right to be correctly represented; and that therefore it was the right and duty of the house to enquire into the validity of their election, when contested.

The question on indefinite postponement was decided in the negative by a large majority.

Mr. Hardin of Ky. contended, that the power of judging of the qualifications and returns of its own members (and delegates were *quasi* members) was inherent in every legislative body, and not necessary to the expressly bestowed on it; and that therefore this house had ample power in case before them. He argued the question at some length.

Mr. Randolph replied to Mr. Pickering and Mr. Hardin, and contended against the power of the house in this respect. If it had a power, he contended, it was a concurrent power with the senate, as the delegates were to *the congress* and not to *this house*, though it had been deemed convenient and expedient to admit them to seats in this house rather than in the senate.

Mr. Smith of Va. taking for granted the right of the house on the subject, proceeded to the examination of the question he conceived to be actually before the house, whether, on the facts reported by the committee, the sitting member or the petitioner was entitled to a seat in this house? Mr. S. was in favour, as the evidence presented itself to him, of the right of Mr. Easton to a seat. If satisfied, by evidence now in possession of the sitting member of bad votes having been given, he would be willing to recommit the report.

Mr. Scott (the sitting delegate) stated, that there was now on the table evidence of 115 bad votes, 87 of which were, by the evidence, fixed to have been given for the petitioner.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. defended the report of the committee of elections, contending that the decision of the qualifications of voters at elections ought to be left to the judges of the election in the present case, and in most other cases of contested election, not because this house had not the power, but because it was not practicable for the house properly to scrutinize them As to the qualifications of the voters, evidence was even now taking in some of the counties of the territory, in regard to the qualification of voters, which could not arrive in time to be examined at this session, and which might present a totally different view of the relative good or bad votes. Mr. T. opposed the recommitment, and prayed the house to decide on the report of the committee.

After some further remarks by Mr. Randolph in favour of recommitment—

The question on recommitment, as moved yesterday, was taken by yeas and nays (for the first time called during this session) and decided as follows:

For recommitment	86
Against it	50

The question was then taken on the instructions proposed to be given to the committee, and also decided in the affirmative.

And the house adjourned at 4 o'clock.

REPORT

Of the committee of Elections, to which was recommitted their Report of the 31st ult. on the Petition of Rufus Easton, contesting the election of John Scott.

January 10, 1817.

Read and committed to a committee of the whole house, to-morrow.

The committee of Elections, to which was recommitted their report of the 31st of December last, with instructions 'to receive evidence that persons voting for either candidate were not entitled to vote in the said election,' report the same to the house, with the following additional facts and statements:—

The general notice served by the petitioner on the sitting delegate, on the 24th of September last, is in the following words—'Sir, Take notice that I shall take the deposition of witnesses before some proper authority, to be read in the house of representatives of the United States at the next session of Congress, for the purpose of establishing my right to a seat in that body, as a delegate from the territory of Missouri.'

On the next day the petitioner served on the sitting delegate a special notice of taking testimony in the townships of St. Charles and Cote Sans Dessein, in the county of St Charles, and in the township of Bon Homme in the county of St Louis, for the purpose of proving that the judges of the election in the latter township, 'improperly refused to count a number of legal votes given for him;' and in the other townships 'for the purpose of proving that no legal election was held; that a sufficient number of judges did not attend; that the judges were not sworn; that no clerks were appointed; that no poll-book was kept; and that no votes were legally taken.' It was upon the evidence taken in pursuance of this special notice, that the committee rejected the votes from the township of Cote Sans Dessein. On the 28th of September last, the sitting delegate served on the petitioner a general notice in the same form with that first received by him from the petitioner, concluded in the following words:

"Which depositions, at each of those places and days, will be taken for the purpose of proving that the election, in each of the townships for a delegate to the Congress of the United States from the territory of Missouri, were not held on the first monday of August last past, according to law, in the following particulars, to wit: That a place in each township had not been named for holding such election agreeable to law; that the elections were not held at the places appointed for holding the same in each of the townships; that no notice of such election, and of the times and places of holding the same, had been given by the respective sheriffs; that the polls were not opened according to law in the several townships; that no judges of election had been appointed by the circuit courts; that no judges of election were chosen by the people, and none officiated or were sworn according to law; that no clerks were appointed nor sworn; no poll-books kept, and no legal votes given to you, that illegal votes were given for you as delegate, and legal votes given for me as delegate, rejected by the judges; that the oaths of the judges and clerks are not prefixed to the poll-books; that the poll-books have not been signed by the judges and clerks; that the returns have not been made of votes legally taken for me, and improper votes have been admitted, and the votes counted for you, that the polls have not been opened and the votes counted by the clerks and two justices; and that the voters have not been permitted to give in their votes freely, and many who wishing to vote for me, have been by threats and violence, prevented from so doing."

No notice was given by either party of the names of the electors objected against for want of qualifications; nor was neither party notified by the other that the particular qualifications of the electors would be investigated, nor were the names of the magistrates stated before whom depositions were to be taken.

The sitting delegate contends that he considered himself authorized under his general notice, to examine witnesses to every point of objections which he might find himself able to support in the course of investigation. And the petitioner alledged that he did not suppose an investigation into the qualifications of the electors and the persons for whom they voted, to be admissible—that the only case in which that inquiry had been made in his behalf, related to the votes in the township of *Cote Sans Dessein* which was done without his instruction or consent.

In the case of Joseph B. Varnum, a representative from the state of Massachusetts, whose election was contested at the first session of the fourth Congress, the committee of elections (we adopt the words of their report) 'as well from the difficulty of the case, as from a desire to have uniformity in proceedings of this kind, were induced to pray the instructions of this house as to the kind of specification that shall be demanded of the petitioner, and the manner in which the evidence shall be taken.'

Upon this application, after several days debate in the committee of the whole, the house resolved, 'That the names of the persons objected to, for want of sufficient qualifications, ought to be set forth prior to the taking of the testimony.'

The rule prescribed in this resolution was adopted by the committee, in the case of M'Coy and Porterfield at the last session of Congress, and as far as your committee are advised, has been uniformly adhered to; it is important not only to the parties but to this house, that it should be preserved. The committee were, therefore, of opinion that the evidence taken in pursuance of the before mentioned general notices, ought not to be received.

If the house concur with the committee in this opinion, it follows that no evidence has been submitted by either party enabling the committee to investigate the qualification of the electors.

The committee are further of opinion that evidence cannot be procured in season to enable the committee to investigate the qualifications of the electors during the present Congress; from Howard county on the north, to Arkansas on the south, as the roads run, is about eight hundred miles; the settlements extend west of the Mississippi from 50 to 170 miles; the territory is divided into nine counties and about fifty townships.

In addition to the difficulties arising from the extent of territory, the law of Missouri prescribes no mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections for delegate to congress; nor is there any territorial authority to compel the attendance of witnesses for that purpose. The great distance of the territory from this place renders it impracticable, even if the power should be granted, to send for the persons whose evidence is considered essential for the purpose of examination before the committee: the committee therefore, respectfully submit to the house the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of elections be discharged from further investigation into the qualification of the said electors.

January 11.

On motion of Mr *Taylor* of N. Y. the orders of the day were postponed, in order to take up the further report of the committee of elections on the contested election of Mr. Scott, Delegate from Missouri. In committee of the whole, Mr. *Condict* in the chair.

A debate arose on this subject, which continued until the hour of adjournment, in the particulars of which it is presumed our readers generally are not greatly interested.

The same ground was occupied as in the former debate on the same subject, the questions being first, the right and duty of the House to enquire into the contested election of delegates, and the necessity, in a contested election, when required by either party, of scrutinizing every vote at an election.

The doctrine was again advanced by Mr. Randolph, that delegates were rather diplomatic than legislative characters, being accredited to Congress, and having a right to sit in either House; and consequently, that this House had nothing to do but to see that they brought with them a certificate, from the proper authority, of their election.

To which, after argumentatively replying, Mr. *Clay*, by way of adjusting the present difficulty, humorously suggested to the gentleman, that as there were two persons claiming to represent the territory as delegates, one having one seat here, and the other a just claim to it, and the House having (it seemed) no right to determine between them, as they had a right (as the gentlemen contended) to sit in either House, that one should be admitted to a seat on this floor, and the other turned over to the Senate.

The sitting Delegate (Mr. Scott) having at a late hour intimated his wish to speak in support of his right to a seat—

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

January 13.

By Mr. Scott, sundry resolutions adopted by the legislature of the territory of Missouri, requesting Congress to adopt some more enlarged and liberal principle respecting the confirmation of land titles, in said territory, to extend the time allowed for recording land titles, to establish two additional land offices for the sale of public lands, and that the right of pre-emption in the purchase of public lands in said territory may be extended.

The house again resolved itself into the committee of the whole, on the same report—and after some time spent therein, the question being taken on the first resolution, it passed in the negative yeas 68 nays 79.

Mr. T. M. Nelson moved to amend the resolution of the committee of elections, strike out all after the word "Resolved" and to insert in lieu thereof the following, "that the election in the Missouri territory has been illegally conducted and the seat of the delegate from that territory is vacant."

"Resolved that the speaker inform the governor of said territory, of the decision of the house, and that a new election be ordered" and carried without a count by a large majority—except this part "and that a new election be ordered"—which resolutions were concurred in by the house, and the seat of John Scott thereby vacated.

Alexandria, D. C.

JANUARY 15

The *Missouri* election is declared illegal and the delegate's seat remains vacant till it shall be filled by a new election. Mr. Scott the sitting delegate, now unseated) made a very excellent speech, to which it may in all probability be ascribed that his adversary was not on the motion of the Speaker placed in the vacant seat.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Nathaniel Williams.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorised and directed to discharge from imprisonment Nathaniel Williams, of Rockingham, in the state of North Carolina, now confined in the prison at Rockingham court house, on a judgment obtained in favour of the United States, in the district court of North Carolina:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the proper accounting officers of the treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to place to the credit of the said Nathaniel Williams the sum of four hundred and twenty-nine dollars, it being the balance which appears on the books of the comptroller due from him but which he has disbursed for the use of the United States.

H. CLAY.
Speaker of the House of Representatives,

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate Pro tempore.

January 2. 1817—APPROVED
JAMES MADISON.

Missouri Legislature.

JOURNAL

OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Lane introduced a resolution requesting the governor to contract for the printing of the laws and resolutions of a public nature passed at the present session of the General Assembly on the best terms he can procure to be done in or without the territory.

Friday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Austin had leave and introduced a bill supplementary to the acts for the punishment of certain crimes.

Saturday Feb. 1.

Mr Murphy had leave and introduced a bill directing the sheriff of the county of St. Louis to pay over certain monies to the commissioners for fixing the seat of justice for the county of Franklin.

Mr Austin had leave and introduced a bill to alter the county lines between the counties of Washington and Franklin.

When the house adjourned in harmony without day.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the several laws regulating the militia.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri, That hereafter the field officers of each regiment in this territory, shall consist of one colonel commandant, one lieutenant colonel and one major, to be commissioned by the governor, subject to the same restrictions and provisions as are now provided by law for the appointment of officers, and that hereafter all sergeants and corporals shall be appointed by the captain or commanding officers of companies respectively, and the lieutenant colonel shall perform all the duties of a major to the first battalion of the regiment to which he belongs according to law.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted that hereafter the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, staff, non-commissioned officers, and musicians of each battalion shall appear twice in each & every year, at the usual place of holding battalion muster in their respective battalions, in the months of April and October, the day to be named by the major or commanding officer of the battalion, for the purpose of being drilled and instructed in the military duties as the law directs. and the adjutant shall attend and perform the duties required of him by the act reducing into one the several acts regulating the militia and if the adjutant does not attend such drill muster then it shall be the duty of the senior officer present to perform the duties which are required to be performed by the adjutant, and such drill muster shall continue two days successively, all commissioned officers non-commissioned staff, non-commissioned officers and musicians who shall fail to appear at any drill muster for the purpose of being instructed in the military duties as directed by this act, shall be proceeded against and fined in the same manner as is provided by the several acts to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act the sheriff's fees for the collection of fines shall be ten per centum on the amount of fines collected, provided however that in all cases when property is executed and sold the sheriff shall have the same fees and commission to be paid by the delinquent as is allowed on execution.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted that there shall be allowed to the members of courts martial the following compensation, viz; to members of general courts martial the sum of two dollars per day for each and every day they shall be employed in said court, to be paid out of the territorial treasury on the certificate of the judge advocate countersigned by the commander in chief, brigadier general or officer ordering the same, and the members of a regimental court martial shall be allowed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for each and every day they may be employed on said court, on the certificate of the judge advocate countersigned by the colonel or officer ordering the same to be paid by the county treasurer.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of any law as requires the commissioned officers, non-commissioned staff, non-commissioned officers and musicians, to appear at the usual place of holding the the regimental musters for the purpose of being instructed in the military duties, and so much of any law and which is repugnant or contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN WARD,
President of the Legislative Council.

Approved the 31 January 1817.
WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri Territory

After Bonaparte returned from Elba, in 1815, Carnot who was at that time minister of the interior, made a report on the subject of education, highly in praise of the new system and concluded with proposing that a school should be established in Paris, to serve as a model and to form instructors for other schools to be established in every part of France. This proposal was ratified by Bonaparte and a decree issued accordingly. In the preamble of the report, Carnot compliments the Americans upon their attention to the subject of education. 'When the Americans of the United States,' says he, "determine the situation of a city or even a hamlet, their first care is, along with the instruments of Agriculture, to send a teacher immediately to the spot. These men of sense—these pupils of Franklin and of Washington, being sensible that to cultivate the mind is as closely connected with the real necessities of man, as to clear the land, to root houses, or to obtain clothing."—It is estimated in the report, that there are Two Millions of children in France, who are in want of education.

Recorder.

It is stated that in the course of one year, since the war, more than twelve thousand new settlers, almost exclusively from the eastern States, have established themselves within the limits of the State of New-York, west of the Genessee river.

The Juice of an Onion.

In consequence of a public caution, stating that the juice of an onion, if rubbed on the magnetic needle totally destroyed its properties, a correspondent of the *Albany Register* tried the experiment both with the white and red onion, and he undertakes to say that the juice of an onion has no more effect on the magnetic needle than a *blistering plaster* would have on a *wooden leg.*

A DASH UPON CHRISTOPHE.

It is reported, that government intend to send out a frigate to demand of Christophe the payment of about five hundred thousand dollars, the amount of his spoilations upon our commerce. The experiment is worth trying, because there is but little doubt of its success. Christophe, it is known, is rich in SPECIE, as well as in other resources.

N. Y. Gaz.

Ardent Spirits—The synod of Pittsburg, Pa. have recommended to all the ministers within their bounds, to endeavour both by precept and example, to abolish the use of ardent spirits except as a medicine. Among the evils resulting from its present extravagant use, they enumerate idleness, poverty, wretchedness; the destruction of health and reputation, discord in families and communities; enervating the strong and making ideots of the wise; and as training up thousands for disgrace, the prison, the gallows and eternal misery.

Most of the principal cities in the United States have for some time past been much infested with malefactors. In Philadelphia and in Boston, it has been found necessary to establish patroles, to guard against the nocturnal depredations of incendiaries, house-breakers, footpads, &c. In Philadelphia it is stated that three of the gang of incendiaries have been apprehended, and turn out to be convicts from New-York. many persons attribute the great increase of crime in that country, to the demoralising influence of the late war. It is certain that highway robbery, which was formerly but little known there, is now of frequent occurrence, and its commission often attended with circumstances of atrocity & cunning, which mark an alarming proficiency in vice.

The Slave Trade.

The legislature of S. Carolina is about to give a death blow to the inhuman and unprincipled traffic of Negro speculators. A bill has passed the lower House, and will, it is confidently asserted, pass the Senate, to prohibit the introduction of slaves into that State without special permission from the legislature, and making the violation of its provisions *felony*

A dreadful storm was experienced at Liverpool and along the coast of England, on the 12th of November which did great damage to the shipping, and towns on the coast, and destroyed many lives.

Late from the Mediterranean.

From the Newport Mercury,

DECEMBER, 29.

Arrived this afternoon. Brig Chauncey, Snow, 43 days from Gibraltar, chartered by Commodore Chauncy, to bring home the crew of the Constellation frigate, whose time of service expired several months since.—Passengers in the Chauncey, Lts. Smith, Henry and Crabb, of the Constellation. Dr. Peachy. Mr. E Tilman, of Philadelphia together with 162 seamen, Captain Gordon of the Constellation died on the 6th Sept. and was buried at Messina on the 10th.

The Chauncey sailed from Gibraltar, on the evening of the 16th of November, and left there the U. States ship Washington, Com. Chauncey; Peacock, Capt. Rodgers and schooner Hornet, Lt. Claxton. The Java, Captain Perry; Constellation, Capt. Crane; Ontario, Capt. *Downs*; Erie and Spark sailed from Gibraltar on the 16th Nov. for different parts of the Mediterranean.

The American squadron proceeded from Naples to Algiers, which place they left on the 16th Oct. We learn by the officers arrived, that the Dey has totally refused to ratify the treaty concluded by Com. Decatur. The Chauncey has brought despatches for government.

[It is probable the Chauncey has bro't an account of our negociations with Naples.]

It is reported that the Spanish part of St Domingo, is to be given to the French in exchange for Cayenne. If this is so, the French will have a fulcrum on which to rest their lever to overturn the Governments of Petion and Christophe if those black chiefs do not take possession first.

REMARKABLE METEOR.—The Gazette of Dusseldorf speaks of a very remarkable meteor.—"On the 6th ult. at 6 in the evening a large mass of iron fell in one of the streets of our city: this mass when cool, was hard, but it was easily broken, and emitted a sulpherous smell. Meteors of this kind are very rare here.

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50 DOLLARS REWARD

Ranaway from the subscriber sometime in the latter part of January two negroes, viz;

NELSON, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, big lips, and stout built, had on linsey hunting shirt and jacket, locks and shoes.

ALICK, 19 or 20 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, tolerably well built, a scar over one of his eyebrows. Same clothing as the former.

A reward of 50 dollars will be given to any person apprehending said negroes, if out of the county, and 20 dollars if taken up in the county.

Wm. Rayan.

Washington Co. Feb. 19th, 1817.

FOR SALE

AND AT A LOW PRICE.

About seven hundred arpens of land situated on wild horse creek above Bonhomme river, in the county of St Louis. The land in general is excellent, well timbered and watered, there is a good apple orchard a quantity of the best land under fence and cultivation, and a saw mill and grist mill, and a good dwelling house, with sundry other improvements on the premises. For terms apply to

Alexander M'Cortney.

Feb 18, 1817. 3t 38

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Smith deceased, late of the township of Tywapity and county of New Madrid, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, and those who have demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Joseph Smith, Admin'or.

New Madrid, Jan. 17th 1817.

GRAND CONCERT.

On Saturday evening next, (March 1st.) at the Theatre, will be performed, a Grand Concert of MUSIC, by Messrs Thomas and Louther, assisted by several Amateurs.

Feb. 22.

BONHOMME SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber has just opened an elegant assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockeryware, Hardware &c. &c.

At the above settlement near the widow Gordon's Mill, which he offers for sale at reduced prices.

BENJAMIN PLANK.

N. B. Beef, Pork, Butter, and all kinds of produce taken in at St. Louis, prices.

A valuable corner Lot for Sale.

In Church street, near the dwelling of P. Didier Esq. on which there is a good well. The lot is sixty feet front by 190 feet in depth french measure.—Liberal credit will be given for a part of the purchase money—For conditions apply to.

P. LEE

St. Louis, 22d Feb. 1817.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned administrators of the estate of Abijah Rigdon, dec'd will apply to the next circuit court, to be holden at the town of St. Genevieve for the county of St Genevieve, to make a final settlement of their administration, and all those who have claims are requested to attend said court and present their claims duly authenticated, otherwise they will be barred.

Wm. Shannon, }
James Rigdon, } Adm'rs

Feb. 18, 1817. 4t 38

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To all persons indebted to the estate of John Sappington dec'd. that the time of their credits have expired, and they are requested to come forward and make immediate payment as no longer indulgence can be given, and all persons having demands against said estate are notified to exhibit their accounts to the undersigned, duly authenticated according to law.

Zephaniah Sappington,
Thomas Sappington.
Adm'rs.

Feb. 6th, 1817. 3t 38

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Edwardsville on the fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, six hundred and forty acres of first rate land, about three miles from the Mississippi, in the Six Mile Prairie. There are about 440 acres of it well timbered and 200 prairie, on which there is three plantations, it being the property of Wm. L. Smith, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to view the premises may apply to me any day before the sale.

Henry Hays, Adm'r.

Feb. 20th, 1817. at 38

NOTICE.

My creditors are hereby notified that on saturday the twenty second day of March next, I shall make application to Thomas Neale and Thomas Stewart, Esquires justices of the peace, within and for the township of Byrd, in the county of Cape Girardeau, or in their absence, to some other justices of said Co. to be permitted to take the benefit of the several acts of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

John Miller.

Cape Girardeau County jail,
February 5th. 1817.

I will compromise with my creditors, and assign them my demands against others, and thus do all in my power to pay my debts; as I always wish to act honourably, and think that I have not had a fair chance in Louisiania.

John Miller.

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, February 22.

Col. Samuel. Hammond has authorised us to contradict the report, of his being a candidate at the next election for delegate.

Late letters from Prairie du Chein positively assert that the intentions of the various indian tribes are for war; they are endeavoring to form a grand confederacy for the purpose of destroying the posts lately established in their country. One of the surveyors employed on the northern border of Illinois Ter. of the name of Cox, was lately robbed, abused, and ordered to discontinue his survey, on pain of death.

Washington City, Jan. 11, 1817.

To the Rangers and Militia of Missouri territory.

Sirs,—Yesterday I ascertained from the Paymaster General, the amount of monies placed at the disposal of the paymaster stationed at St. Louis, for the payment of your services, together with the several dates and times the monies came into the pay masters hands, to wit.

March 18th, 1816.

The following bills drawn by Mr Douglass on the Paymaster General were accepted and paid.

One of	$ 15,500
do	3,500
do	1,000
October 15.	
Cash in the Bank of Cincinnati	50,000
Authority to draw for	62 500
Dolls.	132,500

RUFUS EASTON.

Extract to the Editor.

The Osage treaty line, north of the Missouri, as run by the surveyor, beginning at the mouth of Kansa river, will be sanctioned by the government, so that it is now reduced to a certainty (unless the war minister is mistaken) that the Indian title to all Boons lick settlement is extinguished. The acting secretary at War, informed me the other day that a proclamation would issue ordering from the public lands all settlers who had not availed themselves of the law of last session relating to settlers on lands of the United States. I hope, however, this will be obviated by resolution moved in the house of representatives, by Mr. Reynolds of Tennessee,

RUFUS EASTON,

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 3-4 to 11-4
Superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do. Cassimers and Cords,
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentleman's worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Callicoes assorted
Bombazettes
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Blind and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collors.

They have always on hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings } *assorted colors.*
Blankets

DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29-4t

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the redelivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Will give the highest price in cash for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816. 91tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or Goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Forest Cloths, Flushings, and Blankets. } Assorted Colors.
Super, super cloths, & Cassimeres, } assorted colors.
German, Frame, and Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress
Figured and Paris Nett } GAUZE.
Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15t 2e-t-f

FRENCH AND BRITISH GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New-York, and now opening AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

FANCY & STAPLE GOODS,

of the following description, which he offers for sale WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at his store next door to Mr. Mathew Kerr's on Main street.

1 Bale of Lyon Skins
1 do red blue and green Coatings
2 do Flannels
1 do Rose Blankets
1 do Duffle do
1 do Fine lady's Cloth
1 do Pelisse do
1 do cotton cords
1 do woollen do
5 do assorted cloths
2 do black Bombazetts.
1 do elegant twilled do consisting of brown, black, drab, maroon grey, pink, orange & scarlet colours.
1 Case Toilet Glasses
1 do red frame do
1 do gilt paper do
1 do glass frame do
1 do Violins.
2 Trunks super 4 4 dress and undress'd ginghams
1 do plate Calicoes
1 do green do
1 do assorted do
1 do Furniture do
3 do assorted Shawls
1 do Quality and shoe Binding
1 do 7-8 pink and blue stripe Ginghams
Cambrick Muslins, Fancy do
Jaconet do
Book do
Red Bandannas,
Gentlemen's white and colored Cravats
Cotton Sheeting
Madrass H'dkfs. &c. &c. &c.
Hardware consisting of
Tetania Tea Pots
Door Locks
Pad do
Knives and Forks
Razors
Segar Cases, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

An elegant assortment of SILKS, among which are the following—

Lavantines and double Florences (plain and figured,)
White and blue Satins,
Striped Silk,
Rich Figured Velvet,
Silk Florentines,
9 8 green Umbrella Silk,
Gauze H'dkfs.
Figured do
White and black Thulle Laces,
Ladies and Gent's. white and black Silk Hose,
Taffeta Silks,
Rich fringed Satin Ribbons,
Elegant plaid Lustring do
Velvet do
Variety of silk H'dkfs.
Silk Gloves,
Kid do
Italian Crapes,
Superb long silk Shawls, Square do of all sizes and qualities, &c. &c.

Expected daily via New Orleans,

14 PACKAGES OF HARDWARE.

The subscriber having a partner in New York and connexions in New Orleans, will be enabled to execute all orders entrusted to his charge, with the utmost dispatch.

Stephen R. Wiggins.

St. Louis January 2d, 1817.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29.

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,
And Executions, for sale at this office.

P. M. DILLON

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has for sale at the house of Maj. Chouteau, in Main street, an assort. of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c.

L. P. Madeira,
L. P. Teneriff,
Old Port
Claret in cases,
Holland Gin,
French Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Whiskey,
& Beer,
Ladies Saddles,
Gent's. do & Bridles,
Writing & wraping paper.
Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12.
Castings assorted,
A few 10 plate Stoves,
Pittsburg Porter in casks & bottles.

All of which he will sell by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Jan. 11th. tf-33

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a stout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. *T. H.*

HERCULANEUM.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and opened in Herculaneum, at the house lately occupied by Messrs Bates & Scott, a large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the market and to the present and approaching seasons.

They also intend opening in a few days a like assortment in Harrison, Illinois territory, all of which will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Lead, Furs, Beeswax, Tallow Raw Hides and all kind of country Produce, such as Beef, Pork, Corn, Wheat, &c. &c.

HONEY & BATES.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th. 6t-33

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. 20-tf

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement,) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 27-6t

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored. If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen.

W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. tf

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received, and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin & Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do
Old Port do
Clares in cases: Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th, 1817. 36

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further instalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each share.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Cashier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

TO BE LET FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR,

On the first day of March next, will be let by the subscriber, chairman of the board of trustees of the town of St. Louis, to the highest bidder, the ferry opposite to the town of St. Louis. Proposals for the same will be received at the office of Joseph V. Garnier in the said town, until the said first day of March.

E. BEEBE C B T T ST L

St. Louis, Feb. 6th. 36

TAKEN UP

By Ignatious Yates living in Cinque homme township in the county of St. Genevieve, a bay horse, fourteen hands two inches high, eleven years old, no brands perceivable, some saddle spots and a white streak on each side, as if done by the girt, with a star in his face, appraised to 23 dollars, before me this 14th of December 1816.

Barnabus Burns, J P.

Received 23 Dec 1816, in the office of the circuit court, county of St. Genevieve, 36

Thos. Oliver, Clk.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late James Richardson dec'd, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the decedents estate, and notifies all those who may have any demands against the said estate to exhibit their accounts to the undersigned properly authenticated as the law directs within one year from this date or they will be barred from any divident in case the estate is insolvent. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. Burckhartt,
Administrator.

st. Louis, co. Jan. 11th, 1817.

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 22 Novembre.

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 25-tim.

NOTICE.

I will lease on reasonable terms, a part of the lot on which I now reside, to any person wishing to build thereon, if application be made to me for the same.

R. PAUL.

Feb. 12. 4t37

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store in Herculaneum, a large and well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approching season, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

HAMMOND & BOUIS.

Herculaneum, Feb. 10th, 1816.

Bank of St. Louis,
Jan. 4th 1817.

A further instalment of five dollars on each share of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid, at the Banking House, on the 5th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

John B. N. Smith, Cashier.

Jan. 4.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.

Be it remembered that the *Sieur Etienne Bogliolo,* native of Genoa, and subject of the king of Sardinia, but now actually resident at New-Madrid, in the territory of Missouri, in virtue of the partnership heretofore subsisting between himself and the late *Joseph Michel* merchant of New-Madrid, has filed his bill in chancery to reclaim the one half of the whole estate of the said *Joseph*; and has *prayed* and *obtained* from the Honorable Alexander Stuart, one of the judges in chancery, an *injunction* to prevent the heirs and devisees of the said Joseph from selling any part of the lands or tenements to which the said Joseph had any legal or equitable claim at the time of his death.

To the end therefore that no one shall pretend to be ignorant *of the said injunction,* and that all persons willing to avoid peril may be able to govern themselves accordingly, I, the undersigned attorney and counsellor at law, and solicitor in chancery, for the said *Sieur Etienne Bogliolo,* have caused this notice of the said *injunction* to be posted in the most public places, and to be printed for six consecutive weeks in the Gazette of the territory.

Given at my office in St. Louis, this 20th day of January, in the year 1817.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Wm. BROWN,

PUMP BORER & WELL DIGGER,

Informs the citizens of st. Louis county and the opposite counties in the territory of Illinois, that he will undertake orders in the line of his business in st Louis or the country adjacent, and will execute his work with care and expedition.—Apply at the printing office.

Town of st Louis Jan 16. 3t 33

OXEN WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a pair of young stout oxen, well broke.

Cabanne.

Feb. 4th.

Wanted,

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

RAILS.

2000 Rails are wanted, for which a reasonable price will be paid.

For particulars enquire of

Antoine Daugin.

St. Louis, January 21.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY MARCH 1, 1817. [No. 439.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD establishment prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

St. Louis, Retail Prices Current.

Beef on foot per lb	from 6 to 8 cts.	
Butter per lb		25
Bees wax do		25
Beef, Board, Cider, Candles, Cheese	None in market,	
Cheese common do		25
		12½
Coffee lb.		50
Cotton do		40
Yarn No. 10	1	25
Feathers lb.		50
Flour per bbl. S. fine, in demand		9
Horse mill do per cwt.	4	00
Grain—Wheat per bush.	1	
Rye do		62
Barley do		75
Corn do		37
Oats do		37
Gun Powder per lb.		75
Hides per piece	2	75
Hogs lard per lb.		12
Bears do per gal.	1	50
Honey do do	1	
Lead per cwt	5	50
Pork per cwt.	6	00
Salt per bushell	1	50
Sugar Orleans, brown per lb.		40
Loaf (scarce) do do	0	75
Tallow do do		12
Wool common do do		50

Beaver and other Furs.—Peltries—Boards, planking &c. are only to be obtained in quantity during the spring and summer months, and cannot be rated now.

Wanted at this Office,

A good compositor, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given. *Jan. 11*

TH. HANLY

Will give CASH for merchantable

WHEAT

delivered at this place.

St. Louis, January 11, 1817.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, } ss.
Southern Circuit,

Superior Court, October term, 1816.

Joal Waters, complainant, against, Simon M. Hobbard, defendant.

IN CHANCERY,

The complainant by his counsel came, and on his motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides out of this territory, and is not found to be served with a summons and he having failed to appear and file his answer herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April term, and file an answer, the complainants bill shall be taken as confessed and a decree be entered up accordingly. It is further ordered that the complainant cause public notice hereof to be given in any newspaper printed in this territory, for eight weeks successively.

A copy

J. M'Ferron, Clk. S.C.S.C.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Julian Depestre deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate are requested to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

Mary Depestre, } Admin'ix.
Lewis de Alun, } Admin'or.

St. Genevieve, Feb 8th, 1817. 4 37

LEAD.

To merchants and others concerned in the purchase and sale of Lead.

The subscribers having made an establishment in Herculaneum, Missouri Territory, at which place most of the lead made at the mines in this territory is deposited, inform those persons who may think proper to employ their services, that they will purchase, sell, and receive in storage, lead and shot on commission, and will when requested attend to the shipment of the same and to all other things in that branch of business, agreeably to such instructions as they may receive; they will cheerfully give any information within their power on the subject of the purchase or sale of lead or shot to persons residing at a distance who may request the same, letters to them must be postage paid.

Honey & Bates.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th, 1817. tf 33

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit.

A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet whereon he lives.

A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.

7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

☞N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, ss.

The United States of America, to François Regnier,

GREETING.

We command you (as we often commanded you) to appear before our Judges of our superior court, of our territory of Missouri, at their next term to be holden for the southern circuit of said territory, at the town of Jackson in the county of Cape Girardeau on the second monday in April next, to answer the petition or libel of your wife Felicite Regnier alias Valle, by John J. Conn her next friend, for a divorce. This writ is be published in some newspaper printed within this territory once a week for six weeks.

WITNESS the honorable Silas Bent, esq presiding judge of our said court at Jackson, the nine- (L. S.) teenth day of October, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of our independence XLI.

6-33*

LOST

On the 7th of January, a red Morocco pocket book containing about seventy dollars in bank bills, eight land certificates issued from the recorders office, from No. 76 to 84 inclusive, one bond for the conveyance of two quarter sections of land assigned by Jno Wittenburg to Jno H Walker, a receipt of Robt Wash esq to Jno Giles for a note for collection, a receipt of Geo Tennille to Jno Giles for a bond on Jno Walker, together with a number of small notes and receipts not recollected on whom or what account, most of which can be of no value to any person but the owner. All persons are forwarned not to trade for said certificates or bonds as I have taken the necessary steps to prevent their being useful I will give a reward of ten dollars for the papers if delivered to me or left with the printer, and fifty dollars for the delivery of the money and papers.

John H. Walker.

February 1st 1817. 3t35

Was taken up,

And delivered to me on or before the first day of October last, a negro boy who calls himself Michael, and says he belongs to a Mr. Crutsinger of New Madrid county, the said negro boy says he was free last christmas, he having been bound to the said Crutsinger until of age, the master or owner of said slave are hereby notified unless they come forward and prove the said slave on or before the 5th day of May next, he will be sold at public auction to pay the fees and expenses agreeable to law.

H. Scull shff.
Jan. 15. County of Arkansas.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
Northern Circuit, ss.
Of the term of September, 1816.

John Ewing administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits, which were of Wm. Ewing dec'd. } On petition for the sale of intestates lands.

Will be sold by the said administrator on a credit of twelve months, on the day the twenty ninth day of April next, being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the above named Wm. Ewing dec'd at the time of his death in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, or so much of the same as will enable the said administrator to raise a sum of one thousand dollars, the sale to begin and continue in the order following, to wit.

One hundred arpens of land situate in the county of St. Charles on the Mississippi bluffs, above sandy creek, being part of a tract of eight hundred arpens, the property of a certain William Ewing dec'd, and by him willed to the said intestate.

The one undivided half of a tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land, situate in the county of St. Charles, on the waters of the Dardenne, at or near the Mississippi bluffs the same purchased by the said intestate of a certain Henry Hight.

The one fourth of a saw mill and mill tract, situate in the county of St. Charles as aforesaid, on sandy creek.

And lastly, another tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land situate in the county of St. Charles and purchased of the forenamed Henry Hight and wife, by the intestate.

By order of the superior court.

J. V. Garnier, Clk.

The title papers to said land can be seen by applying to Matthias M'Girk esq. in Louis.

THOMAS H. BENTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will be absent from St. Louis, until saturday the 8th of March, after which he will be found as usual in his office.

St. Louis, Jan. 26th. 4t-37

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT,

October term 1816.

Daniel Griffith, Asa Griffeth, Wilson Overall, Polly Overall and others—Heirs and representatives of Samuel Griffeth deceased—Prefered their petition to the court, praying for the sale of certain slaves mentioned therein to enable a distribution of said estate. The petition being signed by all the heirs except Sarah Griffeth and by her guardian for her.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the slaves mentioned in said petition be sold at the court house door on the fifth day of the next term, by the Administrators of said estate and that they give public notice of the same in the Missouri Gazette two months previous to the day of sale.

A true copy of the order.

Wm. Christy jr c c c c s c.

St. Charles, Feb. 12, 1817. 3t37*

Mr. and Mrs. Flint propose shortly to open a school at St. Charles, for the reception of young ladies. Mrs. Flint will instruct in designing patterns, the first principles of painting, and plain and ornamental needle work. Mr. Flint will superintend their instruction in the usual branches taught in schools and academies. They will use every exertion to render the school respectable, and will watch over the minds, the morals and the manners of those pupils, whom parents may please to entrust to their care, with tenderness and assiduity. Application for admission, and for the terms of board and tuition may be made to the subscriber at St. Charles.

TIMOTHY FLINT.

Feb. 14, 1817. 4t37*

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

I the subscriber, living in Madison county, Illinois territory, have executed a bond to Elijah Wentworth, dated 3d January 1816, to make and convey to said Wentworth sixty five acres of land, in fee simple, out of the S. W. Q. of section No. 25, township No 5 N. R. 9 W. on the day that said Wentworth paid to said subscriber three hundred and sixty three dollars and fifty cents. Now I caution all persons from purchasing said bond as the said Wentworth has left this county, and has made no payment, and no probability of paying, as above stated, and has acted fraudulently in other respects in regard to the above bond—For the above reasons I do not mean to comply with the condition in said bond in conveying the land to said Wentworth.

Upton Smith.

Feb 13, 1817. 3t37*

NOTICE.

The creditors of the estate of John Duff deceased, are hereby notified that application will be made to the next circuit court to be holden at the town of Saint Louis, in and for the county of Saint Louis, on the first monday of May next, for the settlement and adjustment of the remaining effects of the deceased estate, being insolvent, among the respective creditors.

A. M'Nair. *Adm'r.*

St Louis Feb. 14th 4t-37

TAKEN UP,

By Christopher Sanguinette, at his fathers residence in the town of St. Louis, on or about the 15th inst a sorrel mare with a blazed face, about 14 hands high, and about ten years old, no brands perceivable, shod all round appraised to fifteen dollars by Thomas M'Night and Pierre Labourier, before me.

Thomas Forsyth J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

St. Louis, February 12th, 1817. 3t37*

TAKEN UP

By George Gatty living on the Dardaine, in the township of St. Charles county of St. Charles, Missouri Territory, a strawberry roan horse colt, about three years old, 12 hands high, all four feet white, a large bald face and a white spot on his near side, appraised to $15 by Frederick Miller and U. J. Devore, first being duly qualified as the law directs.

Given under my hand this 4th day of January, 1817.

A. Wilson J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.

Wm. Christy jr. c c c c s c.

St. Charles, 12 Jan. 1817. 3t37*

TAKEN UP,

By Sherred G. Swain, living in St. Ferdinand township, county of St. Louis, a dark mare, thirteen hands and a half high, about five years old next spring, no brands perceivable, a star in her forehead—appraised to thirty dollars by John Cooper and John Baptist Tebb. before me a justice of the peace. November 28th 1816.

J. E. Allin J. P.

True copy from the original in my office.

M. P. Leduc s l c c c c.

St. Louis, January 14th, 1817. 37

WANTED,

Three or four boys between the age of 14 and 17 years, as apprentices at the brick-laying business in St. Louis.

JOHN JONES.

Feb. 12. 3t37*

TAKEN UP,

By Edward Horryman living in St. Ferdinand township a bay mare supposed to be two years old next spring, near hind foot white, a star in her forehead nearly in the shape of a heart, no brand perceivable, appraised to twenty one dollars by William Jemison and Green Dewitt, before me the 7th day of February 1817.

S. Magil J. P.

A true copy from the stray book as on file in my office.

M. P. Leduc clk.

St. Louis, Feb. 11th, 1817. 3t37*

WM. BROWN,

PUMP BORER & WELL DIGGER,

Informs the citizens of St. Louis county and the opposite counties in the territory of Illinois, that he will undertake orders in the line of his business in St Louis or the country adjacent, and will execute his work with care and expedition.—Apply at the printing office.

Town of St Louis Jan 16. 3t 33

OXEN WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a pair of young stout oxen, well broke.

Cabanne.

Feb. 4th.

RAILS.

2000 Rails are wanted, for which a reasonable price will be paid.

For particulars enquire of

Antoine Dangin.

St. Louis, January 21.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned administrators of the estate of Abijah Rigdon, dec'd. will apply to the next circuit court, to be holden at the town of St. Genevieve for the county of St. Genevieve, to make a final settlement of their administration, and all those who have claims are requested to attend at said court and present their claims duly authenticated, otherwise they will be barred.

Wm. Shannon, } Adm'rs.
James Rigdon, }

Feb. 1st, 1817. 4t 38

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To all persons indebted to the estate of John Sappington dec'd. that the time of their credits have expired, and they are requested to come forward and make immediate payment as no longer indulgence can be given, and all persons having demands against said estate are notified to exhibit their accounts to the undersigned, duly authenticated according to law.

Zephaniah Sappington,
Thomas Sappington.
Adm'rs.

Feb. 6th, 1817. 3t 38

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Edwardsville on the fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, six hundred and forty acres of first rate land, about three miles from the Mississippi, in the Six Mile Prairie. There are about 440 acres of it well timbered and 200 prairie, on which there is three plantations, it being the property of Wm. L. Smith, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to view the premises may apply to me any day before the sale.

Henry Hays, Adm'r.

Feb. 20th, 1817. 3t 38

NOTICE.

My creditors are hereby notified that on saturday the twenty second day of March next, I shall make application to Thomas Neale and Thomas Stewart, Esquires justices of the peace, within and for the township of Byrd, in the county of Cape Girardeau, or in their absence, to some other justices of said Co. to be permitted to take the benefit of the several acts of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

John Miller.

Cape Girardeau County jail, February 5th, 1817.

I will compromise with my creditors, and assign them my demands against others, and thus do all in my power to pay my debts; as I always wish to act honourably, and think that I have not had a fair chance in Louisiana.

John Miller.

Wanted.

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 22 Novembre.

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 25-11m.

NOTICE.

I will lease on reasonable terms, a part of the lot on which I now reside, to any person wishing to build thereon, if application be made to me for the same.

R. PAUL.

Feb. 12. 4t37* 449

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,
And Executions, for sale at this office.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the tonnage to duties be paid by ships or vessels which shall be entered in the U. States, excepting only such foreign ships or vessels as shall be entered from any foreign port or place to or with which vessels of the U. States are not ordinarily permitted to go and trade, shall be the same as are provided by the act entitled "an act imposing duties on the tonnage of ships or vessels" passed on the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety: *Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed in any wise to impair any rights and privileges which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation under the laws and treaties of the U. States relative to the duty on tonnage of vessels.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That on all foreign ships or vessels, which shall be entered in the U. S. before the thirteenth day of June next, from any foreign port or place, to and with which vessels of the U. States are not ordinarily permitted to go and trade, there shall be paid a duty at the rate of two dollars per ton. And the duties provided by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner and under the same regulations as are prescribed by law in relation to the duties upon tonnage now in force.

January 14, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January, 15.

THE COMPENSATION LAW.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the act changing the mode of compensation of the Senators, Delegates and representatives in Congress.

After three or four hours further debate, the question was put on filling the blank (for the future daily compensation of the members) with *nine* dollars, and negatived.

The question was taken on filling the blank with *eight* dollars, and negatived as follows,

For the motion	60
Against it	98

The question was then taken on filling the blanks with *six* dollars (the old compensation) and decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

For the motion	84
Against it	74

So it was determined by the committee (subject to the revision of the House) that the compensation be reduced to its old rate of six dollars per day.

Some other amendments were proposed, adopted or rejected.

A motion was then made to amend the bill by striking out the whole bill, and inserting in lieu thereof two sections, the one absolutely and simply repealing the compensation law; the other requiring that there shall be deducted from the amount received by each member, during the past and present sessions of Congress all the amount over and above what he would have received under the old compensation of six dollars per day

Before this question was decided, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained, leave to sit again.

And the house adjourned.

On Wednesday last, Jan. 22d. the House of Representatives of the United States, decided (Yeas 104—Nays 62) against repealing the existing Compensation Act, until from and after the present session, and against the revival of the previous compensation of the members after the fourth of March next.

By a return from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, laid before Congress, it appears that the present army establishment of the United States, consists of 736 commissioned officers, and 9298 non-commissioned and privates. Total 10,024.

A letter from Washington, says—"An agent has been appointed to represent to the black prince of Hayti; the claims of the American citizens, for spoilations on their commerce, estimated at about 130,000 dollars."

Price of Flour at Norfolk.—On the 8th inst. One hundred barrels of superfine flour were sold at Norfolk for $1,500. The Norfolk Herald, in stating this fact adds, that this, it is believed is a higher price, than flour ever before commanded in that market.

The debate on the Compensation Law continues, with unabated zeal, if not with undiminished interest. So much eloquence and ability had been displayed on it, that it is impossible to avoid the feeling of regret that the subject were not more worthy of it. Almost all the talents of the house have been called up on a subject, infinitely small, when compared with some which have passed almost *sub silentio*.—This question disposed of, however, and the remainder of the session will be most busily occupied, and would be were the day three months, instead of six weeks distant, that brings us to the close of the session.

N. Intel.

THE United States' bank has commenced issuing notes. They are elegant specimens of engraving. The quality of the paper is of a superior kind, and will defy the united efforts of counterfeiters, to imitate.

Berks. J.

A meeting took place at Washington, a few weeks since, Henry Clay in the chair, and T. Dougherty, secretary, to take measures for forming a COLONY OF FREE BLACKS, Messrs. Caldwell, Randolph and Wright spoke on the occasion, and the meeting agreed to form a society to promote the object.

A resolution has been introduced into the house of delegates of Virginia, authorizing the Governor to correspond with the President on providing a colony beyond the present bounds of the United States, to which free blacks may be sent.

Private letters from England state, that the country is in any situation except a desirable one; that the tenants cannot meet their rents in various parts of the kingdom; that even the greatest landholders are in the deepest distress, owing to this cause; that the farms are advertised *gratis for 3 years*, to any one who will *give security to work them*; that the price of cattle has fallen so deplorably low, that 33 beeves sold for 100*l.* sterling; which, two years ago, would have brought 1000*l*; that the murmurs of discontent are loud and deep, and that an awful crisis appears impending.

[Nat. Adv.

A bill is before Congress to prohibit all commercial intercourse between the United States and those ports of other nations from which the American flag is excluded.

Some measure of this kind is earnestly demanded by the commercial interest to counteract the policy of other nations, and particularly of Great Britain since the conclusion of the late commercial treaty.

Gen. Meriwether, one of the United States Commissioners in the late treaty with the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians, has permitted us to take the following extract from a letter addressed by himself and General Jackson to the Secretary of War, respecting the wish of the Cherokees to migrate beyond the Mississippi.

"It was intimated to us by several of the Chiefs, that a strong disposition prevailed among many individuals of the nation to emigrate to the west of the Mississippi; and they wished to know, whether in the event of a national removal, it was practicable to effect an exchange with the general Government giving them a territory in the neighborhood for a like extent in the vicinity of White River. We encouraged a belief that it was feasible; and advised, that when the nation had come to a conclusion on the subject, that delegates, clothed with full authority to negociate a treaty of exchange, should be sent to Washington."

Delegates have not yet gone on, but it is believed they soon will. The territory recently ceded to the United States by the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians, we are informed, contains 13,000 square miles of very rich land, for which only $200,000 were given in annual instalments, being less than four cents an acre.

Georgia Journal.

The Judicial Court at the Cape of Good Hope in August last, granted a divorce for incompatibility of temper.—This *incompatibility of temper, is probably* where the parties are both alike. As the Irishman said of his wife—"We quarrel because we are both of one mind—she wants to be master, and so do I."

Bost. Int.

It seems from the Mediterranean, by intelligence, received in New-York, that our squadron is likely to have another brush with Algiers.

Balt. Pat.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

Cadet Lowe, a valuable young man, student at the Military Academy at West Point, was killed on the morning of the 1st inst. by the discharge of an 18 pounder. He had himself sponged the gun and was in the act of raming home the cartridge when some fire that had been left in the gun communicated to the cartridge, and almost instantaneously put a period to his existence.

The eldest son of Major General Brown, a promising lad in his twelfth year, was lost a short time since, by falling through the ice where he was skating.

From the Poughkeepsie Herald, Jan. 15.

Atrocious and unnatural crime.—The following extraordinary case of the most atrocious of crimes, has lately come to our knowledge. For its correctness in every particular we cannot vouch, but the mournful intelligence has been received from so many directions that we are inclined to believe it substantially correct.

The public will recollect, that some 8 or 10 years ago, a man by the name of Jesse Wood, was executed in this town for having, as was at that time alledged, and proved, caused the death of his son Jos. Wood.

The old man persisted to the last in declaring his innocence—and it now appears that the principal witness against the unfortunate old man was his own son Kier, or Hezekiah.

This monster in human shape, has lately been called upon to render an account for his doings in this life, and horrid to relate! he confessed, on his dying bed, that he was his brother's murderer! and that in addition to this unnatural crime, he had been guilty of perjury: and thus caused his innocent father to suffer an ignominious death! A just God has at length punished the unnatural wretch, and would not suffer him to depart hence, until he had made a full disclosure of his accumulated crimes, in the presence of a number of witnesses—He then gave him a prospect of the dreadful punishments that awaited him hereafter—The miserable wretch after he had confessed his horrid crimes, declared that he saw hell open, and the flames ascending ready to devour him.

May his awful death be a warning to others and deter them from the commission of even the least of crimes. If the life of this wretch could be known, it is probable the commencement of his depravity might be traced to petty pilfering—Beware, then, of doing any thing that looks like crime, lest your end may be like his.

We have seldom heard of a more aggravated case of crime, of the blackest dye, and nothing but a desire of doing justice to the memory of an innocent and much injured man, could have induced us to give publicity to this atrocious case.

Let the tragic end of the elder Wood be a warning to our jurors.—Let it be engraven on the memory of every man who may be called upon to perform this solemn duty—and let them remember, that it is far better for "ninety and nine criminals to escape punishment, than for one innocent man to suffer."

EARTHQUAKE.

Baltimore, Jan. 8. 1817.

Three distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in the neighborhood of this city, 26 minutes before five o'clock this morning, the tremulous motion of each shock was apparently about ten seconds, and the interval between them about six or eight seconds. The appearance of the heavens last evening was very unusual. About ten o'clock, several remarkable black clouds were observed, which were succeeded by a clear sky and flashes of lightning. At the time of the shocks there was not the least wind.

Fed. Gaz.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law permitting the people to say whether a convention shall be called to amend the constitution.

The Newburyport Herald says, "We understand a society is formed here, for the purpose of emigrating to the Western country and that about 70 have already joined it, the principal part of whom are Mechanics who are of the first respectability."

Master of [illegible] New Orleans, to his owner in Boston, dated

DECEMBER, 17.

"I have been here seven days, and not been able to get a birth to discharge what little freight I have on board; there are seven ships in the same tier with me, and I lay out side.

"There are at this time here, 180 sail of ships that will average 300 tons each; no freights to be had, except *two or three vessels* loading for Europe, at 3 cents per lb. for cotton, and many more would be *glad* to load at the same freight. I have not learnt what our friends intend to do with the ship, in fact, I believe it is out of their power to say. Very little cotton at market, and that very high. In short, the prospects here never were so gloomy."

Baltimore, January 21.

By the Edward, from Naples, we have received the following official document.

Translated for the Patriot.

Copy of a letter from the minister of foreign affairs of Naples, to the consul of the United States, resident in that kingdom:

The king has ordered that those ships or vessels coming from that part of America where the yellow fever has been known to exist, shall be subject to a refusal on entering into his dominions, whensoever they carry with them articles susceptible of contagion. Vessels laden with merchandize *unsusceptible*, will only be admitted to discharge their cargoes after performing *forty days quarantine* at the Lazaretto.

The undersigned counsellor and secretary for foreign affairs, trusts that Mr. Alexander Hammett, Consul of the United States of America, will therefore unite in approving with the king the quarantine of *twenty eight days* fixed by the ministers of the health department to the American ship the Leopard, capt. Masteus, from Gibralter, as announced in the official communication of the consul of the 5th instant which vessel, had she come direct from Boston would have had the FULL period allotted to her.

With respect and esteem, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

The MARQUIS CIRCELLO.

To Don Alex. Hammett, Consul, &c.

Mexican Republicans.

A letter from New Orleans of Dec. 19 received by a gentleman in New-York, says. "Accounts from the patriots are very flattering. It is thought they will take Pensacola in the course of the winter. Their army is now at Galveztown, which they are fortifying.

In opposition to the expectation, some are afraid, that by Toledo's treason the patriots who had intended to co-opperate with gen. Mina, are sacrificed—whilst Mina himself, hearing of Toledo's disaffection in season, has abandoned his original intention and gone on a new destination. A little time will tell.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated Nov. 23, received in New-York.

"The famous Adm. Brown, of South America, in the Hercules, has been brought in here, and vessel and cargo have been condemned, and are to be sold on the 1st Jan. The cargo is of very great value, and consists of dollars, gold dust, steel, gold in bars, dry goods, elegant watches, set in diamonds, *church plate, golden images*, with *diamond* eyes, and in fact the successful plunder of many months,

Business is very dull here, and will continue so until the new crop, which will be abundant. The yellow fever has entirely disappeared at this place since the cold weather set in—but there are several cases of the intermittent fever."

—

The South American patriots continue successful in Venezuela; and we hope shortly to hear of the extension of their triumphs in Chili and other parts of that interesting quarter.

—

FROM HAVANNA.

The Editor of the Havanna Diary, in his Address to his Patrons, on the 1st of January, makes the following observations—"Have we not cause for the loudest expressions of joy, when we raised and sold, in the last year, 200,487 boxes of sugar, averaging from 18 to 22 rials per arrobas: 370,229 arrobas of coffee, at $10 per quintal; 1860 pipes of taffia at 35; 26,927 hogsheads of molasses, at 7 rials per keg; 22,065 1-3 arrobas of wax, at 16; all these, valuing with the boxes, barrels, bags, &c. in which they were contained, making up the sum of $10,924,073? Have we no cause for congratulation, that 1199 vessels have arrived in our ports, and 1033 sailed, exclusive of vessels of war? Surely these are blessings, among many others, which on this day, we cannot but acknowledge with the most grateful feelings."

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It is a remarkable historical fact that Algiers was the first town that experienced the dreadful effects of bombardment from ships of war. In the infancy of Louis the XIVth's naval power, the Barbary corsairs infested the Mediterranean, and drew on them the vengeance of that monarch. It was on that occasion that a young man named Bernard Renaud, who had never served on sea, and whose genius the great Colbert had drawn from obscurity, proposed to the council the construction of bomb vessels to act against Algiers. The proposition was at first ridiculed: but the king encouraging the young engineer, and preparation being made, he was sent out with the celebrated Du Quesne, to superintend the performance of his own suggestion. The enterprise completely succeeded; Renaud was honoured for his destructive invention, and the Algerines sent deputies to Versailles to solicit pardon and peace.

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A merchant at Rome, who possessed considerable property in Hispaniola at the period of Sir Francis Drake's cruise against the Spaniards, had the same insured by a Jew who resided in Rome also. Intelligence arrived that Drake had attacked and plundered St. Domingo. The Spaniard informed the Jew of the report—the latter denied its possibility, and added, with some warmth, "I will lay a pound of my flesh that it is not true" The Spaniard accepted the wager; and in a few days, on the account being confirmed, demanded the penalty or amount of "*his bond.*" In vain did the poor Jew remonstrate—the Spaniard was inexorable. Pope Sixtus V. having heard of the transaction, sent for the parties—and having heard the whole story, condemned them both to death—the Spaniard on the ground of intending to murder, and the Jew for attempting to dispose of his life, which was the property of the state. He pardoned them, however, on paying a large fine for some charitable institution.

☞ This, it is presumed, is the real origin of "the merchant of Venice," in which Shakespear has very illiberally made the Jew perform a part which had been really acted by a christian.

Col.

The stamp duty on pamphlets is now so excessive in France, that seven valuable periodical scientific Journals and Magazines, have been suspended. The celebrated National Institute is also said to be rapidly sinking under Bourbon tyranny and ignorance, in reputation and utility. Priest-craft and state-craft united, are fatal enemies to science and liberty.

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There is a well known anecdote of the celebrated Virginian *Patrick Henry*, who once undertook a cause unprepared, and mistook the side upon which he was engaged: it was not until the despair which he perceived in the countenance of his client, taught him to suspect something wrong, that he discovered he was on the *wrong side*; whereupon he adroitly changed his tone, and addressing the court said—"I have now been stating the argument which the adverse party would employ—I have anticipated them every one; I have saved them the trouble of saying a word, in the case they have undertaken; permit me now to reply to those arguments, and to state what are the grounds upon which my client stands." and whereupon he unravelled the web of his arguments: tore them all to pieces; astonished the court, his client, and himself.

—

The influence of peace in Europe, is seen in the low price of ammunition—brig Hope, lately arrived from Amsterdam, was ballasted with SHOT and SHELLS, which she procured at a very low price, to the amount of 120 tons. They are a part of the stock accumulated under the French government. It would seem that the Dutch do not expect to have any further occasion to use their artillery.

Bos. D. Adv.

On Friday last, Dr. Holmes had recourse to tapping a female patient in this city, troubled with this afflicting malady (dropsy) when not less than thirty-eight quarts of water were taken from her. Such discharge is considered as a very rare occurrence. She is doing as well as can be expected.

(Quebec paper.

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, March 1.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

This Gazette is made up on friday evening——Communications should be sent in before that day to ensure a place the same week—We have repeatedly notified our correspondents on this subject. The toasts given at the dinner on the 22nd ult. came in too late and could not be inserted this week; but shall appear ni our next.

—

Mr. Douglass, the Paymaster of this Dist. has again set out for Cincinnati for the funds Mr. Brent *has said* was ordered to be paid him at Cincinnati and Vincennes, and for which he applied for last fall, this sum as well as the order on Vincennes is yet unpaid, i. e. $112,500 A former sum sent on to him for the Rangers and Militia was taken out of his hands to pay the regulars. Thus Mr Brent's assertions appear as inexplicable as the celebrated oracle of Delphos.

—

COMMUNICATIONS.

As Congress have unanimously ejected Mr. Scott from his seat, and have refused by a majority of eight votes to give it to Mr. Easton, would it not be advisable that his Excellency should immediately convene his privy council, select the *wisest* and *most virtuous* among them, and despatch him to Washington as envoy extraordinary and Plenitentiary.

COTE SANS DESEIN.

—

During the session of 1815 & 1816 a law passed our legislature, making it the duty of an *United States officer*, the Recorder of land titles, to perform certain acts, under penalty of ten thousand dollars—I understand this law was repealed at the last session at the instance of the governor—now as I consider the law as a very *just* and *constitutional* one and I presume his excellency thought so too, or he would not have sanctioned it, I should like to learn the reason which induced his excellency to recommend its repeal. so soon too after its passage. Some *strong* and *forceable* arguments must have wrought this change.

A.

—

The friends of the governor have persuaded him, that because Congress did not give the vacant seat to "old Ironsides," it goes to sanction his having giving the certificate to Mr. Scott.—Any man of common comprehension, who will peruse the journals of Congress on that subject will wonder at the facility, persons in the governors situation, may be blinded by a little flattery, and how easily a man susceptible of such impressions may be led to commit acts which in his sober senses he would shudder at.—The committee of elections, examined minutely into the law of our territory, relative to elections, as well as the documents with which the parties furnished them—they unanimously decided that *Mr. Scott had no right to a seat in Congress*—a majority of Congress were of opinion, that the qualifications of voters should be examined into; this the committee refused to do, as it was an endless job—many members thought that congress had nothing to do with territorial delegates, and some, no doubt, accustomed to see a governor chosen from amongst the most enlightened and respectable of the community, and who even if he were not responsible to the people for his conduct, would scorn to commit such an act, so replete with danger to himself, and injustice to others, could not believe that his excellency had "violated the law and trampled upon the rights of the people."—and altho' Mr. Scott was almost unanimously rejected from his seat, yet amongst such a contrariety of opinions Mr. Easton failed to get the vacant seat by eight votes.

T.

—

I have heard it suggested, that the stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, would not accept the charter, which his excellency has given them. But surely the stockholders of that Bank have too high a sense of propriety, and too great a regard for his excellency's feelings, than by rejecting this boon of his munificence, to cast such a reflection on his understanding. What, after such an extraordinary stretch of prerogative to reject his proferred kindness—O monstrous ingratitude.

Q

—

Mr. Charless,

In your paper of the 22d inst. I observe a letter from Rufus Easton, addressed to the rangers and militia of Missouri territory, in which he informs them, that on the 11th October 1816, there was 50,000 dollars placed at my disposal, in the bank of Cincinnati. And an authority given me to draw for 62,500 more, amounting to 112,500 dollars. This is not the fact. I was sent to Cincinnati for money, and remained there until the 10th December, (two months after the time Colonel Easton tells you I received it.) But none could be obtained. It is also well known that I was afterwards sent to Vincennes for the same money, and was again disappointed.

I am not in the habit of entering into explanations relative to my official transactions, and should not have done it now, but for the positive assertion, that on the 11th October 1816, 112,500 dollars, had been given me for the payment of rangers and militia, when it it well known that this sum never came into my possession and the Paymaster General will not say it has.

Yours, &c.

Thompson Douglass, D. P. M.

—

Mr. Charless,

I dont receive more than half my papers; please request the postmasters to the eastward not to lend our letters and papers to their neighbors, but to send them on as soon as they and their families are satisfied with perusing them

A Subscsber to an eastern paper.

St. Louis, Feb. 21th, 1817.

DIED, on thursday last, after a long and painful illness, Mde MARIE LOUISE PAPIN, consort of the late Joseph M. Pajon Esq She lived respected and died lamented.

Departed this life on the 11th ult. the Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, President of Yale College.

BANK OF MISSOURI

March 1st.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are hereby notified to attend a general meeting at the said bank, on monday the 5th of May next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, when an election will be held for nine directors, for the ensuing twelve months.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. W. Boggs, Cashier.

10t-39

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That I shall attend at Kaskaskia on the 15th and 16th of March, for the purpose of paying Captain William Alexander's, and on the 17th for the purpose of paying captain Absalom Cox's companies of militia for services rendered in the years of 1814 and 1815 And at Belleville on the 20th and 21st for the purpose of paying Captain Samuel Judy's on the 22d for the purpose of paying Captain Nelson Rector's, and on the 23d for the purpose of paying Captain John Stuart's Companies of militia for services rendered in the years of 1814 and 1815. The claimants of the different companies above mentioned, are requested to be prompt in their attendance, and those who cannot attend and calculate on drawing their pay by power of attorney must be careful to have their powers properly drawn and well authenticated, the claims of deceased persons will be paid to their legal representatives on letter of administration or probate of wills.

The captains and other officers of the above mentioned companies are requested to meet me the day previous to the commencement of payment of their respective companies.

Thomas Hempstead.

A. D. Paymaster.

St. Louis, Feb. 26th, 1817. 3t 39

ST. LOUIS

Agents Office for paying invalid pensioners, in the Missouri Territory.

There remains unpaid in my hands as agent, the pensions of the following invalids up to the dates set opposite to their names.

Michael Chapu up to the 4th Sept 1816
Danl Kenny up to the 23d April 1816
John Patterson up to the 4th Sept 1816.

A. M'Nair, Agent.

Feb 25th, 1817. 39

FOR SALE.

On the 17th inst. monday, will be sold at public auction, at the late residence of Robert Anderson, lately deceased, one mile below Carondelet, the following property, viz. horses, cattle, household & kitchen furniture, including beds and bedding, with sundry mill irons and some farming utensils. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above 10 dollars, by giving good and sufficient security.

Sarah Anderson,
Administratrix.
C. Cairns,
Administrator.

March 1st. 1817. 39

RAILS.

I will give a reasonable price for 10,000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at St. Louis.

R. Paul,

February 24th, tf-439.

NOTICE.

Sometime in the year 1816. I gave three notes to Ignatius Anderson—one for 25 dollars—one for 12 dollars—and one for 2 or 3 dollars—payable the 25th December, same year—The above notes have been paid said Anderson; yet I have been informed he has fraudulently assigned them away to Wm. Myers. and I am determined not to pay them again.

Larking P. Richardson.

Bonhomme Township Feb. 24th 1817.

TAKE NOTICE.

That a reward of twenty five dollars will be paid to any person who will discover or give information that will lead to the detection of the thief, who a few nights ago tore up and carried away several ash pickets from the lower part of the lot adjoining Samuel Solomon's; on the above information being given to the editor the reward will be paid.

St. Louis, 28th Feb. 3t 39

TAKEN UP

By Gabriel Constant of the village of Carondelet, in the county of St. Louis, on the lot of said Gabriel, in the village of Carondelet aforesaid, a dark horse about twelve or thirteen years old, fourteen hands high, a small white spot on the left of the neck; appraised by Philip Rocholave and Robert Patton, at 18 dollars, before me,

J. V. Garnier, J. P.

Recorded 28th, Nov. 1816. 39

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

County of Cape Girardeau, ss.

Taken up by Medad Randol, who made oath according to law in Cape Girardeau township, a black mare branded on left buttock thus O, each ear slit no other marks or brands perceivable, about thirteen hands high, supposed to be six years old appraised to fifteen dollars by Levi Walverton and John Roche who were sworn according to law, before me the 13th day of July A. D. 1816.

G. Henderson, J. P.

A copy, 39

J. M'Kerron, Clk c c c c c c.

County of Cape Girardeau, ss.

Taken up by Medad Randol who made oath according to law in Cape Girardeau township, a bay horse, with dark coloured legs, a large star in his forehead, no brand perceivable, about fourteen hands and a half high, appraised to fifteen dollars by Samuel Miller and Michael Mullen who were sworn according to law before me the 4th day of October A D 1816

G. Henderson, J. P.

A Copy. 39

J. M'Kerron, Clk c c c c c c.

50 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Ranaway from the subscriber sometime in the latter part of January, two negroes, viz;

NELSON, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, big lips, and stout built, had on linsey hunting shirt and jacket, socks and shoes.

ALICK 19 or 20 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, tolerably well built, a scar over one of his eyebrows. Same clothing as the former.

A reward of 50 dollars will be given to any person apprehending said negroes, if out of the county, and 20 dollars if taken up in the county.

Wm. Rayan.

Washington Co. Feb. 19th. 1817. 3t

FOR SALE

AND AT A LOW PRICE.

About seven hundred arpens of land situated on wild horse creek above Bonhomme river, in the county of St Louis. The land in general is excellent, well timbered and watered, there is a good apple orchard, a quantity of the best land under fence and cultivation, and a saw mill and grist mill, and a good dwelling house, with sundry other improvements on the premises. For terms apply to

Alexander M'Cortney.

Feb 18, 1817. 3t 38

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Smith deceased, late of the township of Tywapity and county of New-Madrid, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, and those who have demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Joseph Smith, Admin'or.

New Madrid, Jan. 17th 1817. 3t

BONHOMME SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber has just opened an elegant assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockeryware, Hardware &c. &c.

At the above settlement near the widow Gordon's Mill, which he offers for sale at reduced prices.

BENJAMIN PLANK.

N. B. Beef, Pork Butter, and all kinds of produce taken in at St. Louis, prices. 3t

A valuable corner Lot for Sale.

In Church street, near the dwelling of P. Didier Esq on which there is a good well. The lot is sixty feet front by 100 feet in depth french measure.—Liberal credit will be given for a part of the purchase money—For conditions apply to.

P. LEE. 4t51

St. Louis, 22d Feb. 1817. 3t

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 8 4 to 11.4
Superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do. Cassimers and Cords,
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentlemen's worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Calicoes assorted
Bombazets
Black silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Bit and Common Bridles
Sadale Bags
Horse Collors.

They have always an hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg.

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Blankets
} *assorted colors.*

DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29 4t

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B Gentlemen and Ladies in town, coming to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order which shall be returned on the redelivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Will give the highest price in cash for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816. 91tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

NEAR THE TOWN OF St. LOUIS.

Seal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a stout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. T H

P. M. DILLON

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has for sale at the house of Maj. Chouteau, in Main street, an assort of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c.

L. P. Madeira,	Ladies Saddles,
L. P. Teneriff,	Gent's. do & Bridles,
Old Port	Writing & wraping paper,
Claret in cases,	Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12.
Holland Gin,	Castings assorted,
French Brandy,	A few 10 plate Stoves.
Jamaica Rum,	Pittsburg Porter in casks & bottles.
Whiskey,	
& Beer,	

All of which he will sell by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Jan. 14th. tf–33

HERCULANEUM.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and opened in Herculaneum, at the house lately occupied by Messrs Bates & Scott, a large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the market and to the present and approaching seasons.

They also intend opening in a few days a like assortment in Harrison, Illinois territory, all of which will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Lead, Furs, Beeswax, Tallow Raw Hides and all kind of country Produce, such as Beef, Pork, Corn, Wheat, &c. &c.

HONEY & BATES.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th. 8t-33

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. 20-tf

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement.) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec 7. 27 6t

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. tf

WOOLLENS

Jas. Clemens Jr. & Co.

AT THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets.
} *Assorted Colors.*

Super, super cloths, & Cassimeres. } assorted colors.

German, Frame, and Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins

Cypress
Figured and
Paris Nett
} GAUZE.

Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 20-t-f

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS, & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy	do do Teneriff do
do Jamaica Spirits	Old Port do
Holland Gin	Claret in cases.
& Whiskey	Medoc, St. Julian
L. P. Madeira Wine	& Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th, 1817. 36

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store in Herculaneum, a large and well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approching season, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

HAMMOND & BOUIS.

Herculaneum, Feb. 10th, 1816.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further instalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each share.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Cashier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

TO BE LET FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.

On the first day of March next, will be let by the subscriber, chairman of the board of trustees of the town of St. Louis, to the highest bidder, the ferry opposite to the town of St. Louis. Proposals for the same will be received at the office of Joseph V. Garnier in the said town, until the said first day of March.

E. BEEBE CBTTSTL

St. Louis, Feb. 6th. 36

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.

Be it remembered that the *Sieur Etienne Bogliolo*, native of Genoa, and subject of the king of Sardinia, but now actually resident at New-Madrid, in the territory of Missouri, in virtue of the partnership heretofore subsisting between himself and the late *Joseph Michel* merchant of New-Madrid, has filed his bill in chancery to reclaim the one half of the whole estate of the said *Joseph*; and has *prayed* and *obtained* from the Honorable Alexander Stuart, one of the judges in chancery, an *injunction* to prevent the heirs and devisees of the said Joseph from selling any part of the lands or tenements to which the said Joseph had any legal or equitable claim at the time of his death.

To the end therefore that no one shall pretend to be ignorant *of the said injunction*, and that all persons willing to avoid peril may be able to govern themselves accordingly, I, the undersigned attorney and counsellor at law, and solicitor in chancery, for the said *Sieur Etienne Bogliolo*, have caused this notice of the said *injunction* to be posted in the most public places, and to be printed for six consecutive weeks in the Gazette of the territory.

Given at my office in St. Louis, this 20th day of January, in the year 1817.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Bank of St. Louis, Jan. 4th 1817.

A further instalment of five dollars on each share of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid, at the Banking House, on the 5th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

John B. N. Smith, Cashier.

Jan. 4.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late James Richardson dec'd, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the decedents estate, and notifies all those who may have any demands against the said estate to exhibit their accounts to the undersigned properly authenticated as the law directs within one year from this date or they will be barred from any dividend in case the estate is insolvent. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. Burckhartt,
Administrator.

st. Louis, co. Jan 11th, 1817.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief & cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera-morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S
Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache tremors, faintness, hysteric fits debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates' the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redunda t with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers &c these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the anus, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, smothering cold sweat, palsy epileptic fits, &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms, none are equal in effect to Dr Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, ague & fever, cholic pains, Flatuencies indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints, strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyett's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 150 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout & Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyett, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes V D M No 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne No 85 north Front street——Adam Vance No 76 Christian street——Wm Julian No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Slough No 181 Noble st.——David Fisher, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Hoff No 355 Callowhill street H L Broslasky. No 82 south Sixth street John shreeves Jr No 63 Coates street James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burben No 529 south Front street, Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth, Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge. James Banson Northampton township Burlington county. N J. Wm Hollingshead Mullico Hill Gloucester county N J. Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Gloucester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county, John smith No 368 north Second street Christopher esher Upper Dublin township Pa. M. Kraft Morrisville Pa. Joseph Henry near Morrisiown Montgomery county, George Ingles U. S. Arsenal, Hector David Germantown' James Hiser Nantucket.

November 2?, 1816. 25 1?

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MARCH 8, 1817. [No. 440.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

St. Louis, Retail Prices Current.

Beef per lb		from 6 to 8 cts.
Butter per lb		25
Bees-wax do		25
Boards	None in market,	
Cider		
Candles do		25
Cheese do		25
common do		12½
Coffee lb.		50
Cotton do		40
Yarn No. 10		1 25
Feathers lb.		50
Flour per bbl. S. fine, in demand		9
Horse mill do	per cwt.	4 00
Grain—Wheat per	bush.	
Rye	do	62
Barley	do	75
Corn	do	37
Oats	do	37
Gun Powder per lb		75
Hides per piece		2 75
Hogs lard per lb.		12
Bees do per gal.		1 50
Honey do do		1
Lead per cwt		5 50
Pork per cwt.		6 00
Salt per bushell		1 50
Sugar Orleans, brown	per lb.	40
Loaf *(scarce)*	do do	0 75
Tallow	do do	12
Wool common	do do	50

Beaver and other Furs.—Peltries—Boards, Scantling, &c. are only to be obtained in quantity during the spring and summer months, and cannot be rated now.

TH. HANLY

Will give CASH for merchantable

WHEAT

delivered at this place.

St. Louis, January 11, 1817.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, } ss.
Southern Circuit,
Superior Court October term, 1816.

Joel Waters, complainant, against,
Simon M. Hubbard defendant.

IN CHANCERY,

The complainant by his counsel came, and on his motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides out of this territory, and is not found to be served with a summons and he having failed to appear and file his answer herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April term, and file an answer, the complainants bill shall be taken as confessed and a decree be entered up accordingly. It is further ordered that the complainant cause public notice hereof to be given in any newspaper printed in this territory, for eight weeks successively.

A copy
J. M'Ferron, Clk. s.c.s.c.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Julian Depestre deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate are requested to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

Mary Depestre, } Admin'ix.
Lewis de Mun, } Admin'or.

St. Genevieve, Feb 8th, 1817. 4-37

WANTED,

Three or four boys between the age of 14 and 17 years, as apprentices at the brick-laying business in St. Louis.

JOHN JONES.

Feb. 12. 3t37*

ST. LOUIS

Agents Office for paying invalid pensioners, in the Missouri Territory.

There remains unpaid in my hands as agent, the pensions of the following invalids up to the dates set opposite to their names.

Michael Chapu up to the 4th Sept 1816.
Danl Kenny up to the 23d April 1816.
John Patterson up to the 4th Sept 1816.

A. M'Nair, Agent.

Feb 25th, 1817. 39

BANK OF MISSOURI

March 1st.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are hereby notified to attend a general meeting at the said bank, on monday the 5th of May next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, when an election will be held for nine directors, for the ensuing twelve months.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. W. Boggs, Cashier.

10t 39

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That I shall attend at Kaskaskia on the 15th and 16th of March, for the purpose of paying Captain William Alexander's, and on the 17th for the purpose of paying captain Absalom Cox's companies of militia for services rendered in the years of 1814 and 1815 And at Belleville on the 20th and 21st for the purpose of paying Captain Samuel Judy's on the 22d for the purpose of paying Captain Nelson Rector's, and on the 23d for the purpose of paying Captain John Stuart's Companies of militia for services rendered in the years of 1814 and 1815. The claimants of the different companies above mentioned, are requested to be prompt in their attendance, and those who cannot attend and calculate on drawing their pay by power of attorney must be careful to have their powers properly drawn and well authenticated, the claims of deceased persons will be paid to their legal representatives on letter of administration or probate of wills.

The captains and other officers of the above mentioned companies are requested to meet me the day previous to the commencement of payment of their respective companies.

Thomas Hempstead.
A. D. Paymaster.

St. Louis. Feb. 26th, 1817. 3t 39

FOR SALE.

On the 17th inst. monday, will be sold at public auction, at the late residence of Robert Anderson, lately deceased, one mile below Carondelet, the following property, viz. horses, cattle, household & kitchen furniture, including beds and bedding, with sundry mill irons and some farming utensils. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above 10 dollars, by giving good and sufficient security.

Sarah Anderson,
Administratrix.
C. Cairns,
administrator.

March 1st 1817 39

RAILS.

I will give a reasonable price for 10,000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at St. Louis.

R. Paul,

February 24th, tf-439.

NOTICE.

Sometime in the year 1816. I gave three notes to Ignatius Anderson—one for 25 dollars—one for 12 dollars—and one for 2 or 3 dollars—payable the 25th December, same year—The above notes have been paid said Anderson; yet I have been informed he has fraudulently assigned them away to Wm. Myers, and I am determined not to pay them again.

Larking P. Richardson.

Bonhomme Township Feb. 24th 1817.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber sometime in the latter part of January. two negroes, viz;

NELSON, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, big lips, and stout built, had on linsey hunting shirt and jacket, socks and shoes.

ALICK, 19 or 20 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, tolerably well built, a scar over one of his eyebrows. Same clothing as the former.

A reward of 50 dollars will be given to any person apprehending said negroes, if out of the county, and 20 dollars if taken up in the county.

Wm. Hayan.

Washington Co. Feb. 19th, 1817.

TAKE NOTICE,

That a reward of twenty five dollars will be paid to any person who will discover or give information that will lead to the detection of the thief, who a few nights ago tore up and carried away several ash pickets from the front part of the lot adjoining Samuel Solomon's; on the above information being given to the editor the reward will be paid,

St. Louis, 28th Feb. 3t 39

FOR SALE

AND AT A LOW PRICE.

About seven hundred arpens of land situated on wild horse creek above Bonhomme river, in the county of St Louis. The land in general is excellent, well timbered and watered, there is a good apple orchard, a quantity of the best land under fence and cultivation, and a saw mill and grist mill, and a good still house, with sundry other improvements on the premises. For terms apply to

Alexander M'Cortney.

Feb 18, 1817. 3t 38

BONHOMME SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber has just opened an elegant assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockeryware, Hardware &c. &c.

At the above settlement near the widow Gordon's Mill, which he offers for sale at reduced prices.

BENJAMIN PLANK.

[illegible] and all kinds of produce taken in at St. Louis, prices. 38

A valuable corner Lot for Sale.

In Church street, near the dwelling of P. Didier Esq. on which there is a good well. The lot is sixty feet front by 100 feet in depth french measure—Liberal credit will be given for a part of the purchase money—For conditions apply to.

P. LEE

St. Louis, 22d Feb. 1817. 38

NOTICE.

The creditors of the estate of John Duff deceased, are hereby notified, that application will be made to the next circuit court to be holden at the town of Saint Louis, in and for the county of Saint Louis, on the first monday of May next, for the settlement and adjustment of the remaining effects of the deceased estate, being insolvent, among the respective creditors.

A. M'Nair, *Adm'r.*

St Louis Feb. 14th 4t-37

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Smith deceased, late of the township of Tywapity and county of New Madrid, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, and those who have demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Joseph Smith, Admin'or.

New Madrid, Jan. 17th 1817. 3t

TAKEN UP

By Gabriel Constant of the village of Carondelet, in the county of St. Louis, on the lot of said Gabriel, in the village of Carondelet aforesaid, a dark horse about twelve or thirteen years old, fourteen hands high, a small white spot on the left of the neck; appraised by Philip Rocholave and Robert Patton, at 18 dollars, before me,

J. V. Garnier, J. P.

Recorded 28th, Nov 1816. 39
True copy from the entry book.
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

County of Cape Girardeau, ss.

Taken up by Medad Randol, who made oath according to law in Cape Girardeau township, a black mare branded on left buttock thus O, each ear slit no other marks or brands perceivable, about thirteen hands high, supposed to be six years old, appraised to fifteen dollars by Levi Walverton and John Roche who were sworn according to law, before me the 13th day of July A. D. 1816.

G. Henderson, J. P.

A copy, 39
J. M'Ferron, Clk c c c c c.

County of Cape Girardeau, ss.

Taken up by Medad Randol, who made oath according to law in Cape Girardeau township, a bay horse, with dark coloured legs, a large star in his forehead, no brand perceivable, about fourteen hands and a half high, appraised to fifteen dollars by Samuel Miller and Michael Mullen who were sworn according to law before me the 4th day of October A D. 1816.

G. Henderson, J. P.

A Copy, 39
J. M'Ferron, Clk c c c c c.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit.

A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet whereon he lives.

A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.

Other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 130 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf

Was taken up,

And delivered to me on or before the first day of October last, a negro boy who calls himself Michael, and says he belongs to Mr. Crutsinger of New Madrid county, the said negro boy says he was free last christmas, he having been bound to the said Crutsinger until of age, the master or owner of said slave are hereby notified to come forward and prove the slave on or before the fifth day of May next, he will be sold at public auction to pay the fees and expenses agreeable to law.

H. Scull sh'f.

Jan. 15. County of Arkansas.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,

Northern Circuit, ss.

Of the term of September, 1816.

John Ewing administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits, which were of Wm. Ewing dec'd. } On petition for the sale of intestates lands.

Will be sold by the said administrator on a credit of twelve months, on tuesday the twenty ninth day of April next, being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of st. charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the above named Wm. Ewing dec'd at the time of his death in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, or so much of the same as will enable the said administrator to raise a sum of one thousand dollars, the sale to begin and continue in the order following, to wit.

One hundred arpens of land situate in the county of st. Charles on the Mississippi bluffs, above sandy creek, being part of a tract of eight hundred arpens, the property of a certain William Ewing dec'd. and by him willed to the said intestate.

The one undivided half of a tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land, situate in the county of st. Charles, on the waters of the Mardenne, at or near the Mississippi bluffs, the same purchased by the said intestate of a certain Henry Hight.

The one fourth of a saw mill and mill tract, situate in the county of st charles as aforesaid, on sandy creek.

And lastly, another tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land situate in the county of st. charles and purchased of the forenamed Henry Hight and wife, by the intestate.

By order of the superior court.

J. V. Garnier, Clk.

The title papers to said land can be seen by applying to Matthias M'Girk esq. in Louis.

THOMAS H. BENTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will be absent from St. Louis, until saturday the 8th of March, after which he will be found as usual in his office.

St. Louis, Jan. 28th. 4t-37

WM. BROWN,

PUMP BORER & WELL DIGGER.

Informs the citizens of st. Louis county and the opposite counties in the territory of Illinois, that he will undertake orders in the line of his business in st Louis or the country adjacent, and will execute his work with care and expedition.—Apply at the printing office.

Town of st Louis, Jan 16. 3t 33

OXEN WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a pair of young stout oxen, well broke.

Cabanne.

Feb. 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. Flint propose shortly to open a school at St. Charles, for the reception of young ladies. Mrs Flint will instruct in designing patterns, the first principles of painting, and plain and ornamental needle work. Mr. Flint will superintend their instruction in the usual branches taught in schools and academies. They will use every exertion to render the school respectable, and will watch over the minds, the morals and the manners of those pupils, whose parents may please to entrust to their care, with tenderness and affidavity. Application for admission, and for the terms of board and tuition may be made to the subscriber at St. Charles.

TIMOTHY FLINT.

Feb. 14, 1817. 4t37*

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned administrators of the estate of Abijah Rigdon, dec'd. will apply to the next circuit court, to be holden at the town of St. Genevieve for the county of St. Genevieve, to make a final settlement of their administration, and all those who have claims are requested to attend at said court and present their claims duly authenticated, otherwise they will be barred.

Wm. Shannon } Adm's.
James Rigdon, }

Feb. 1st, 1817. 4t 38

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To all persons indebted to the estate of John Sappington dec'd. that the time of their credits have expired, and they are requested to come forward and make immediate payment as no longer indulgence can be given, and all persons having demands against said estate are notified to exhibit their accounts to the undersigned, duly authenticated according to law.

Zephaniah Sappington,
Thomas Sappington.
Adm'rs.

Feb. 6th. 1817. 3t 38

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Edwardsville on the fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, six hundred and forty acres of first rate land, about three miles from the Mississippi, in the Six Mile Prairie. There are about 440 acres of it well timbered and 200 prairie, on which there is three plantations, it being the property of Wm. L. Smith, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale Any person wishing to view the premises may apply to me any day before the sale,

Henry Hays, Adm'r.

Feb. 20th, 1817. 2t 38

NOTICE.

My creditors are hereby notified that on saturday the twenty second day of March next, I shall make application to Thomas Neale and Thomas Stewart, Esquires justices of the peace, within and for the township of Byrd, in the county of Cape Girardeau, or in their absence, to some other justices of said Co. to be permitted to take the benefit of the several acts of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

John Miller.

Cape Girardeau County jail,
February 5th, 1817.

I will compromise with my creditors, and assign them my demands against others, and thus do all in my power to pay my debts; as I always wish to act honourably, and think that I have not had a fair chance in Louisiana.

John Miller.

RAILS.

2000 Rails are wanted, for which a reasonable price will be paid.

For particulars enquire of

Antoine Dangin.

St. Louis, January 21.

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,

And Executions, for sale at this office.

CONGRESS.

SKETCH OF

Mr. DESHA's SPEECH,

On the bill to repeal the act passed at the last session of Congress, to change the mode of compensation to senators, representatives and delegates in Congress—in the House of Representatives, Jan. 14th, 1817.

Mr. DESHA of Ky. said, there were four propositions before the committee, for filling the blank in the bill—ten, nine, eight and six dollars. He had seconded the motion to fill the blank with six dollars, and he should vote against every proposition, till it came down to six dollars, which he should support because he thought we ought to retrace our steps, and place the pay of the members on its former footing, at six dollars per day. A gentlemen had said that he would not be moved by the public voice on the occasion. Mr. D. said he though he possessed as much independence as most men, but he confessed that he was not so independent as to disregard public opinion. Ours is a government of the people: the people are virtually the governors, and we, as their agent, are bound to act up to their will, when that can be ascertained: and can any gentleman doubt that the will of the people is against the compensation law? It has not only been disappointed, but reprobated, from one end of the continent to the other, in a few places excepted, where extravagance is the order of the day, and among a few individuals in other places, who consider themselves exclusively entitled to all the offices of prominence, and who look forward with expectation of filling the situation, when a fat salary would be quite welcome. It is my opinion, that the people had not only a right to complain, but had ample cause of complaint—We had but recently got out of a necessary, but expensive war. I don't say the people were oppressed, but I will say they were pretty heavy burthened with taxes, and I have no hesitation in saying that they would have borne double—yes, treble, as much if they could have been convinced that it was necessary, in defence of their rights; but when they discovered (as they believed that the adoption of the compensation law was aggrandizing ourselves and laying additional burthens on them, was it any wonder they complained? Although I have no doubt but what the agitation in the public mind, was in some instances, carried to extremes, yet the opposition to what they conceived an encroachment, was a favorable symptom, for while ever the feeling in the public mind, is alive, liberty is safe. The people will correct any errors that may be gone into by their agents.

Mr. D. said this was an unpleasant subject to touch upon, and what made it rather embarrassing to him, was the knowledge that he was speaking against the feelings and inclinations of a majority of the house, and at the same time recollecting the pointed and severe sarcasms, and ridicule attempted to be attached to all those who were opposed to the compensation bill last session, and particularly to those who got an opportunity of speaking against the measure. But where duty impelled, he trusted he should never be found wanting, that he should not interfere with motives, and should be cautious not to make use of expressions calculated to wound feelings, and he hoped he should be treated with a correspondent liberality, as he should be very careful of his own feelings. Mr. D. said he rejoiced when his honorable colleague brought forth the resolution on which this bill is bottomed, because he thought it came better from him than it could have come from any other member, as he brought forward the measure which the bill contemplates modifying, or repealing; but the gentleman's speech accompanying the resolution, was of a character well calculated to defeat the purport of the resolution. It was calculated to rivet on the minds of the original advocates of the measure, that the law giving the salary to members of Congress, was just and correct, and ought not to be repealed. The gentleman told you that what influenced him in the introduction of the resolution was that he discovered that the compensation law was disapproved of by the people; and as he was willing to act consistently with the will of the people, and subscribed to the principle of instruction, he therefore felt it his duty to introduce the resolution, and should vote for the repeal of the compensation law. This to be sure, could not be collected from the tenor of the gentleman's speech but the gentleman told us so, and his word is always good. To harbor a thought that any other motives than the purest kind, actuates my colleague in his public conduct, would be doing him injustice; and he certainly is entitled to considerable credit for willingly attending to the wishes of the people, and subscribing to the principle of instruction, which I view as the very essence of representative government. To deny that the people have a right to instruct their agents, is striking at the very nature of our government. I have been often gratified with the open, gentlemanly, and candid manner my colleague treats questions in debate; but I confess that on that occasion I should have been perfectly satisfied with the bare resolution, unaccompanied by the speech, as I viewed the remarks (although they were delivered with considerable eloquence) as in direct hostility to the object expressed in the resolution.

The gentleman contrasted the present pay of the members of congress, with the pay of a number of the officers of government, commencing with the president of the United States, and coming down to the serjeant at arms, and the door keeper. I will appeal to my honorable colleague's candor, to say whether this kind of argument was altogether so fair, or, if fair, was it applicable on the present occasion, unless money is made the first consideration, as in the combined report of the committee who produced this bill? in which report, notwithstanding it is ably drawn, there is scarcely a patriotic sentence from the commencement to the end. Money, money, is the burthen of the song. I venture to say, when the people of this country generally adopt such principles, by making money the first consideration, to the exclusion of patriotic feelings, that your liberty will be on the totter, and will soon be gone. But to return to the serjeant at arms, and door keeper. These men are not only useful, but excellent officers—and I confess I wish to see them in their present places, while ever I am honored with a seat in this house. But can any gentleman suppose they would accept the situation they now fill, for the honor attached to them? Certainly not. Emolument must be the only consideration that can induce men to wish the places: and ought that to be the case with a gentleman who represents thirty-five thousand free people? Most unquestionably not. I view the situation of a man who is honored with a seat on this floor, as one of the most important if not the most [illegible] republic [illegible] governmen. It is [illegible] these are higher situations, but they are not immediately in the gift of the people they are placed one or two removes from the people——but were the immediate representatives of thirty-five thousand free people. What can be more honorable? And is it fair to contrast such situations with places that have only pecuniary reward, as an enducement to acceptance? It appears to me that it is not. I say that the honor of serving freemen on this floor, ought to be the first consideration, and not pecuniary reward.

Mr. D. said, whether the salary of legislators were raised so high as to give a spring to extravagance by making money the first consideration, you give at once a vital stab to patriotism. Patriotism will sink under sordid avarice, the precursor of the downfal of republics. The first consideration of wise legislators, free governments, is, if they wish to perpetuate liberty, and their happy institutions, to frame their laws and public regulations so as to guard particularly against extravagance and luxury. Was not extravagance and luxury the ground work of the overthrow of nearly, if not quite all the ancient republics? And is it not a fair way of reasoning, to judge of the future from the past? At least it will be acknowledged, that what has happened may happen again.—Then, I say it is prudent to guard against what may at first appear trivial, but what may, and certainly what will, opperate as an entering wedge, and ultimately, from the nature of things, by the means of the overthrow of the only republic in the world. Then is it not wise policy to frame your regulations so as to guard against this cankering worm, this fatal enemy to free governments, extravagance and luxury? Whenever it commences at the fountain head, the whole stream must become polluted; when it commences with your heads of governments with the highest legislators, and officers of government, it will ramify, and spread its destructive venom throughout all orders of society, until the prostration of our free institutions will be the inevitable consequence.

But more particularly to the point—Is 1500 dollars too much for a member of congress to receive for his services, taking into consideration the expenses he must necessarily incur here? But this question will depend on circumstances: It will depend on what equipage he has, and the number of family he brings with him. If a member brings his family with him, keeps waiters, has a carriage and horses, he may expend large sums of money; but are these necessary appendages to legislation? I conceive not. I consider the man who is always at his post, and is attentive to his duty, of more consequence to the public, than the man who sports away his time, and spends his money in vain show and empty parade.

Mr. D. said he held it correct, that every officer of government ought to have an ample compensation for services. He ought not to be compelled, from the scantiness of his pay to live parsimoniously; but still he ought to pay some respect to economy. My opinion is, that six dollars per day will enable a member to live genteelly, and lay up some money; and I admit he ought to lay up some money, but not so much as to make it the first inducement to acceptance of office. Let us examine this subject a little, and see how it stands. The sessions of congress, we may fairly conclude, will average about five months in the year, one hundred and fifty days; and what will be the probable [illegible] boarding is twelve or thirteen dollars per week, keeping his horse, four and one half or five dollars per week, which will make about seventeen dollars per week for boarding and horse keeping, and which will amount, in an ordinary session of five months, to about three hundred and seventy or eighty dollars; add to this, 200 dollars for clothing, drink and contingent expenses, which will amount to about five hundred and seventy or eighty dollars.

The pay of a member, at six dollars per day, for a session of five months, would be nine hundred dollars. A member gets six dollars for every twenty miles in travelling to and from this place, Say the average distance of the member's place of residence from the seat of government is about four hundred miles, which would amount to two hundred and forty dollars; one half of this he would expend in travelling, and live genteelly, and the other half added to his per diem allowance; and it would make one thousand and twenty dollars, from which deduct the five hundred and seventy or eighty dollars, and the residue will be about four hundred and forty or fifty dollars. This four hundred and forty or fifty dollars is certainly not an object sufficient to induce a man to come here, if his view is to make money; but if a man calculates on being remunerated for privations consequent on absence from family, he will be mistaken. Money could not compensate him for such privations—they are necessarily interwoven in the nature of our government, and must be submitted to or a fatal stroke is made at the strength of our government, which will operate as a damper to all patriotism, and sow the seeds of avarice, the bane of civil liberty, or produce extravagance and luxury, the introduction of which is destructive to governments, whose base or strength is virtue and economy.

Mr. D. said he should vote for filling up the blank with no sum but six dollars; he was opposed to the compensation bill when it was adopted; he still thought it wrong, and was in favour of placing the pay of members on their former footing, and also for the repealing law taking effect from the commencement of this session, or, if gentlemen please, from the termination of the last. One word as to an expression made use of by a gentleman, which was that a few months ago, after long discussion and mature deliberation we passed this law.

Mr. Chairman what is the fact? The bill was introduced on the 6th of March, read the first and second time agreeably to rule, and committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for the seventh. On the 7th the house went in committee of the whole on the bill in the after part of the day. The bill was under discussion in the committee about three or four hours, when the committee rose, reported the bill, and ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading on the 8th, and on the 8th the bill passed the house of representatives; only one day intervened between the day of its introduction, and the day it passed and left the house.

In the few remarks I have submited, I have cautiously avoided personalities, and trust that a correspondent liberality will be measured out to me.

Extract of a letter from John Scott Esqr. to the hon. Josiah Meigs commissioner of the Gen. Land Office, dated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1817.

Dr. SIR,

Being no longer considered the legal representative of the territory of Missouri, I really feel embarrassed in taking the liberty to write you on its concerns.—But if I am not now officially entitled to represent its grievances, yet a citizen who in heart feels deeply interested for its aggregate, and individual welfare, I desire permission to name to you a subject of no small concern, not only to its towns and villages, but to many poor, though highly meritorious citizens—I rejoice that there is such an evident disposition on the part of the government to discountenance that spirit of encroachment and speculation, which capitalists too often, are disposed to indulge in without regard to any principles, or to the rights of the weak and the feeble.

The law approved the 17th of February, 1815 entitled "an act for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New-Madrid, in the Missouri territory, who suffered by earthquakes," was no doubt intended by the government, and under certain regulations, and restrictions would have been highly beneficial to that unfortunate people.—Had that law at the time of its enactment contained a provision making rights, accruing under it unalienable for a limitted time until the people had became acquainted with the value of their rights, or had a certain part of the territory been designated, within the limits of which rights derived under that law should have been located, many of the evils that now call loud for a remedy would have been evaded. But unfortunately the law had not that cast of fore thought calculated to protect its benevolent intentions from the encroachments incident to speculative construction, which never fails to take advantage of liberal provisions, and to insert upon the spirit of the statute as embracing cases that never was intended.

That act authorises the location of those floating claims on any of the public lands in that territory the sale of which is authorised by law, under this provision, I am informed that purchasers of those claims have made locations on the following descriptions of lands.

First, on town or village lots, out lots, common field lots, and commons, in, adjourning, and appertaining to the towns and villages of that territory.—The act of the 13th of June 1812, secured to individuals, and to the towns, and villages this description of property, and also contained a provision appropriating for the use of schools &c. such lots and commons as are included in the surveys, and not rightfully owned, or claimed by private persons, or held as commons.

Secondly, a location has been made of a singular character on an alluvian formed by the recession of the Mississippi river, between the town of St. Louis and low water mark—I have little hesitation in saying that from the general doctrine of alluvian that this sand bar, or bottom, or piece of land so made, belongs to the town as a common, or part of their commons, and if an individual is permitted to locate a claim thereon, the town must inevitably be precluded from free access to the river, and the advantages that it would derive from being on the borders of a navigable stream will be evaded by individual cupidity.

Thirdly. On rights, titles, and claims, that have been filed with either of the boards of commissioners for that territory, or with the Recorder of Land titles acting as such, but which have not been confirmed. I trust that government will again at a proper time give to those people whose claims are thus rejected another apportunity to perfect

their titles, and I even indulge the hope that provisions will be made to embrace claims that have never been notified, or filed with the commissioners or recorder.—At all events, lands thus situated are not yet made disposable by law, and consequently not subject to be located, and if I am permitted to reason analagously, those lands could not be sold, or located upon until Congress should provide for their disposition, see the act of the 28th of February, 1809, for the disposal of certain tracts of land in the Mississippi territory, very similarly situated to those lands in question.

Fourthly. By the act of the 12th of April 1814 the right of pre-emption is secured to all settlers prior to that date in the Missouri territory. But no office has yet been opened, or any means pointed out to enable the pre-emptioner to give notice of his right, or to produce his proof, or to make his entry—And on claims thus situated I am informed locations have been made: here a right secured by act of congress is trampled upon by the speculator, and that too before any apportunity has been given to the pre-emptioner to give any evidence of his intentions to avail himself of the privileges of that act, or by his neglect to enter his claim to authorize the presumption that he does not intend so to do.

My object in placing this state of things before you is to solicit, not only a denial, or at least a suspension of the issuing of the patents on locations, thus shamefully made, but to prohibit any future locations of a similar character; and also to call your attention to the propriety of immediately pointing out the mode by which the pre-emptioner may give notice of, and make due entry of his claim. The act of the 12th of April, 1814, giving the right of pre-emption in the Missouri Territory, refers for the details to the act of the 5th of February, 1813, providing for pre-emptions in the Illinois territory, and by this latter act, all notices of the right of pre-emption are to be given at least two weeks before the public sales commences, and as I believe much land will be ready for sale by the first of July next, there is certainly no time to lose. If it is intended that the people shall realize the privileges provided for them by the law giving the right of pre-emption.—I shall also cause to be laid before Congress resolutions on some of those points, and in the mean time permit me in the name of the towns, and people of the Missouri territory, to solicit your official interference in discountenancing and keeping down that lawless spirit of speculation, calculated to ruin its villages, and oppress the poor by subjecting him and his family, to be driven from that little spot that he has enriched by the sweat of his brow, and which constituted his only hopes for an honest livelihood, or reducing him to the necessity to become the tenant of some lordly speculator, and to lose the character of a freeman in being obliged to obey his beck and call. An answer from you, as to the measures you shall see proper to adopt, would confer a singular favour, & be thankfully received."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Nov, 20.

A letter from St. Helena, dated the 22d of September contains the following statement—"A very curious circumstance occurred here a few days ago. B. in a rage, ordered his service of plate to be broken up, the eagles which were engraved to be effaced, and the whole to be disposed of as old silver. He applied to a merchant, a resident of this place, who asked permission of the governor. He thought that the amount would not exceed 2 or 4,000l. The governor consented to [illegible] going to look at the plate, but observed, that the amount should not be paid to B. but deposited in the hands of the governor, or the purveyor. When the merchant went to look at the plate, instead of the sum above mentioned, the property was about 10,500l sterling—a sum rather too great to be procured here at so short a notice. However in a day or two it is expected that this curious negociation will be arranged. It is said, that B. wishes by these means to make himself independent of the British government, and that in future he will never make any application for money, but live on his own resources. His suite receive theirs from government.

Yesterday further accounts were received from Bombay and Madras. From the former place it is stated, under date of the 25th June, that a force of 6000 men from thence was assembling at Borada, the object of which was to effect a treaty of alliance with the Rajah of Jypore. To accomplish this end, lord Moira was on the point of taking another journey up the country.

We are glad to learn from the Dutch papers, that the prices of grain are now on the decline in Holland. Large quantities had arrived at Antwerp.

Public soup-shops, are now establishing, by subscription in most of the principal towns, for the relief of the labouring poor and their distressed families during the winter.

The Hamburgh papers state, that the price of grain has risen so extraordinary at Odessa, that the tschetwert of wheat, which last year was at 18 rubles, is at present 41 rubles, a price which was never before known in this country.

It is confidently reported, that the Americans are fitting out two vessels to explore the North West Coast of that Continent, and to make discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. It is said that nothing has been neglected to insure the success of the expedition, which has been entrusted to their ablest Officers.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 25.

Cambaceras is arrived at Brussels, after having made a journey of some months through Holland.

The process in contumacy against General Grouchy has been referred to the second Council of War of the first division.

By an ordinance of the king, the exportation of all kinds of grain is strictly prohibited, while a bounty is offered to all who import corn into the country.

We hear, but cannot vouch for its authenticity, that Count Dillon (the favorite of the late king of Wurtemberg, who left him a handsome legacy,) grand master of the establishment of the Queen Dowager Matilda of Wurtemberg, has been shot in a duel by an Officer who had obtained by the Count's interest a place at the palace of Asperg. Count Dillon is an Irishman by birth.

The judgment passed by the Tribunal at Nismes upon several individuals guilty of murders and other excesses, was posted up in the streets of Paris on Friday.

It is reported at Frankfort, that the Diet has determined in its second setting that each State of the Germanic Confederation shall possess the same form of representative government, with the different modifications which circumstances may render necessary.

Instructions are proceeding against the instigators and accomplices of the seditious movements which have taken place at Toulouse.

Capt. Sabine of the ship William, from Cadiz, states that 10,000 troops under the command of O Donnell, were assembled at [illegible]'s, waiting for transports to [illegible] them against South America, 25 rich Spanish merchantmen were captured by Buenos Ayres privateers during the month of November.

Gen. *Sir Gregor Mac Gregor* we regret to learn, has been obliged to quit the service of the Patriots—another faction having obtained the ascendency, adverse to and envious of officers of talent, of foreign birth—as is always the case among a barbarous people. Rather than serve in an inferior station, constantly liable to assassination, he chose to retire. How superstition and vassalage debase mankind.!

BY AUTHORITY.

An act of the legislature of the territory of Missouri, entitled 'an act to authorise a lottery for the purchase of fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, for the use of the town of St. Louis.'

SCHEME.

1	prize of	5000	is	5000
1		1000		1000
4		500		2000
20		100		2000
49	of	50		2450
2925		6		17550
3000 prizes				30,000

3000 blanks, 6000 tickets at $5 is 30,000

From the above scheme it must appear obvious that this lottery offers greater advantages, and less risk of losing than is to be found in most of those offered to the public, the adventurer having as great a chance to draw a prize, as to draw a blank, and as fair a chance to draw a high prize as will be found in any other lottery.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 12½ per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed, all prizes not demanded within 120 days after the drawing, will be considered as gratuitously given for the benefit of the town to be expended by the commissioners as the law directs.

Aug. Chouteau,
Theodore Hunt,
Henry Vonphul,
Will. C. Carr,
Thomas F Riddick.
Commissioners.

St. Louis, March 4th, 1817. 3m 40

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Whereas the honorable the circuit court for the county of St. Genevieve at their November term last past, upon the petition of Marie Louise Bolduc late widow and relict of Louis Bolduc fils, late of the town and county of St. Genevieve dec'd of Jean Vanpreters Fouquer since intermarried with said widow; of Louis Bolduc jun. son of said dec'd. by John Rice Jones his guardian, and of Louise Bolduc an infant daughter of said dec'd. intermarried with Etienne La Marque, by her guardian Paschal Detchmendy, all being the legal heirs and representatives of said deceased: did appoint the undersigned as commissioners to divide certain real estate in said petition mentioned, between said petitioners according to law, and whereas the undersigned did report to said court, that said property was so circumstanced that it could not be divided amongst said petitioners without great prejudice to them: whereupon the said court ordered that said property should be sold by the undersigned according to the manner hereinafter stated:

Public notice is therefore hereby given, that on tuesday the second day of the next circuit court in and for the county of St. Genevieve, which will be the twenty seventh day of May next, at the court house door in the town of St Genevieve, the following valuable real estate will be sold at public sale by the said commissioners according to said order of court, to wit.

1. A house and lot situate in the lower part of the town of St. Genevieve, the lot is large and spacious, on which there are other buildings and an excellent orchard, being the same on which said Bolduc resided during his life time.

2 Another lot of ground lying near the above described premises being the same purchased from James Winston.

3 Also one other piece or parcel of land situate in the common field near the town of St. Genevieve, bounded by the lands of Henry Diel and John Bte. Valle, senr. containing the quantity of sixty arpens and running from the Mississippi to the hills: the above land is of the first quality, and exceedingly well adapted for cultivation:

4 Also one other tract of land situate in the Parque de la Nile Bourbon, commonly so called, near the village of New Bourbon, said tract contains forty arpens.

5 Also one other tract of two arpens near St. Genevieve, in the second concession so called, bounded by the lands of St Gemme Beauvais

6 Also one other tract of land situated near the village of New Bourbon, at the 'Grand Marais' so called, bounded by the lands of Louis Bolduc, sen. dec'd. and Madme Veuve parent. Containing three arpens in front by forty deep, the above tract contains excellent farming land.

The above property of the aforesaid heirs and representatives of *Louis Bolduc fils* deceased, and will be sold without reserve, on a credit of twelve months the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

Henry Kiel,
Wm. Shannon,
Peter Duquet.
Commissioners.

St. Genevieve, March 1st, 1817. 6t 40

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

To close a concern.

The house and lot situated in the town of Potosi, (Mine à Breton) now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Elliot and belonging to the late firm of Depestre, de Mun & Co. It is well calculated for a public house, being spacious, and in the most central part of that flourishing town. Also, a very valuable lot in the town of St. Genevieve, apply to

Rene le Meilleur.

St. Genevieve 26 Feb. 1817 4t-40

NOTICE

All those indebted to the late firm of Depestre, de Mun & Co. of this place, are particularly requested to settle their accounts with the subscriber, who is duly authorized to close the same.

Rene le Meilleur.

St. Genevieve 26 Feb. 1817 4t 40

NOTICE.

All persons settled on my lands in the counties of Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, are hereby notified and forwarned to remove from the same, unless they obtain a lease from Jos. M'Ferron, Esq. who is authorised to that effect. The present notification is a measure suggested by the possibilty of a longer forbearance on my part, being construed into a dereliction of my right, and by the facilities which my temporary absence affords for trespasses to which I cannot be supposed to give any other consent, than what is given to unavoidable evils.

B. Cousin.

St Louis, 5th March, 1817. 8t 40

THOMAS Y. SPICER,

Being on the eve of departure for New Orleans, requests all persons to whom he is indebted, also all persons who is indebted to him or to the firm of Smith and *Spicer*, to call immediately and settle their accounts; constant attendance will be given at the office next door below Wm. C. Carr Esq's. Office.

March8 1817 2t-40

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that an amicable settlement has taken place between myself and Capt. Asa Morgan, therefore the allegations&c. in my advertisement are withdrawn.

R. W. Morris.

Howard Co. March 1st, 1817.

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Gilbert, on the plantation of Colonel Alexander M'Nair, in the township of St. Ferdinand, in the county of Saint Louis on the twenty fifth day of February, 1817; a dark bay horse, with a small white star on his forehead, and some white spots on the breast between the legs, about fourteen and a half hands high, about six years old, appraised to fifty dollars by Isaac E. Robertson and Amos Wheeler being duly sworn as the law directs.

Stephen Hempstead, J. P.

True copy from the original filed in my office.

M. P. Leduc, Clk, st. L C C C.

3t[illegible] 40

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT,

October term 1816.

Daniel Griffeth, Asa Griffeth, Wilson Overall, Polly Overall and others—Heirs and representatives of Samuel Griffeth deceased—Prefered their petition to the court, praying for the sale of certain slaves mentioned therein to enable a distribution of said estate. The petition being signed by all the heirs except Sarah Griffeth and by her guardian for her.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the slaves mentioned in said petition be sold at the court house door on the first day of the next term, by the Administrators of said estate and that they give public notice of the sale in the Missouri Gazette two months previous to the day of sale.

A true copy of the order.

Wm. Christy JT C C C C S C.

St. Charles, Feb. 12, 1817: 3t37[illegible]

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, March 8.

The eastern mail arrived last evening with a few *old* papers which should have been received here two weeks ago. How this has happened we are at a loss to conjecture, as Philadelphia papers have been received in town up to February 3d. A gentleman of this town, who had sometime ago visited the Shawanoe-town Post Office declares, that the Post-master there had shewn him a *barrel* of *papers*, which this Post-master said he *could not* forward.

Subscribers to this paper in Cape Girardeau, inform us, that they do not procure *half* their papers. How certain postmasters on this rout can trifle with their oaths of office, is very difficult to account for: we leave them to a just GOD, who will sooner or latter bring the perjured villian or villians to merited punishment.

ERRATTUM.

In the advertisement, hitherto and now published in this paper, viz. "Heirs and representatives of Samuel Griffeth deceased" for *fifth* day of the next term, *read* first day of the next term, &c.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Scott in his speech, prayed the members, "if they should vacate his seat it was what he would most cheerfully submit to, provided they would not place the petitioner in the seat, preferring that the territory should be unrepresented for the remainder of the session."

BIRTH DAY—22 *February.*

On the 22d ult. a number of the gentlemen of St. Louis assembled at the Washington Hall, to commemorate the birth of the immortal Washington. His excellency Governor Wm. Clark was chosen president; and Col. A. M'Nair vice president of the day; at 3 o'clock the company sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Kibby, in his elegant ball room, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank.

The day we celebrate—The anniversary of a hero's birth, a nations gratitude records it (Washingtons March)

The departed worthies of the revolution—Their light still shineth, though their sun be set (Roslin Castle)

The survivors of the war of '76—'Length of days in their right hand and in their left hand riches and honors,' may all 'their ways be ways of pleasantness and all their paths be peace' (Life let us cherish)

The confederated states of America—Union their safety, *Esto perpetua* (Hail Columbia)

The President of the United States—In his retirement from public life, may he enjoy *otium cum dignitate.* (President's March)

The heads of Departements. (Constitution)

The late war—Hallow'd the cause, glorious the result (Yankee Doodle)

The heroes who fell in the late war—Sacred be their memory, eternal their renown. (Dead March)

The American flag—Stars for its friends, stripes to its foes. (Star spangled banner)

The late army—Heroic in the field, patriotic in retirement. (Harrisons grand March)

The army—Small, but efficient (Reveillee)

The navy—Protection at home reputation abroad, 'don't give up the ship' (Rule Brittania)

The appropriation for the increase of the Navy—'A good thing well applied' (Tars of Columbia)

The memory of Fulton—Whose inventive genius opened new sources of wealth to western enterprize (Roslin Castle)

The possession of the Floridas—'Peaceably, if we can; forcibly, if we must.' (American Star.)

Internal Navigation—The Missouri & Mississippi, natures grand canals, combining through the medium of commerce the interests of every section of the union (America, commerce and freedom)

The patriots of South America—Stout hearts, armed in a just cause (Volunteers March)

Manufactures—May they be fostered by government so far as is essential to national prosperity and independence (American Eagle)

The fair sex—'The joy of life and life of every joy' (Garland of Love)

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President of the day, Washington, Jefferson and Madison—May their memory be co-extensive with our liberty and our liberty co-extensive with their memory.

By the vice President of the day—The memory of General Pike, the hero who verified his determination, 'my next dispatch shall be from Quebec or from the tomb,

By Major Morgan, Brigadier general Smith—The gentleman, the soldier.

By H. S. Geyer, The declaration of Independence—dictated by wisdom, maintained by valour.

By J B N Smith, The memory of the Pacific traveller, Meriwether Lewis.

After the President had retired.

By Mr Smith, The president of the day

After the vice President had retired.

By Mr Geyer, The vice President of the day

By maj Graham, Gen Wm Henry Harrison.

By maj Dorman, Maj Gen Winfield Scott

By Capt Moore, The memory of Capt Meed, who died in the cause of his country, beloved by his friends, respected by his enemies.

By L W Boggs, Col Lawrence the dauntless hero of Mobile point.

By Mr T Hanly, The United States of America—The persecuted of all nations acknowledge their hospitality

By Mr Beebe, Commodore Perry—He 'met the fleet and it was ours'

By Mr Town, The hilarity inspired by the occasion—May our hearts be full of it when our glasses are empty.

An officer of our navy writes from Gibraltar Bay, Nov. 8, that the U. S. brig Spark is probably lost.

Dispatches have been received by government from Mr. Pinkney, respecting his negotiations at Naples.

Shocks of Earthquake have been felt to the North and South of Philadelphia.

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandise, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, *Dec.* 21. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 8 4 to 11.4
Superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do Cassimers and Cords,
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Italy Velvets
Ladies and Gentleman's worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Calicoes assorted
Bandanas
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Mens and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collars.

They have always on hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO by the Keg.

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Coarse and fine Cloths } *assorted colors.*
Cassimeres
Coatings
Blankets
DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29-4t

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farfar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Witt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bees wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to order goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re-delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Will give the highest price in cash for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816. 91tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in cash or goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a stout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. *T. H.*

P. M. DILLON

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has for sale at the house of Maj. Chouteau, in Main street, an assort- of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c.

L. P. Madeira, L. P Teneriff, Old Port Claret in cases, Holland Gin, French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Whiskey, & Beer,
Ladies Saddles, Gent's. do & Bridles. Writing & wraping paper, Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Castings assorted, A few 10 plate Stoves, Pittsburg Porter in casks & bottles.

All of which he will sell by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Jan. 14th. tf—33

HERCULANEUM.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and opened in Herculaneum, at the house lately occupied by Messrs Bates & Scott, a large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the market and to the present and approaching seasons.

They also intend opening in a few days a like assortment in Harrison, Illinois territory, all of which will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Lead, Furs, Beeswax, Tallow Raw Hides and all kind of country Produce, such as Beef, Pork, Corn, Wheat, &c. &c.

HONEY & BATES.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th. 8t-33

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct 29, 1816. 20-tf

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement,) in the practice of

Physic. Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec 7. 27 6t

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. -tf

WOOLENS

Jas. Cle[illegible] & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Forest Cloths, Flushings, and Blankets. } Assorted Colors.
Super, super cloths, & Cassimeres. } assorted colors.
German, Frame, and Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress, Figured and Paris Nett } GAUZE.
Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 20-t-f

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS. & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade June 29

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin
& Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do on Teneriff do
Old Port do
Claret in cases.
Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage,

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th, 1817. 36

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store in Herculaneum, a large and well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approching season, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

HAMMOND & BOUIS.

Herculaneum, Feb. 10th, 1816.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further instalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each share.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Cashier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

Wanted.

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

NOTICE.

I will lease on reasonable terms, a part of the lot on which I now reside, to any person wishing to build thereon, if application be made to me for the same.

R. PAUL.

Feb. 12. 4t37

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Be it remembered that the *Sieur Etienne Bogliolo*, native of Genoa, and subject of the king of Sardinia, but now actually resident at New-Madrid, in the territory of Missouri, in virtue of the partnership heretofore subsisting between himself and the late *Joseph Michel* merchant of New-Madrid, has filed his bill in chancery to reclaim the one half of the whole estate of the said *Joseph*; and has *prayed* and *obtained* from the Honorable Alexander Stuart, one of the judges in chancery, an *injunction* to prevent the heirs and devisees of the said Joseph from selling any part of the lands or tenements to which the said Joseph had any legal or equitable claim at the time of his death.

To the end therefore that no one shall pretend to be ignorant *of the said injunction*, and that all persons willing to avoid peril may be able to govern themselves accordingly, I, the undersigned attorney and counsellor at law, and solicitor in chancery, for the said *Sieur Etienne Bogliolo*, have caused this notice of the said *injunction* to be posted in the most public places, and to be printed for six consecutive weeks in the Gazette of the territory.

Given at my office in St. Louis, this 20th day of January, in the year 1817.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et i prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 22 Novembre.

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 25-t1m.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief & cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumption, the hooping cough asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera-morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c, &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures Grand Restorative

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache tremor, faintness, hysteric fits debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates' the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the Rheumatism, lumbago, pleurisy and gout, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c,

Dr Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain prevestive and cure for the fever and ague, &c

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redunda t with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, loosen- disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning cold sweat, palsy epileptic fits, &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms, none are equal in effect to Dr Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, ague & fever, cholic pains, Flatulences indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 150 cents.

Dr Tissot's celebrated Gout & Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne No 85 north Front street——Adam Vance No 76 Christian street——Wm Julian No 69 south Fifth street.——Jacob Shough No 181 Noble st.——David Fisher, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Hoff No 355 Callowhill street H L Broslasky. No 82 south Sixth street John shreeves Jr No 63 Coates street James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burden No 529 south Front street, Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth, Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge, James Banson Northampton township Burlington county. N J. Wm Hollingshead Mullico Hill Glouceser county N J. Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county. John smith No 368 north Second street. Christopher Fisher Upper Dublin township Pa. M. Kraft Morrisville Pa. Joseph Henry near Morrisiown Montgomery county, George Ingles U. S. Arsenal, Hector David Germantown' James Hiloer Nantucket.

November 30, 1816, 26-1y.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MARCH 18, 1817. [No. 441.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year, will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons living at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

TH. HANLY

Will give CASH for merchantable

WHEAT

delivered at this place.

St. Louis, January 11, 1817.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, } ss.
Northern Circuit,
St. Genevieve Court, October term, 1816.

Joseph [illegible], complainant, against
Simon [illegible] defendant.
IN CHANCERY,

This day the complainant by his counsel came, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant resides out of this territory, and is ordered to be served with a subpœna, and he having failed to appear and file his answer herein agreeable to the rules of this court. It is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next April term, and file answer, the complainants bill shall be taken confessed and a decree be entered up accordingly. It is further ordered that the complainant cause publication to be made in the Missouri Gazette printed in this territory for eight weeks successively.

A. McFerron, Clk. S.C.S.C.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of [illegible] are deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate are requested to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

Mary Depestre, } Admin'rix.
Louis de Hun, } Admin'or.

St. Genevieve, Feb 8th, 1817. 4t 37

ST. LOUIS

Agents Office for paying invalid pensioners, in the Missouri Territory.

There remains unpaid in my hands as agent, the pensions of the following invalids up to the dates set opposite to their names.

Michael Chapu up to the 4th Sept 1816.
Dan. Kenny up to the 23d April 1816.
John Patterson up to the 4th Sept 1816.

A. McNair, Agent.

Feb. 25th, 1817. 32

BANK OF MISSOURI
March 1st.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are hereby notified to attend a general meeting at the said bank, on monday the 5th of May next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, when an election will be held for nine directors, for the ensuing twelve months.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. W. Boggs, Cashier.

10t 39

RAILS.

I will give a reasonable price for 10,000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at St. Louis.

R. Paul,

February 25th, tf-39.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That I shall attend at Kaskaskia on the 15th and 16th of March, for the purpose of paying Captain William Alexander's, and on the 17th for the purpose of paying captain Absalom Cox's companies of militia for services rendered in the years of 1814 and 1815. And at Belleville on the 20th and 21st for the purpose of paying Captain Samuel Judy's on the 22d for the purpose of paying Captain Nelson Rector's, and on the 23d for the purpose of paying Captain John Stuart's Companies of militia for services rendered in the years of 1814 and 1815. The claimants of the different companies above mentioned, are requested to be prompt in their attendance, and those who cannot attend and calculate on drawing their pay by power of attorney, must be careful to have their powers properly drawn and well authenticated, the claims of deceased persons will be paid to their legal representatives on letter of administration or probate of wills.

The captains and other officers of the above mentioned companies are requested to meet me the day previous to the commencement of payment of their respective companies.

Thomas Hempstead.
A. D. Paymaster.

St. Louis, Feb. 26th, 1817. 3t 39

FOR SALE.

On the 17th inst. monday, will be sold at public auction, at the late residence of Robert Anderson, lately deceased, one mile below Carondelet, the following property, viz horses, cattle, household & kitchen furniture, including beds and bedding, with sundry mill irons and some farming utensils. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above 10 dollars, by giving good and sufficient security.

Sarah Anderson,
Administratrix.
C. Cairns,
Administrator.

March 1st 1817. 39

NOTICE.

Sometime in the year 1816. I gave three notes to Ignatius Anderson—one for 25 dollars—one for 12 dollars—and one for 2 or 3 dollars—payable the 25th December, same year—The above notes have been paid said Anderson; yet I have been informed he has fraudulently assigned them away to Wm Myers, and I am determined not to pay them again.

Larking P. Richardson.

Bonhomme Township Feb. 24th 1817.

50 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Ranaway from the subscriber sometime in the latter part of January. two negroes, viz;

NELSON, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, big lips, and stout built, had on linsey hunting shirt and jacket. socks and shoes.

ALICK 19 or 20 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. tolerably well built, a scar over one of his eyebrows. Same clothing as the former.

A reward of 50 dollars will be given to any person apprehending said negroes, if out of the county. and 20 dollars if taken up in the county.

Wm. Rayan.

Washington Co. Feb. 19th, 1817.

TAKE NOTICE,

That a reward of twenty five dollars will be paid to any person who will discover or give information that will lead to the detection of the thief, who a few nights ago tore up and carried away several ash pickets from the lower part of the lot adjoining Samuel Solomon's; on the above information being given to the editor the reward will be paid.

St. Louis, 28th Feb. 3t 39

BONHOMME SETTLEMENT.

The subscriber has just opened an elegant assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockeryware, Hardware &c. &c.

At the above settlement near the widow Gordon's Mill, which he offers for sale at reduced prices.

BENJAMIN PLANK.

N. B. Beef, Pork, Butter, and all kinds of produce taken in at St. Louis, prices. 38

A valuable corner Lot for Sale.

In Church street, near the dwelling of P. Didier Esq. on which there is a good well. The lot is fifty feet front by 100 feet in depth french measure.—Liberal credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.—For conditions apply to.

P. LEE.

St. Louis, 22d Feb. 1817. 3t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Smith deceased, late of the township of Tywapity and county of New-Madrid, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, and those who have demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Joseph Smith, Admin'or.

New Madrid, Jan. 17th 1817. 3t

Was taken up,

And delivered to me on or before the first day of October last, a negro boy who calls himself Michael, and says he belongs to Mr. Cratsinger of New Madrid county, the said negro boy says he was free last christmas. he having been bound to the said Cratsinger 'until of age. the master or owner of said slave are hereby notified unless they come forward and prove the said slave on or before the fifth day of May next, he will be sold at public auction to pay the fees and expenses agreeable to law.

H. Scull shff.

Jan. 15. County of Arkansas.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,
Northern Circuit, ss.
Of the term of September, 1816.

John Ewing administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits, which were of Wm. Ewing dec'd. } On petition for the sale of intestates lands.

Will be sold by the said administrator on a credit of twelve months, on tuesday the twenty ninth day of April next, being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the above named Wm. Ewing dec'd. at the time of his death in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, or so much of the same as will enable the said administrator to raise a sum of one thousand dollars, the sale to begin and continue in the order following, to wit.

One hundred arpens of land situate in the county of St. Charles on the Mississippi bluffs, above sandy creek, being part of a tract of eight hundred arpens, the property of a certain William Ewing dec'd. and by him willed to the said intestate.

The one undivided half of a tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land, situate in the county of St. Charles, on the waters of the Dardenne, at or near the Mississippi bluffs, the same purchased by the said intestate of a certain Henry Hight.

The one fourth of a saw mill and mill tract, situate in the county of St charles as aforesaid, on Sandy creek

And lastly, another tract of six hundred and forty arpens of land situate in the county of St. charles. and purchased of the forenamed Henry Hight and wife, by the intestate.

By order of the superior court;

J. V. Garnier, Clk.

The title papers to said land can be seen by applying to Matthias M'Girk esq. in Louis.

TAKEN UP

By Gabriel Constant of the village of Carondelet, in the county of St. Louis, on the lot of said Gabriel, in the village of Carondelet aforesaid. a dark horse about twelve or thirteen years old, fourteen hands high, a small white spot on the left of the neck; appraised by Philip Rothlave and Robert Patton, at 18 dollars, before me,

J. V. Garnier, J. P.

Recorded 28th, Nov. 1816. 39
True copy from the stray book.
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

County of Cape Girardeau, ss.

Taken up by Medad Randol, who made oath according to law in Cape Girardeau township, a black mare branded on left buttock thus O, each ear slit no other marks or brands perceivable, about thirteen hands high, supposed to be six years old, appraised to fifteen dollars by Levi Waiverton and John Roche who were sworn according to law, before me the 13th day of July A. D. 1816.

G. Henderson, J. P.

A copy. 39
J. M'Ferron, Clk c c c c c.

County of Cape Girardeau, ss.

Taken up by Medad Randol who made oath according to law in Cape Girardeau township, a bay horse, with dark coloured legs, a large star in his forehead, no brand perceivable, about fourteen hands and a half high, appraised to fifteen dollars by Samuel Miller and Michael Mullen who were sworn according to law before me the 4th day of October A D. 1816

G. Henderson, J. P.

A Copy, 39

J. M'Ferron, Clk c c c c c.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned administrators of the estate of Abijah Rigdon, dec'd will apply to the next circuit court, to be holden at the town of St. Genevieve for the county of St Genevieve, to make a final settlement of their administration, and all those who have claims are requested to attend at said court and present their claims duly authenticated, otherwise they will be barred.

Wm. Shannon, } Adm's.
James Rigdon, }

Feb. 18, 1817. 4t 38

Mr. and Mrs. Flint propose shortly to open a school at Ste Charles, for the reception of young ladies. Mrs. Flint will instruct in designing patterns, the first principles of painting, and plain and ornamental needle work. Mr. Flint will superintend their instruction in the usual branches taught in schools and academies. They will use every exertion to render the school respectable, and will watch over the minds, the morals and the manners of those pupils, whom parents may please to entrust to their care, with tenderness and assiduity. Application for admission, and for the terms of board and tuition may be made to the subscriber at St. Charles.

TIMOTHY FLINT.

Feb. 14, 1817. 4t37

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Charless,

You will republish the following extract from a piece lately published in the "Western Sun" It is only the commencement of a series of facts exposing to public view some of our political jockies.

An Illinois Farmer.

(EXTRACT.)

"The militia, the rangers, and the regular troops, stationed within the territories have been equally neglected by the government.—That favouritism has existed in the pay department at *Washington City* there is no doubt, how far it may have extended we cannot say, but certain it is, that in every quarter of the country where questions relating to the policy or conduct of the general government were to be decided by elections the "lads" received their pay in due time. We do believe, however, they had not means sufficient to pay all, and on the just or unjust apportionment of the means they used, we are not disposed to remark, but the fact is unquestionable, and it goes far to exonerate other officers in our opinion. Still however, some *office holding* gentry will pretend to doubt the correctness of this, in order to impose upon the populace. Who have been in fault, the government or the district paymasters we have never questioned—We have seen the militia of some of the States promptly paid, when some of our own men were for years without a cent—we at the same time knew the government were almost penyless, of course unable to pay all—we knew throughout the territories the gentlemen who acted as district paymasters, particularly maj. Whitlock. who was stationed in our own—and seeing and knowing as stated, would not suffer a doubt to remain on the mind. The government had not money to pay all, and they gradually paid where payments might be most serviceable—*to themselves* at least. This is one secret cause—another is, that the territories have been infested with a parcel of silly demagogues, who, in order to raise themselves unjustly, in the opinion of the people, would make periodical complaints and enquiries in behalf, as they would say, of the men—which did in more than one instance to our certain knowledge, cause the government to make a needless *display* of funds—followed occasionally, by some futile or needless arrangement.

These complaints and enquiries made by delegates, some of whom understood not what they were enquiring after, and had only in view their own aggrandisement, and to subserve electioneering purposes, have been in part, the cause of the very delay complained respecting—for aught we know, may have caused all the delay that was unnecessary. Mr. Jennings knows this if we do not much [illegible]—and Mr. Stephenson and governor Edwards of the adjoining territory, know it also. All the delay we can complain of, was in our opinion, produced by their meddling ignorance.

Knowing maj. Whitlock as we do, both as an officer and a man—not less distinguished for uniform correctness, patriotic firmness and eminent services than he is for unblemished purity of private character, we must believe, and do assert, that the men before mentioned injured their constituents by interfering with his duties. Govr. Edwards & Mr. Stephenson had two motives—one personal displeasure—another, private interest. Personal displeasure was caused by the sagacity of maj. Whitlock in detecting their intended f—l upon the government—their private interest their inticing a paymaster who might not see so well or know so much. This Mr. Stephenson after mustering his own servant, and getting pay for him as a private, demanded additional pay for him as his servant!—This govr. Edwards who signed rolls for different companies in service at the same period, with the same men mustered on each! Oh, they are a hopeful pair, and should certainly have been made paymasters themselves in order to pass such accounts. Indeed I once heard they either applied for the appointment, or offered their services—and no doubt it was from the *purest* motives possible!—A faithful upright and correct agent of the government may not have been suitable to their purposes.—But we should like to know how they would act without funds—and it certainly could not be long until they become so, for they would pay *quick enough* no doubt—Yes, they could pay all, but—themselves. To shew our readers one of the many disappointments to which the paymaster here is subject, we will, before the curtain drops on the subject, notice a seeming want of concert in the departments at Washington, and not the first that has appeared to us. Major Douglass, the district paymaster for the Missouri territory, came to this place last week as instructed by the paymaster general to negociate drafts—the amount of which no doubt he stands charged with—but behold!—the receiver of public monies here, with whom alone he was authorised to negociate, would not take his drafts, although there is probably twice their amount of public money now laying useless in his possession—because the treasury forsooth, had not instructed him on the matter. Thus the militia of that territory are kept without their pay, & who is to blame? The paymaster general will say he sent a certain amount in drafts—the paymaster can truly say he done his duty, but the drafts would not command money as instructed—and we have no doubt the receiver will say he acted under instructions. Thus it goes—and if such men as Jennings, Noble, Hendricks, Edwards, or Stephenson, had the management of such matters, I question if it would not go even worse. They might pay only on election days, and enquire of the applicant whither the man who *procured* him his pay did not merit his vote?

Justice & Truth.

COMMUNICATION.

A new years gift to Governor Edwards.

It is a custom among the common [illegible]

...ple to ask and receive gifts from each other in remembrance of their friendship and esteem, on this day of the year; thus it is with me, and I most cordially salute your excellency with my most sincere benedictions, and hope for prosperity to you, and through you to our territory. As our civil government is such here, by the ordinance of the territory, that all power is given to your excellency; therefore the prosperity or the ruin of our country is entirely with you, and for which you are responsible, if the people choose to think: but if goodness of heart, and your understanding which is so adequate to the task, are exercised the people have nothing to fear.

You are not propped up with empty words, and stiled "Commander in Chief of the Militia" of our territory, but you are it in reality; and as you have the power, so you must have likewise the troublesome part, the responsibility of that power; because power in one government without being responsible is absurd.

There was a broad hint, and a modest one too in the Missouri Gazette of the last October last, for the person who ever he was who had the money belonging to a small army under your command in the year 1812, to give it up to the treasury. The particulars how the army was compelled to that money were then [illegible] the above hint no person will [illegible] has escaped your sagacious eye, [illegible] has been to no purpose—[illegible] the army have not yet received their money. What is your excuse for the [illegible] nation in this affair with the [illegible] part of our territories, the [illegible] were mostly militia—to whom [illegible] law makes you a father [illegible] can be no excuse that this money [illegible] been recollected, because the [illegible] of the most of our courts will [illegible] to the contrary, and shew it has [illegible] wrested from the hands of the [illegible] with coils of furs. Will we [illegible] believe that this money has lain in [illegible] trunks with the dust of [illegible] years on it, which time has elapsed [illegible] sale of the property at Camp [illegible] Money is of such a friendly dis[illegible] that to be in a person's reach [illegible] unavoidably go to his aid and use, [illegible] in holding back of this money [illegible] any presumptive proof it would of [illegible] never go to the army, who are in [illegible] and equity the owners. The ar[illegible] coolly submitted to the loss of [illegible] money for the above time, and you [illegible] taken the opposite end of the bal[illegible] as the army were loose about [illegible] right, so your were rigid in keeping [illegible] money.

[illegible] not to the army if their [illegible] was in use or not, but it certainly [illegible] was the place to see that justice was [illegible] in giving them their money [illegible] your commander in chief. Now [illegible] the loss of the long worn [illegible] of that expedition of 1812 any [illegible] all together at Camp Ruffel [illegible] can be found of the army of 1812, [illegible] give them their respective shares of [illegible] money—let the place where this af[illegible] took its rise, witness its honest ter[illegible] so, never leave it in the power of [illegible] naked, shivering militiaman [illegible] of 1812, to say, I have been [illegible] out of my part of the plunder I [illegible] from our enemy at the Illinois lake. [illegible] happiness to mortals to think of [illegible] speculation, and misery to reflect [illegible] the contrary; now I pray you to [illegible] happiness, and not misery—the [illegible] is, in my opinion, is the greatest [illegible] in my power for all the year, when I contemplate your happiness or [illegible] misery and for you to let this [illegible] any longer in this situation [illegible] mismanagement on both your [illegible] and reputation.

One of the Army.

[illegible] January, 1817.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 30.

Mr Pope offered for consideration the following resolutions.

Resolved, that the committee on the public lands, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting or securing to the town of St. Louis, in the Missouri territory, as a common, all the sand bar or batture, formed by the recession of the Mississippi river, between the said town and low water mark, and to prohibit the location of any floating claim, in the said territory thereon—or if any location shall have been made, to prohibit by law the issuing of a patent therefor.

Resolved also, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the location of any floating claim to any lands in the territory of Missouri, the right of pre-emption to which land has been secured to any settler by the act of the 1st of April, 1814, or if any such location should have been made, to prohibit by law the issuing of a patent therefor.

Resolved also, that the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the location of any floating claim in the territory of Missouri, on any lands the right, title or claim to which has been at any time heretofore given notice of, or filed with either of the boards of commissioners in said territory, or with the recorder of land titles, acting as such under any act of Congress, for the adjustment of land titles in said territory, or if any such location should have been made to prohibit by law the issuing of patents therefor.

Resolved also, That the committee on the public lands, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law, the location of any floating claim in the territory of Missouri, on any town lot, village lot, out lot, or common field lot, or commons, in, adjoining, or appertaining to any of the towns or villages in the territory of Missouri; or if any such location shall have been made, to prohibit by law the issuing of patents therefor.

Mr. P. explained the objects of these resolutions. In regard to the *first*, he said, that under the law passed at a former session, (authorizing the transfer of land claims from the county of New Madrid to other vacant lands in the Missouri territory) an attempt had been made to appropriate a piece of land, usually called Batture, between high and low-water mark, the possession of which, in this manner obtained, would probably be extremely detrimental to the town of St. Louis, subjecting its prosperity to the will of the owner of that property. In regard to the *second*, it was predicated on the injustice of permitting pre-emption claims (already recognized by law) from being covered by other patents, &c. With respect to the *third*, he said that involved a matter of more difficulty. The act of Congress for the settlement of land claims in the Missouri territory made the decisions of the commissioners thereon final, when the claims should be favourably adjudged. When otherwise, the decisions were not final, but were referred by the act to the decision of Congress in respect to the question between the United States and the claimants. Congress not having yet legislated on the subject, the claims yet stood against the government—&, as in some cases the claims had been improperly rejected by the commissioners, it would not be proper to permit those who obtained the bounty of government to locate their grants in such a manner as to deprive such individuals of their rights. The *fourth* regarded town lots, which it would be injudicious and unfair to suffer individuals to locate claims on. &c.

The resolutions were adopted without objection.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the military committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land to all the non commissioned officers and soldiers of the army, who, having been enlisted previous to the 24th December, 1814, are not entitled to said bounty, but who having served faithfully through said war, have obtained an honorable discharge.

JANUARY 13, 1817.

Read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

A BILL,

Further to regulate the Territories of the United States, and their electing Delegates to Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every territory of the United States, in which a temporary government has been, or hereafter shall be established, and which, by virtue of the ordinance of Congress of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, or of any subsequent act of Congress, passed, or to be passed now hath, or hereafter shall have the right to send a Delegate to Congress, such Delegate shall be elected every second year for the same term of two years, for which members of the House of Representative of the United States are elected; and in that House each of the said Delegates shall have a seat, with a right of debating, but not of voting.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all questions relative to the qualifications of the electors of a delegate, and the regularity of elections, shall be examined & determined within the territory for which he is elected, in such manner as the legislature thereof shall by law direct; and the certificate of the governor, or of the person exercising the office of governor, in such territory, under the seal thereof, of the election of a delegate, shall be deemed sufficient, and the only requisite evidence of the right of the Delegate therein named to a seat, as aforesaid, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted* That on the first Monday of August next, the citizens of the territory of Missouri, qualified according to the act entitled "An act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri," shall elect representatives to the general assembly thereof for the term of two years, commencing on the first Monday of December, next; and the representatives to the said general assembly shall, in like manner, be elected every second year thereafter, to serve for two years. And if, in the opinion of the said general assembly, the interests of the territory of Missouri shall require an annual meeting thereof, they may make provisions therefor by law: and such annual meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. And so much of the second section of the act entitled "An act to alter certain parts of the act providing for the government of Missouri," as requires the said general assembly to meet once in every other year, is hereby repealed.

MR. CHARLES,

The enclosed bill was reported in pursuance of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Scott.

A subscriber.

JANUARY 25, 1817.

Read twice and committed to a committee of the whole House, on Monday next.

A BILL.

Making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri, and for the final adjustment of claims to town & village lots therein.

Sec. 1st. Provides for the establishment of a Land Office at the seat of Justice for Howard County: one in the county of Arkansas one in the county of Lawrence and one at Jackson in the county of Cape Girardeau.

Sec 2nd. Provides for the appointment of a Register and Receiver of each of said offices.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of the act of the thirteenth of June one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for settling claims to land in the territory of Missouri," so far as the same relates, in any manner, to the rights, titles, and claims to town or village lots, out lots, and common fields lots, and commons in, adjoining, belonging, and appertaining to the towns and villages in the first section of the said act, named and recited, shall be, and the same are hereby revived and continued in full force: *And moreover*, The town or village of the Mine a-Burton, in the county of Washington, in said territory, and not named in the aforsaid act, shall be placed, construed, taken, and considered to be within all the provisions of the said act, and the same shall extend thereto in the same manner, and as fully in all things, matters, and respects as though the same had been included and named in the said act at the time of the passage thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every person or persons claiming any town or village lot, out-lot, common field lot, and commons in, adjoining, belonging, or appertaining to the several towns or villages, as aforesaid, and referred to, and where claims have not been heretofore filed with the commissioners or the recorder of land titles for the said territory, shall be allowed until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, to deliver notices in writing, and the written and the other evidences of their claims to the register and receiver of public monies now established by law in said territory; and the notices and evidences so delivered within the time limited by this act, shall be recorded in the same manner, and on the payment of the same fees as if the same had been delivered at any time before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twelve under any law of Congress, subject to the same limitation and forfeitures of rights, in cases of non-compliance with this act, as is provided by former laws.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the register and receiver of public moneys of said territory, as aforsaid, to receive the notices and evidences of claims, as aforesaid, and to record the same in books to be kept for that purpose, and to decide upon, and perform the same duties in all things in relation thereto, as was provided for the recorder of land titles to perform by the above-recited act of the thirteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of claims contemplated by this act, where the claimant or claimants may have filed notice of his, her, or their claim, or claims, and has not produced sufficient proof in support therof, or where the proof was incomplete or insufficient, such person or persons shall be, and hereby are allowed, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, next, to produce testimony in support of such claim or claims; and it shall, moreover, be lawful for the claimant or claimants to withdraw from the records and files of either of the boards of commissioners, or the recorder of land titles, in said territory, and file anew with the register and receiver of public moneys, all the testimony and evidences of their claims; and all persons, where claims to town or village lots, out lots, common field lots, and commons, have not been filed, in conformity to the provisions of the several acts of Congress relating thereto, in said territory, may and shall have the same time to give another or new notice, or complete the same and all the testimony and evidences thereof, as in other cases.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that it shall be duty of the late recorder of land titles for said territory as the depositary of the books, records, and papers of the several boards of commissioners of said territory, and as the keeper of his own books, records, and papers as recorder of land titles for said territory, from time to time, and at all times to furnish to the said register and receiver of public moneys all such documents, evidences, and transcripts of records, as by the said register and receiver of public moneys shall be called for, and by them deemed necessary to enable them to perform the duties imposed on them by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that the said register and receiver of public moneys each shall receive, for their services to be performed under this act, the sum of fifty cents for each case they shall decide, in full for their services.

FEBRUARY 4, 1817.

Read twice and committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

A BILL

To regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to exclude foreigners from a participation therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for carrying on trade and intercourse with the Indian nations, in the manner prescribed by the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, "An act for establishing trading houses, with the Indian tribes," be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury of the U. S. not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of Indian trade be authorised to organize eight trading houses, in addition to those already established, at such places as the President of the United States may direct, which, when established, shall be subject to the regulations heretofore prescribed for the government of other Indian trading houses.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of Indian trade be authorised to establish a depot at St. Louis, in the Missouri territory, to facilitate the supply of the different Indian trading houses north of the Mississippi, which depot shall be under the superintendence of a deputy superintendent of Indian trade, and who shall receive an anual compensation of [illegible] payable at the Treasury of the United States, and be in all respects, governed by such rules and regulations as the superintendent of indian trade may prescribe.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," passed the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, as empowers the President to license foreigners to trade with the indian nations within the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that all foreigners who shall vend, or offer to vend, or have in his, her, or their possession, any goods, wares, or merchandise; in any Indian nation within the limits of the United States, after the [illegible] day of [illegible] shall be subject to all the forfeitures and penalties contained in the act of the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, of which this is a supplement, any thing in the first section of said act to the contrary not withstanding.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that the superintendent of Indian trade be allowed an annual salary of three thousand dollars; the principal clerk in the office of superintendent fifteen hundred dollars; the book-

keeper twelve hundred dollars, and the copying clerk one thousand dollars, payable quarterly, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

The following was politely handed to us by Edward Hempstead Esq. as an extract of a letter from mr. meigs to mr. Scott.

Ed. M. G.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to John Scott Esq.

GEN'L. LAND OFFICE.
30 January, 1817.

"Your favor of the 27th inst. has been received. The subject of it had previously occupied my attention. The act for the relief of the sufferers by earthquakes in the county of New-Madrid gives them the right to locate their claims, *"on any of the public lands in the territory of Missouri the sale of which is authorised by law"*—the law has authorised the president to cause to be surveyed and offered for sale such parts of the public lands in the territory as he shall direct. The president has ordered a certain portion to be surveyed and prepared for sale; this portion alone, I conceive, is opened for the location of the New-Madrid claimants.

I am however and will continue in their locations to all authorised by law, and these do not embrace in the alluvions, village, commons mentioned by

agree with you in the a door should be opened those claims, as I think must have been *liberal*, both in time

the surveys of the lands for sale are completed, on of the president presume will fix the the public sales, and time for the set- to pre-emptions to entries."

BOUNTY LANDS.

Dep't. 30th Dec. 1816.

In obedience to the res- the senate of the 27th I have the honor to enclosed letter from missioner of the general from which it will that these military sur- expected by the first day, 1817.

I the honor to be your and very humble

Wm. H. CRAWFORD.

H. [illegible] GAILLARD,
Pres. of the Senate, pro. tem.

General land office, 30th December, 1816.

SIR,

The resolutions of the senate of 27th inst. requesting information concerning the progress made in surveying military bounty lands, has been received, in consequence thereof, I state that the surveyor of the territories of Illinois and Missouri, in a letter dated 25th ult. informed me that he confidently anticipates the completion of the surveys of all the military bounty lands in May next: he did not state the progress already made in surveying the several tracts.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract of the directors report. January 1st, 1817.

During the last year, 67,153 silver pieces were coined, in value $23,375 75; and 2,823 copper pieces, in value $23 209 28 cts.

It is expected that the coinage for the next year will be much greater, a considerable quantity of bullion being deposited for the purpose——and arrangements have been made for the better supplies of copper. A steam engine is substituted for the horse power heretofore employed.

The cost of the mint, in salaries to officers and clerks, pay of labourers, and incidental and contingent expenses for the year 1816, amounted to $18,242.

TREASURY ESTIMATES.

Treasury Department, Jan. 4, 1817.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the house of representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1817, amounting in the whole, to twelve millions, four hundred and fifty one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine, dollars, and fifty cents, viz:—

For the civil list,	1,049,940,03
For miscellaneous expenses,	894,211 65
For the expenses of entercourse with foreign nations,	321,333 33
For the military establishment, including arrearages and Indian dep't,	7,699,625 79
For the naval establishment, including the marine corps,	2,936,638 75
	12,451,799 57

The funds out of which the appropriation for the year 1817 may be discharged, are the following:—

1. The sum of $6,000,000, annually reserved by the act of the 4th of August; 1790, out of the duties and customs, towards the expenses of government.

2. The proceeds of the stamp duties, and sugar refined within the U. States.

3. The surplus which may remain of the customs, the direct tax, and the other internal duties, after satisfying the payments, for which they are pledged and appropriated.

4. Any other unappropriated money which may come into the treasury during the year 1817.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The hon. the speaker of the house of representatives.

Fayetteville N. C. Jan 9.

FEMALE DUELLING.

We understand that last week a point of honor was decided between two ladies, near the South Carolina line. The details of this *grand affair* have not yet reached town. It is said that the cause of quarrel, was the usual one in such cases, viz. *love*. The object of the rival affections of these fair champions, was present on the field, as the mutual arbiter in the dreadful combat. He had the grief to behold one of the suitors for his favor, fall before his eyes. She was wounded—but we understand, not mortally. The whole business was managed with all the inflexibility and decorum usually practised on such occasions. The conqueror is to be immediately married to the innocent second, conformably to the previous conditions of the duel.

BURNING SPRINGS.

About three quarters of a mile east of Portland, on lake Erie, is a small stream, which in the lapse of time, has worn an irregular trough, of ten or fifteen feet in depth, and of greater width, into a body of soft argillaceous slate. At the bottom of this trough is a situation of romantic scenery, about sixty rods from the lake, there are several apertures, from which continually issues an inflamable gas. The writer of this article lately visited this spot at a time when there was but little water in the brook. He found one of the apertures covered with a flame eighteen inches high; and by putting a blaze to two or three other apertures, the gas immediately caught and flashed like spirits of wine. The heat is sufficient to make water boil. The stones placed about the spring found on fire, were nearly red hot. At one of these apertures, a circular hole of about one quarter of an inch in diameter, a current of air, like that from the nose of a bellows, was constantly emitted—A strong scent is perceived in approaching these gaseous springs, not unlike that which issues from a foaming coalpit.

Fabricatious. The story of Joseph Wood's confession turns out to be a fiction, as he is still living in Fishkill.—Such too proves to be the character of the pathetic tale of a black child having been exchanged for a white one in Freehold, Green county. Why do printers give publicity to any thing *marvellous* without the clearest proof—the most respectable name?

Two enterprising citizens of Norwich, Connecticut, are building a Steam-Boat, designed to ply between that place and New London; the expense is estimated at $10,000.

The Legislature of Ohio contemplates a special tax on land by way of highway tax for the improvement of roads.

James Lane, from Salisbury, Con. has been committed to jail at Gallipolis, on suspicion of having murdered James Dowell near that place.

General McGregor had proceeded with 150 followers from St. Thomas's to Port-au-Prince; meditating an expedition against Mexico.

Robbery.—Mr. James Thomson, a stranger from Kentucky, was knocked down about 11 o' clock last Monday night in Warren-street, and robbed of a morocco belt containing $550 in North Carolina Bank Bills, and a pocket Book, containing a small sum in New-York Bills and many valuable papers.

UNCHACTERED BANKS.

Two persons of color, at Columbus Ohio, quarrelled. One wishing to make his antagonist as contemptible as possible, called him "a d***d *unchartered* son of a b***h." It has since become quite fashionable, at the aforesaid place, to apply the appelation of "*unchartered*" to all evil doers.

Ohio Fed.

NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

I have brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Hardware,

which I am now opening oppofite Mr. Hanly's, and offer by wholefale or retail at very low prices.

Stephen Donohoe.

St. Louis, March 14th, 1817. tf 41

NOTICE.

As my wife Catharine Hortis, has left my bed and board without any juft provocation; I forbid any perfon or perfons harbouring or giving her credit on my account, as I will pay none of her debts or contracts after this date.

Dominico Hortis.

St Louis, 13th March, 1t 41

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery for building a Masonic Lodge in the town of St. Louis.

1	Prize of	$5000	$5000
2	do	1000	2000
10	do	600	6000
20	do	200	4000
25	do	100	2500
200	do	50	10000
310	do	20	6200
900	do	10	9000
2550	do	6	15300
			60000

12000 tickets at 5 dolls. is 60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

Full drawn number on the 1st and 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No. 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive! The first 100 tickets, for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest. All other prizes floating.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 500 tikets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz. At the flores of Riddick & Pilcher, T. Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Moses Scott and James Kennerly, St. Louis. E. A. Elliot, St. Genevieve. John Jones, Mine a Breton. Wm. Bates, Herculaneum. At the office of Mich'l. Jones Esq, Kaskeskia, and at the office of John Hay Esq. Cahokia, And at the flore of John Rocheller St. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass,
D. V. Walker,
T. Hanly.

} Committioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

SILVER

Will be given in exchange for such bank notes as are taken by the banks in this place.

R. Paul.

St. Louis, March 13th. 2t 41

30 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the middle of April last, a negro man named BAILOR, about twenty years old, about five feet six or eight inches high, thick lips and large eyes, shows much of the white of his eye, has loft one of his fore teeth, flutters or flammers when discovered or taken by surprise, has a big head, and rather small legs, stands straight and walks well, is addicted to lying and stealing. Whoever will take up said negro and deliver him to me at St. Louis, or at my house near St. Louis, shall have the above reward.

Silas Bent.

Feb. 9th 1817.

SALT KETTLES.

Just received, a quantity of Salt Kettles, which may be had on very low terms; apply to.

Christian Wilt.

St Louis, March 15 4t 41

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph W. Stull deceased, who died intestate, late of the county of Howard, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, and those who have demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

James Allcorn, Admin'or.

Howard, Co. March 7th 1817. 4t 41

NOTICE.

My creditors are hereby notified that on saturday the twenty second day of March next, I shall make application to Charles Gratiot, and Joseph Charless Esquires, justices of the peace, within and for the township of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, or in their absence, to some other justices of said Co. to be permitted to take the benefit of the several acts of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Nicholas Cypher.

St. Louis County jail,
March 14th, 1817.

TAKEN UP

By John Egelberger St. Genevieve county, Platin township, the Rush bottom, a bright forrel mare, with a bright mane and tail, eight years old past, a small star in her forehead, about fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, appraised to thirty dollars by James M'Cormick and Hardy M'Cormack. December 17th, 1816.

Peter P. M'Cormack, J.P.

Received and recorded in the clerks office of the circuit court of the county of St. Genevieve, 4th Jan 1817.

Teste,

Tho. Oliver, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By William Denny on the 24th day of January 1817 on the plantation of Messrs M'Night & Brady in the township of St. Ferdinand, in the county of St. Louis, one bay horse, about six years old, no brand, a white star on the forehead, feet and legs black, and a faint black streak from the mane to the tail: Appraised to thirty dollars by Samuel Gilbert and John M'Gee, being duly sworn as the law directs before me

Stephen Hempstead J.P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, March 15.

☞ Our advertising friends are requested to note on their advertisements, the wished for number of insertions, verbal directions cannot be attended to without incurring much confusion.

INDIAN MURDERS!!!

Some time last summer we requested Mr. Sibley, United States Factor at Fort Osage, to furnish us with such information relative to the late complaints of murders committed by the Osages, as he might be able to collect: A few days ago we received the following letter from that intelligent officer.

FORT OSAGE, Feb. 27, 1817.

Mr. Charless,

SIR—I send you the following list of murders, robberies and abuses, committed by the Osage Indians, within the last four years, which may be relied on for its accuracy in every essential particular.

Murders and Depredations of the Chaneers, or Arkansas tribe.

In the fall of 1815, they murdered M'Farlane, Williams and Millmon on the Arkansas, and robbed them of much valuable property.

In the same year they murdered a man on red river; and another on the Arkansas, names not known.

In September 1816. they murdered an old man, stripped and scalped him: same time robbed and most cruelly beat an old French man, on the Arkansas below the Canadian Fork.

In september 1816, robbed three horses from the American settlements.—And there is no doubt they have committed other and similar depredations on the property of our frontier citizens. These people have frequently declared that to murder and rob the Americans, is the surest way to bring plenty of traders to their nation.

ROBBERIES, &c. OF THE BIG OSAGES, LIVING ON THE OSAGE RIVER.

In the winter of 1813 & 14 seven horses and a quantity of clothing from some of the white settlements on Arkansas or White river.

Same year 12 horses from Arkansas, and the goods and effects of a trader, who was ascending the Arkansas in a perogue.

In the winter of 1815 & 16, four horses from White river.

In July 1816, robbed some hunters on the Arkansas, below the Canadian fork, of ten horses & stripped them of their guns, ammunition, traps, &c.—Wounded a boy (whom they found in the camp) very badly by a blow with a tomahawk between his shoulders; and cut to pieces and destroyed a quantity of peltry, &c.

Same time stole a fine horse from Major Lovely, Agent for the U. S. at the village of Arkansas, which horse was very lately (and probably is now) in possession of a noted warrior of the Big Osages known by the name of *Buffalo Cap.*

☞ It is proper to remark, that these two tribes, particularly the Chaneers, are scarcely within the influence of the U. States establishment at this place—While the Little Osages, and the Kansas, who are much more so, conduct themselves (comparatively speaking) with much propriety.

Yours, &c.

GEO. SIBLEY.

We are authorised to state that RUFUS EASTON is a candidate for delegate to Congress at the next election.

We are authorised to state, that RICHARD S. THOMAS, is a candidate for delegate to Congress at the next election.

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Coarse and fine Cloths } assorted
Cassimeres } colors.
Coatings }
Blankets
DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Printing Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29-4t

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphul & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, which they will

St. Louis Oct. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL. & Co.

Have just opened, in the new store in Main street, up one flight of stairs, over the shop of Ferrar & Walker, a few doors above Mr White's store, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Recently purchased in Philadelphia Baltimore, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen furs, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, pork and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

Gentlemen and Ladies in town, or for goods by children, are will please to send a written bill which will be returned on the receipt of the

R. Paul, & Co.

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Will give the highest price in cash for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis Oct. 12 1816. 9tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or in Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

In the TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Upper Leather can be had in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

397—tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former assortment of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

Now landing, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors above Major Paul's store; and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 3 4 to 11 4
Superfine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do. Cassimeres and Cords,
A great variety of Mantuas and other Vestings
Ribands and Laces
Gros Grains and Velvets
Ruby Velvets
Ladies and Gentlemen's worsted Lambs wool and cotton Hose
Cravats assorted
Bobbinets
Black silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Men's and women's Saddles
Bridle and Common Bridles
Portable Bags
Horse Gears.

They have always on hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

P. M. DILLON

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has for sale at the house of Maj. Chouteau, in Main street, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c.

L. P Madeira,	Ladies Saddles,
L. P. Teneriff,	Gent's. do & Bridles,
Old Port	Writing & wraping
Claret in cases,	paper,
Holland Gin,	Window Glass 8 by 10
French Brandy,	and 10 by 12
Jamaica Rum,	Castings assorted,
Whiskey,	A few 10 plate Stoves,
& Beer,	Pittsburg Porter in
	casks & bottles.

All of which he will sell by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Jan. 11th. tf-33

HERCULANEUM.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and opened in Herculaneum, at the house lately occupied by Messrs Bates & Scott, a large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the market and to the present and approaching seasons.

They also intend opening in a few days a like assortment in Harrison, Illinois territory, all of which will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Lead, Furs, Beeswax, Tallow Raw Hides and all kind of country Produce, such as Beef, Pork, Corn, Wheat, &c. &c.

HONEY & BATES.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th. 8t-33

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. 30-tf

Doctor M. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boons Lick Settlement) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 27 6t

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE;

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a stout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. *T. H.*

---

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Huller, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored. If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid, should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, *December 28.* 29 tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. tf.

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Forest Cloths, Flushings, and Blankets. } Assorted Colors.
Super, super cloths, & Cassimeres. } assorted colors.
German, Frame, and Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress, Figured and Paris Nett } GAUZE.
Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 20-tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29.

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy	do do Teneriff do
do Jamaica Spirits	Old Port do
Holland Gin & Whiskey	Claret in cases.
L. P. Madeira Wine	Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th, 1817. 36

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store in Herculaneum, a large and well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approching season, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

HAMMOND & BOUIS.

Herculaneum, Feb. 10th, 1816.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further instalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each share.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Cashier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

Wanted.

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

NOTICE.

I will make an reasonable terms a part of the lot on which I now reside, to any person wishing to build thereon, if application be made to me for the same.

R. PAUL.

Feb. 13. 4t39

BY AUTHORITY.

An act of the legislature of the territory of Missouri, entitled 'an act to authorise a lottery for the purchase of fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, for the use of the town of St. Louis.'

SCHEME.

1 prize of	5000	is	5000
1	1000		1000
4	500		2000
20	100		2000
49 of	50		2450
2925	6		17550
3000 prizes			30,000
3000 blanks, 6000 tickets at $5 is			30,000

From the above scheme it must appear obvious that this lottery offers greater advantages, and less risk of losing than is to be found in most of those offered to the public, the adventurer having as great a chance to draw a prize, as to draw a blank, and as fair a chance to draw a high prize as will be found in any other lottery.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 12½ per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed, all prizes not demanded within 120 days after the drawing, will be considered as gratuitously given for the benefit of the town to be expended by the commissioners as the law directs.

Aug. Chouteau.
Theodore Hunt,
Henry Vonphul,
Will. C. Carr,
Thomas F. Riddick.
Commissioners.

St. Louis, March 4th, 1817. 3m 40

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Whereas the honorable the circuit court for the county of St. Genevieve at their November term last past, upon the petition of Marie Louise Bolduc late widow and relict of Louis Bolduc fils, late of the town and county of St. Genevieve dec'd of Jean Vanpreters Fouquer since intermarried with said widow; of Louis Bolduc jun. son of said dec'd. by John Rice Jones his guardian, and of Louise Bolduc an infant daughter of said dec'd. intermarried with Etienne La Marque, by her guardian Paschal Detchmendy, all being the legal heirs and representatives of said deceased; did appoint the undersigned as commissioners to divide certain real estate in said petition mentioned, between said petitioners according to law, and whereas the undersigned did report to said court, that said property was so circumstanced that it could not be divided amongst said petitioners without great prejudice to them: whereupon the said court ordered that said property should be sold by the undersigned according to the manner hereinafter stated:

Public notice is therefore hereby given, that on tuesday the second day of the next circuit court in and for the county of St. Genevieve, which will be the twenty seventh day of May next, at the court house door in the town of St Genevieve, the following valuable real estate will be sold at public sale by the said commissioners according to said order of court, to wit.

1. A house and lot situate in the lower part of the town of St. Genevieve, the lot is large and spacious, on which there are other buildings and an excellent orchard, being the same on which said Bolduc resided during his life time.

2 Another lot of ground lying near the above described premises, being the same purchased from James Winston.

3 Also one other piece or parcel of land situate in the common field near the town of St. Genevieve, bounded by the lands of Henry Diel and John Bte. Valle, senr. containing the quantity of sixty arpens and running from the Mississippi to the hills; the above land is of the first quality, and exceedingly well adapted for cultivation:

4 Also one other tract of land situate in the Parque de la Nile Bourbon, commonly so called, near the village of New Bourbon, said tract contains forty arpens.

5 Also one other tract of two arpens near St. Genevieve, in the second concession so called, bounded by the land of St. Gemme Beauvais.

6 Also one other tract of land situated near the village of New Bourbon, at the 'Grand Marais' so called, bounded by the lands of Louis Bolduc, sen. dec'd. and Madme Veuve parent. Containing three arpens in front by forty deep, the above tract contains excellent farming land.

The above property of the aforesaid heirs and representatives of Louis Bolduc fils deceased, and will be sold without reserve, on a credit of twelve months the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

Henry Kiel,
Wm. Shannon,
Peter Daguet.
Commissioners

St. Genevieve, March 1st, 1817. 6t 40

NOTICE.

All persons settled on my lands in the counties of Cape Girardeau and New Madrid, are hereby notified and forwarned to remove from the same, unless they obtain a lease from Jos. M'Ferron, Esq. who is authorised to that effect. The present notification is a measure suggested by the possibility of a longer forbearance on my part, being construed into a dereliction of my right, and by the facilities which my temporary absence affords for trespasses to which I cannot be supposed to give any other consent, than what is given to unavoidable evils.

B. Cousin.

St. Louis, 5th March, 1817. 3t 40

THOMAS Y. SPICER,

Being on the eve of departure for New Orleans, requests all persons to whom he is indebted, also all persons who is indebted to him or to the firm of Smith and Spicer, to call immediately and settle their accounts; constant attendance will be given at the office next door below Wm. G. Carr Esq's. Office.

March 8 1817 2t 40

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that an amicable settlement has taken place between myself and Capt. Asa Morgan, therefore the allegations &c. in my advertisement are withdrawn.

R. W. Morris.

Howard Co. March 1st, 1817.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

To close a concern.

The house and lot situated in the town of Potosi, (Mine a Breton) now occupied by Mr Benjamin Elliot and belonging to the late firm of Depestre, de Mun & Co. It is well calculated for a public house, being spacious, and in the most central part of that flourishing town. Also, a very valuable lot in the town of St. Genevieve, apply to

Rene le Meilleur.

St. Genevieve 26 Feb. 1817 4t 40

NOTICE

All those indebted to the late firm of Depestre, de Mun & Co. of this place, are particularly requested to settle their accounts with the subscriber, who is duly authorized to close the same.

Rene le Meilleur.

St. Genevieve 26 Feb. 1817 4t 40

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Gilbert, on the plantation of Colonel Alexander M'Nair, in the township of St. Ferdinand, in the county of Saint Louis on the twenty fifth day of February, 1817; a dark bay horse, with a small white star on his forehead, and some white spots on the breast between the legs, about fourteen and a half hands high, about six years old, appraised to fifty dollars by Isaac E. Robertson and Amos Wheeler being duly sworn as the law directs.

Stephen Hempstead, J. P.

True copy from the original filed in my office.

M. P. Leduc, Clk, st. L. C. C.

3t 40

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT,

October term 1816.

Daniel Griffeth, Asa Griffeth, Wilson Overall, Polly Overall and others—Heirs and representatives of Samuel Griffeth deceased—Prefered their petition to the court, praying for the sale of certain slaves mentioned therein to enable a distribution of said estate. The petition being signed by all the heirs except Sarah Griffeth and by her guardian for her,

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the slaves mentioned in said petition be sold at the court house door on the first day of the next term, by the Administrators of said estate and that they give public notice of the sale in the Missouri Gazette two months previous to the day of sale.

A true copy of the order,

Wm. Christy jr. C. C.

St. Charles, Feb. 22, 1817. 3t 37

RAILS.

2000 Rails are wanted, for which a resonable price will be paid.

For particulars enquire of

Antoine Dangin.

St. Louis, January 21.

OXEN WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a pair of young stout oxen, well broke.

Cabanne.

Feb. 4th.

Wm. BROWN,

PUMP BORER & WELL DIGGER,

Informs the citizens of St. Louis county and the opposite counties in the territory of Illinois, that he will undertake orders in the line of his business in St Louis or the country adjacent, and will execute his work with care and expedition.—Apply at the printing office.

Town of St Louis, Jan 16. 3t 33

WANTED,

Three or four boys between the age of 14 and 17 years, as apprentices at the brick-laying business in St. Louis.

John Jones.

Feb. 12. 3t37

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY MARCH 22, 1817. [No. 439.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLENOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery for building a Masonic Lodge in the town of St. Louis.

1	Prize of	$5000	is $5000
2	do	1000	2000
10	do	600	6000
20	do	200	4000
25	do	100	2500
200	do	50	10000
310	do	20	6200
900	do	10	9000
2550	do	6	15300
			60000

12000 tickets at 5 dolls. is 60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

Five drawn number on the 1st and 3d 4th 5th 6 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes: payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No. 1001 to 1100 inclusive. The first 100 tickets, for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest. All other prizes [illegible]

Prizes subject to a deduction of 25 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 500 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz. At the stores of Riddick & Pilcher, Th. Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Moses Scott and James Kennerly, St. Louis. E. A. Elliot, St. Genevieve, John Jones, Mine a Breton. Wm. Bates, Herculaneum. At the office of Mich'l. Jones Esq. Kaskaskia, and at the office of John Hay Esq. Cahokia, And at the store of John Rochester St. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass,
D. V. Walker,
T. Hanly.
Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act of the legislature of the territory of Missouri, entitled "an act to authorise a lottery for the purchase of fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire; for the use of the town of St. Louis."

SCHEME.

1	prize of	5000	is 5000
1		1000	1000
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20		100	2000
49	of	50	2450
4915		5	17550
3000 prizes			30,000
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Aug. Chouteau.
Theodore Hunt,
Henry Vonphul,
Wm. C. Carr,
Thomas F. Riddick.
Commissioners.

St. Louis, March 4th, 1817. 3m.

NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

I have brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Hardware,

which I am now opening opposite Mr. Hanly's, and offer by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

Stephen Donohoe.

St. Louis, March 14th, 1817. tf 41

30 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber about the middle of April last, a negro man named BAILOR, about twenty years old, about five feet six or eight inches high, thick lips and large eyes, shows much of the white of his eye, has lost one of his fore teeth, stutters or stammers when discovered or taken by surprise, has a big head, and rather small legs. stands straight and walks well, is addicted to lying and stealing Whoever will take up said negro and deliver him to me at St. Louis, or at my house near St. Louis, shall have the above reward.

Silas Bent.

Feb. 9th 1817.

NOTICE.

My creditors are hereby notified that on saturday the twenty second day of March next, I shall make application to Charles Gratiot, and Joseph Charless Esquires, justices of the peace, within and for the township of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, or in their absence, to some other justices of said Co. to be permitted to take the benefit of the several acts of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Nicholas Cypher.

St. Louis County jail,
March 14th 1817.

TAKEN UP

By John Egelberger St. Genevieve county, Platin township, the Rush bottom, a bright sorrel mare, with a bright mane and tail, eight years old past, a small star in her forehead, about fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, appraised to thirty dollars by James M'Cormick and Hardy M'Cormack. December 17th, 1816.

Peter P. M'Cormack, J.P.

Received and recorded in the clerks office of the circuit court of the county of St. Genevieve, 4th Jan 1817

Teste,
Tho. Oliver, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By William Denny on the 24th day of January 1817 on the plantation of Messrs M'Night & Bracy in the township of St. Ferdinand, in the county of St. Louis, one bay horse, about six years old, no brand, a white star on the forehead, legs and legs black, and a faint black streak from the mane to the tail: Appraised to thirty dollars by Samuel Gilbert and John M'Gee, being duly sworn as the law directs before me

Stephen Hempstead J.P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that an amicable settlement has taken place between myself and Capt. Asa Morgan, therefore the allegations&c. in my advertisement are withdrawn.

R. W. Morris.

Howard Co. March 1st, 1817.

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St. Genevieve 26 Feb. 1817 3t 40

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True copy from the original filed in my office.

M. P. Leduc, Clk, St. L C C C.

3t 40

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October term 1816.

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A true copy of the order.

Wm. Christy JR C C C C S C.

St. Charles, Feb. 12, 1817. 3t37*

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For particulars enquire of

Antoine Dangin.

St. Louis, January 21.

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Cabanne.

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Town of st Louis, Jan 16. 3t 33

WANTED,

Three or four boys between the age of 14 and 17 years, as apprentices at the brick-laying business in St. Louis.

JOHN JONES.

Feb. 2. 3t37*

TH. HANLY

Will give CASH for merchantable

WHEAT

delivered at this place.

St. Louis, January 11, 1817.

FOR SALE.

On the 17th inst. monday, will be sold at public auction, at the late residence of Robert Anderson, lately deceased, one mile below Carondelet, the following property, viz horses, cattle, household & kitchen furniture, including beds and bedding, with sundry mill-irons and some farming utensils. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above 10 dollars, by giving good and sufficient security.

Sarah Anderson,
Administratrix.
C. Cairns,
Administrator.

March 1st, 1817. 39

TAKE NOTICE,

That a reward of twenty five dollars will be paid to any person who will discover or give information that will lead to the detection of the thief, who a few nights ago tore up and carried away several silk pickets from the lower part of the lot adjoining Samuel Solomon's on the river. Information being given to the editor the reward will be paid.

St. Louis, 18th Feb. 3t 39

NOTICE.

Sometime in the year 1816, I gave three notes to Ignatius Anderson—one for 25 dollars—one for 12 dollars—and one for 2 or 3 dollars—payable the 25th December, same year—The above notes have been paid said Anderson; yet I have been informed he has fraudulently assigned them away to Wm. Myers, and I am determined not to pay them again.

Larkin P. Richardson.

Bonhomme Township Feb. 24th 1817.

ST. LOUIS

Agents Office for paying invalid pensioners, in the Missouri Territory.

There remains unpaid in my hands as agent, the pensions of the following invalids up to the dates set opposite to their names.

Michael Chapu up to the 4th Sept 1816
Danl. Kenny up to the 23d April 1816.
John Patterson up to the 4th Sept 1816.

A. M'Nair, Agent.

Feb. 25th, 1817. 39

BANK OF MISSOURI

March 1st.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are hereby notified to attend a general meeting at the said bank, on monday the 5th of May next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, when an election will be held for nine directors, for the ensuing twelve months.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. W. Boggs, Cashier.

10t 39

RAILS.

I will give a reasonable price for 10,000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at St. Louis.

R. Paul,

February 24th, tf-439.

BLACK COLONY.

The project now in agitation of forming a *distant colony for the Free Blacks* who now are, and hereafter may be, in the United States, is one, which, if it should ever be carried completely into effect, will have a greater influence on the moral condition of the future people of this great Republic, than almost any measure which has been adopted. The existence of that race among us is contemplated by all who have reflected profoundly on the subject with dread: not from any fears of the insurrections which may, perhaps, be occasionally expected, but from the prospect which too surely presents itself, of the whole mass of white population in the country becoming gradually corrupted by the admixture of the blacks. Whatever sentiments of compassion we may entertain for those unfortunate beings; who is there among us that can reconcile ourselves to the idea of such a posterity? Yet, unless some means can be devised of purging the country of this inferior blood: such, in the course of time, and in the order of things, must be the future inhabitants of America.

Whatever may have been the wishes of those who looked thus forward into time, we believe that no practicable means of preventing those evils was devised. The subject was contemplated rather with anxiety than hope. The task seemed almost beyond the power of accomplishment. At length however, this benevolent and prudent project offers us the prospect of relief. If it should be heartily adopted, it will open a door by which these unwelcome inmates will gradually be withdrawn, without injury to the rights or interests of any among ourselves, and every possible chance of benefit to them. In order, however, to make it completely effectual, it must be adopted by the nation. The exertions of individuals may do much, but they would be employed to most effect in seconding the measures which should be pursued by the legislature. We hope therefore, to see the subject at once taken up by Congress. A spot out of the American continent should be selected for the colony. The colonists should be conveyed and established at the public charge; and, until amply able to take care of itself, it should be sustained by the national protection. But something more should be done to make it effectual for the purpose; for, in our eyes it is most desirable. The future emancipation of blacks should only be valid on condition that they be removed from the United States: none, whether free or slaves, should be allowed to come into the country; and when the colony was completely and prosperously established, some measures should be resorted to for inducing all the free blacks who might then remain here, to withdraw to it.

The benefit of such a project would, perhaps, be slowly felt. Indeed, the unwillingness of the blacks, themselves, to come into it, may for a time render it difficult of execution. But, if it should be severely and vigorously pursued by the people and the government, it cannot fail of complete success. We may then hope that our descendants will escape the curse to which our injustice had doomed them of having in their veins the blood of a meaner race, and of mixing, with all the lofty independence of their own proper stock, the feelings which belong to the decendents of slaves.

GENERAL HARRISON.

It will be recollected, that at the session of Congress in 1814-15, a resolution was introduced, proposing to give gold medals to general Harrison and governor Shelby, for the capture of Proctor's army upon the Thames, October 5th 1814. This resolution was never called up during that session; probably in consequence of the hurry of business resulting from an unexpected peace; from the circumstance of other less meritorious officers having been included in the resolution, and from the influence of various reports in circulation, tending to impeach the claims of general Harrison to the public gratitude. At the session of 1815-16, the original resolution was renewed in the senate; was referred to a committee, who struck out general Harrison's name by a majority of one or two votes. This report the senate refused to confirm and reinstated his name, whereupon the mutual friends of general Harrison and governor Shelby, caused the resolution to be recommitted, where it now sleeps.

During the last year, general Harrison published an address to the army lately under his command, accompanied by the statements of most of his general officers, shewing the reason why the nation had been ungrateful to them and their commander; with an unequivocal exposition of the calumny and the calumniator.

At the close of the last session of Congress, he addressed a letter to the speaker of the House of Representatives, requesting a full enquiry into his conduct as commander of the North-Western Army. This letter having

been referred to the Secretary of War, his report was at this session referred to a committee, of which the gallant Col. Johnson was chairman. From official documents, and the testimony of most of his superior officers, that committee has reported in terms highly favorable to the military reputation of general Harrison. A committee of the immediate representatives of the people, (the highest tribunal in our country) after a full investigation, have unanimously declared that his whole conduct as commander of the North Western Army, has been that of "A BRAVE, HONEST and HONORABLE MAN." The gallant and accomplished soldier who fought with applause by the side of the illustrious Wayne; who defeated the enemy at Tippecanoe, at Fort Meigs and on Thames, is thus worthy the same meed of glory, which encircles the brow of a Jackson and a Brown!!!

Shall then the veteran soldiers Harrison and Shelby who have successfully and gloriously fought the battles of the republic for more than 20 years, be denied that tribute of applause, which Congress has condescended to bestow even upon subalterns in the Navy? the answer will add another instance of the gratitude, or ingratitude of Republics.

—

From the National Intelligencer.

ON ECONOMY OF FUEL, FOD-DER, &c.

SIRS,

I observed in your paper, Mr. Ewell's proposition for averting in some measures the effects of scarcity, by boiling the food of horses and other cattle.

For the information of those who approve of Mr. Ewell's proposition but who may fear the trouble of carrying it into effect, I will describe an easy manner in which I saw the food for a gang of sweety horses boiled daily in Liverpool, England.

A pot, containing about ten or fifteen gallons of water, was fixed into a small brick furnace sunk into the ground; the furnace was supplied with fuel from a pit or excavation opposite to the door of the furnace; the smoke and heat, after circulating round the pot, went off through a horizontal flue (a little under the surface of the earth) to a small chimney about ten feet distant, and about eight feet high: this apparatus was adjacent to the stable. Over the pot was placed a stout puncheon, the bottom of which was pierced with numerous holes of an inch or an inch and a half in diameter;—the puncheon was filled with potatoes, (well washed) which were covered with the head of the puncheon, and the sacks which had been emptied of potatoes thrown over all. A fire was put into the furnace, and in less than an hour the potatoes were perfectly boiled by the steam. The puncheon was then upset, and the potatoes having cooled upon a clean floor of boards or flags which surrounded the pot, the potatoes were carried in buckets to the mangers, and mixed with meal or oats.

If it be a fact that boiled vegetables are much more nourishing to animals than unboiled, every farmer should have an apparatus for boiling, and not suffer even pigs, horses or other cattle, to eat unboiled vegetables. Query—would not the action of steam upon corn cobs make them fit food for hogs or oxen, particularly if blended with boiled potatoes, turnips, carrots or parsnips.

A thousand bricks, a puncheon and a ten gallon pot, are all the apparatus.

Yours, respectfully,

J. G.

Captain Blakely.—The best authority enables me to state, (says the Raleigh, N. C. Star,) that several of our officers, now in the Mediteranean, have made the most careful investigations respecting the disappearance of the Wasp and that no doubt remains in their mind of Blakely being the commander who encountered the British frigate, which put into Cadiz, sometime in September, 1815, dreadfully shattered. It will be remembered, that the Wasp captured the Reindeer, on the 28th June, 1814. After putting into L'Orient, for repairs, &c. she set sail on the 27th August, and on the 1st September, encountered a convoy of 10 sail, in charge of the Armada, 74, and succeeded in cutting off one ship. The same evening, she discovered four vessels, two on each bow; and successfully encountered two of these brigs. The first of them struck after a severe engagement, but the second approached too speedily to permit the Wasp to take possession of her prize. The circumstance of there being no other American vessel near that latitude at that time, and the action with the British frigate taking place a few nights afterwards, with the report of the enemy, that though the night was calm, there was no appearance of the adversary in the morning, leave little room in the mind of our officers, to doubt that the Wasp had another battle early in September, and that she fought the frigate, until so disabled as to fall off and sink. These we confess, are our impressions and we consider this one of the most illustrious exploits performed by any of the officers of our navy.

—

The *Colonial Society of French Emigrants*, at philadelphia, have come to a resolution to apply to congress for a grant of land to be selected between 32d and 35th degrees of latitude, on the banks of the Tombigbee, or any other quarter not yet disposed of. The Society also passed a resolution for writing to the "Sage of Monticello, to request him to trace for them the local regulations of their association," &c. M. Penire, a member, is about setting out to explore the S. W. regions of the U. States, to choose a suitable spot for those exiles. Many of them are men of great erudition, and most of them made a figure in the field, the cabinet, or the literary institutions of France. The bigoted policy of Louis the fourteenth robbed France of her ascendency in manufactures, arts, and sciences, by an inhuman edict which filled Europe with Frenchmen. To the present emigrants, who have fled from the persecution of his descendents, America appears to afford the only asylum. The Western country will offer them a hearty welcome.

—

In England the government is kept up by what is called the *battalion of testimony* that is a host of *witnesses* who will swear any thing that the government directs. Thus we see in France the secret agency is the policy and spies, and the *prevotal* courts, as in Ireland the *judiciary* also is the agent, who administer the laws according to the *evidence* of the battalion of testimony.

—

Washington City, Feb. 1.

The bill to repeal the compensation law, and all laws on the same subject, from and after the end of the present session of Congress, yesterday passed the Senate; and having passed both houses, now wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

...bank of the United States, anticipating the proposed act of congress on the subject, have determined to establish a branch of the bank (in this city,) within the district of Columbia, the officers, we learn, are to be chosen on the 27th instant.

Nat. Intel.

—

The *Compensation law* has gone to sleep—"men feel power and forget right," said the sage; we have not heard any thing of the speculations in the *general post office*, though the session has already expended two months. [*Aurora.*

—

A bill is before congress to prohibit all commercial intercourse between the United States and those ports of other nations from which the American flag is excluded. *ib.*

Some measure of this kind is earnestly demanded by the commercial interest to counteract the policy of other nations, and particularly of Great Britain since the conclusion of the late commercial treaty. *ib.*

—

It is remarkable what a strong resemblance always prevails, between the operations of iniquity, under all forms of government. In France the government is kept by an establishment of spies distributed throughout the department *ib.*

—

The *notion* of a convention to to amend the constitution in Virginia, has *evanished*; *the rights of man*, are not constitutional rights in Virginia—the bullock, or the ass, or the hog, has as many rights as *man* in that state.

Ib.

—

Most interesting Anecdote.

Extracted from "the Travels of Robert Sureliff, in some parts of the United States, published in London in 1811. The author was a member of the society of Friends, and highly esteemed as a *man of strict integrity* and eminent piety.

B.

"In conversation with a friend, he informed me, that in the early part of his life he was at the Havanna, where he had considerable business to transact; but, being ignorant of the Spanish language, an Irish Roman Catholic priest kindly lent him his assistance on various occasions; and so effectual that the priest was the means of his acquiring a large property during a short stay there. At the time of parting with this friendly priest, he presented him with a purse of one thousand dollars as a small compensation for the assistance he had received; but the good Catholic priest declared, that he would not accept of any compensation of this sort: adding, All I ask of you in return for any service I have rendered you is, that if, at any future period, you happen to meet a countryman of mine in need of assistance, you would do to him as I have done to you. This affords one amongst many proofs, that the truly christian spirit is not confined to any profession of religion." *ib.*

—

A poor officer reduced, met, in the Jardin des Plantes, one of his comrades as miserable as himself; "What do you do here?" "I am on a course of *botony*, to teach me how to *vegetate*."—*London Statesman.* *ib.*

—

On the very day when M de Richelieu announced the *liberty of the press*, M de Caze suppressed the *Naine Verte* for having said that such liberty was dangerous in the present circumstances. "Was this giving the lie to the editor or to the prime minister?"—*Ibid.*

—

The king and ministers of the European courts must be a race as abject as those of ancient Assyria, and put out of *suite* entirely the old adage *point de l'argent point de la Swiss—no money no Swiss.*

—

The European sovereigns might be characterised by a slight change in the noted lord Rochester's banter, on the virtue of court ladies, all of whom he found accessible—*if you came up to their price.*

—

Langdon Cheves, late speaker of the house of representatives of the U. S. is chosen a judge of the state of S. Carolina.

—

The experiment of innoculating dogs, above the root of the ear, with the cow-pock virus, as a preventive against the distemper, has been successfully practised in Sussex, England.

—

New-Orleans, Jan. 14.

A report has reached town from the Balize, which augurs much for the cause of Mexican Independence. Gen. Victoria the patriot commander, in the intendency of Vera Cruz, after having taken a convoy of 200 mules, laden with silver from the capital, had marched to Tampico, of which he got possession without loss, the royalists saving themselves on board their vessels. The possession of Tampico will open at once a channel for supplies of every kind reaching the patriots in the interior.

In addition to the above, it is said that there are a number of those who fled from Tampico, on board of a Spanish vessel now in the river.

L'Ami des Lois.

—

Spanish Consulate, New Orleans.

DECEMBER 9th, 1816.

The port of Vera Cruz being now open to the importation of every species of provisions in every class of vessels belonging to powers or states, friendly or neutral, as officially communicated to me by his excellency the governor of that place, under that date 22d October, I have the satisfaction to announce to the public said permission, with a view that it may also reach the knowledge of merchants in other states.

The conditions on which the above commerce is admissable, are as follows! That without any alteration in the duties which have been paid on the introduction of other provisions hitherto, the article of flour is subject to that of forty-one reales (35 12 and a half cents) silver money; and that its duration for the space of six months, which notwithstanding will continue six months after the declaration of the suspension of the said foreign traffic.

DIEGO MORPHY.

—

PRICE CURRENT.

New-Orleans, Jan. 15.

Bagging Kentucky, 20 a 25 cts.
Beef, K. mess—*none.*
cargo—*do.*
Coffee, lb 20 a 22 cts—*dull*
Cordage, Am 11 a 13—*sales*
bailing, 10—*dull*
Cotton, 1st quality, 26 a 27—*sales*
2d do. 24—*do*
Flour, bbl superfine & fine 10 a 10, 50.
bakers 11
Middlings 5
Hams & Bacon, 15 a 18—*dull*
Hemp, K.—*none*
yarns, 8 a 9—*dull*
Hog's lard, 13 a 14—*sales*
Lead, pig and bar, 7—*do*
Meal, corn, kiln dried, bbl 3 a 3 50.
Peach Brandy, gall 81
Pork, K mess 20—*scarce*
Porter, Am draft, 9 a 10—*none*
Sassafras root, ton 3 50 a 60—*none.*
Sugar, country, prime, 9 a 10
Tobacco, K. cwt 11 a 12—*dull.*
Whiskey, gal 60.

EXCHANGE.

On London, 5 per cent, above, nominal.
On France, 5 francs, per dollar.
On Baltimore, 5 do below.
On Philadelphia, 2 do do.
On New York. Par.
On Boston, 2 do. above.
SPECIE 1 do do

Dubourg's P. C.

—

LONDON, Nov. 6.

By a curious coincidence, lord Castlereagh's speech at Belfast reached town yesterday, the aniversary of Guy Faux. There is this difference, however, between them—lord Castlereagh actually blew up the parliament of his country—Guy Faux only made the attempt.

Parliament—It is culculated that the number of persons qualified in England to vote in the election of members of the house of commons amounts to 122,085; Wales, to 9,512; and in Scotland, to only 2597; making a total of 128,084 electors in Great Britain. What proportion does this bear to a population of nearly twelve millions? [*But is it not the same in Connecticut and Virginia?*]

NOVELBER 7.

All the reports about the escape of Bonaparte, or attempts to enable him to escape, are unfounded, arising in one ship misunderstanding another at sea.

At a sale of an ancient Welsh lady's library, that the last lot but one was "an account of the principal Welsh families, with their descent from Adam!"

—

It is said the son of Mungo Park, the traveller, who resides in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, a fine youth of about fourteen years of age, is preparing to go abroad in search of his father, whom he still believes to be alive.

—

Messrs. Parrot and Engleheart have determined with great accuracy, the respective levels of the Black and Caspian sea, and it appears that the latter has sunk 200 feet, and has lost 30,000 square leagues of its surface. May not the whole, in the course of ages, form a basin like the London and Paris basins? The Mediterranean was determined by the French to be 27 feet lower than the Red sea; and the Pacific occean is known to be 23 feet higher than the Gulf of Mexico.

—

The English is not the only nation engaged in discouraging emigrations to the United States—The following is translated from a Paris paper.

"LAUSANNE, Aug. 16.—The news which have received concerning the Swiss who have gone over to America, are of a nature *to frighten* the partizans of this emigration. Several of these unhappy people have fallen into the hands of the savages, and will probably be unable to escape the fate that awaits them."

—

From Niles' Weekly Register of Nov. last.

DIPLOMATIC CURIOSITY.

We have heard the story of the French minister's complaint verbally stated, as it is detailed by a communication in the *Baltimore Patriot* of Wednesday last. The facts given were briefly as follows:

On the 4th of July, about 100 citizens of Baltimore, of the most respectable characters, dining together in honor of their nations independence and freedom, entertained the distinguished stranger general Lefebvre Desnouettes, with other guests.—After the regular toasts were gone through Mr. Skinner, post-master at Baltimore, offered the following volunteer toast, which was drank with entire approbation.

"The generals of France in exile; the glory of their native

land; not to be dishonored by the denunciations of an imbecile tyrant."

This toast, it seems, offended Mr. Hyde de Neuville, envoy from Louis the XVIII to the United States; and it is said he has made a formal demand, that the postmaster should be dismissed from office for uttering it! What has been the proceedings of government in the case is not stated; but it is rumored and we believe with probability, that the minister has been requested to withdraw his letter, as bearing a character that forbids it being placed on the files of the department of state.

The National Register, published at Washington of the same date, confirms this rumor, and says. "But Mr. Monroe not having the fear of monsieur's royal master before his eyes, but being prompted by a spirit of independence, gave Mr de Neuville to understand that his application could not be placed upon the files of the department of state, it being informal, and a subject, with which he had no right to meddle."

LATE FROM CHINA.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to Capt. Blackman of the Macedonian, for the following details relating to the British mission to China.

The Company ship Lord Huges, Captain Campbell, had returned from the Yellow Sea, where she landed the presents belonging to the British embassy to Pekin. The information by that ship was that the embassay was well received by the inhabitants at the place where it landed, who furnished all the ships plentifully with refreshments, and permitted the crews to ramble through the country undisturbed. But these circumstances coming to the knowledge of the mandarins in the country, they expressed much displeasure at their having landed on the coast without permission, and immediately put a stop to their supplies and their intercourse with the shore, except for some of the officers attached to the embassy. The frigate and other ships which belonged to the embassy, had mostly returned to Canton. The embassy itself was to return by land to Canton.

The Lord Huges being a company's ship was proceeding to Whampoa to load, but the grand Hoppeo of Canton refused her a pilot, and sent three junks of war along side to guard and prevent all intercourse with her. She lay thus situated when the Macedonian passed her at the second bar, at which place the M. received her letters to forward to England

The supposed wishes of the embassy to China, are to obtain redress for commercial abuses at Canton, practised upon them by the Mandarins and Hong Merchants, which are quite unknown at Pekin. Another object, it was supposed, was to obtain possession of the islands of Lantow and Linlin, at the mouth of the river, for a place of deposit, and as a convenient place for their ships, and to inhabit. The merchants and others at Canton were confident this would not be granted by the Emperor. These islands with a small squadron, may completely command the Tigris and its whole commerce, and shut out any nation at their pleasure.

It was generally supposed at Canton that the embassy would be coldly received at Pekin.

Letters from Bilboa mention, that British cotton goods are no longer admitted to entry in the ports of Biscay in consequence of a most peremptory order received from court; the execution of which in the above ports is confided to general Longa. Several valuable seizures had been made.

The only shadow of civil liberty which remained in Spain has at length been destroyed by the king. By letters just received from Spain, we are informed, that an order was lately sent down from court for promulgation in Navarre, and being laid before the deputies for their sanction, agreeably to immemorial custom was refused their sanction.

In consequence of this, the viceroy (Espelaleta) arrested the whole of them in their beds, and sent them to prison. The kingdom of Navarre is that portion of the Spanish monarchy which had retained its ancient rights and privileges in the more perfect state, the encroachments of the crown and its ministers having been felt there less than in any other quarter. A permanent body of deputies from time immemorial has existed, to whom the guardianship of these rights and privileges was confided, and who have always been known to watch over them with a jealous care. Notwithstanding the general despotism of the throne, these ancient charters have been held sacred, and no law or royal order has been promulgated in Navarre, without having been previously submitted to this deputation, to receive its sanction.

This body had the right to declare whether any measure emanating from the king was opposed to the constitution of the province, and the the king also governed through the medium of a viceroy, the only one known in the whole peninsula. By this arbitrary act of Ferdinand---an act, without parallel since the time of Philip II, the constitution of Navarre, which had survived the destruction of that of Arragon, of political liberty which distinguished the early annals of Spanish history, has been swept away——Spain! Spain! how art thou fallen!

Lon. Paper.

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, March 22.

The St. Louis Post-master informs us that there are TWO LETTER MAILS DUE FROM SHAWANOE-TOWN, the bags came in yesterday crouded with old papers.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As both of the Banks in St. Louis pay specie for their notes, we would prefer them to other notes if it should be convenient for those indebted to us to discharge their debts.

Governor Wm. Clark received by last mail his re-appointment of Governor of this territory, confirmed by the Senate.

We are authorised to state that RUFUS EASTON is a candidate for delegate to Congress at the next election.

We are authorised to state, that RICHARD S. THOMAS, is a candidate for delegate to Congress at the next election.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A friend to order," or as the author should have signed himself, *a friend of* disorder; is received, but cannot be admitted for the following reasons.—first, the real name of the author has not been left with the printer: secondly, the language is entirely inadmissible. We cannot derogate from an established rule, to suffer accusations to be promulgated against any officer without having the name of the accuser to answer to a demurrer. One of the party implicated, is by a late discussion, thrown down below his peers, and as a private citizen, who has not yet come forward a candidate for preferment, he is not to be assailed. In this instance I would beg leave to make use of the language of a late paragraphist and recommend its perusal to my political correspondents.

"It would be well, if instead of bitterness, contumely and contention, men would learn to cultivate the amiable and endearing ties of social friendship. To permit rancour to poison and polute the sacred fountain of friendship, and to extend its baleful breath into the sweetest comforts of society, is robbing life of half its fleeting comforts. Is the "path of life so carpeted with joys" that we need press causes of discontent in its transitory period? To soften that asperity which an *honest* and *reasonable* difference in opinions produces in the heart, should be the study of every man, whatever his sentiments, whatever his situation.

The world is but one great extended family, on which the common parent looks with an equal eye of protection and impartiality! how absurd then to surcharge the cup of life with the nauseous dregs of jealousy, malice and contention! let men consider their fellow men like themselves fallible, and not attribute to depravity of heart, that which simply considered, is but an error in judgment—Let them leave personal invective for manly argument, and endeavor to convince rather than irritate each other. Let reason and cool dispassionate reflection, prescribe bounds to enthusiasm, and mere difference of opinion cease to be a bar to friendly and social interchange of thought, and of sentiment. Let us while we find it our duty to mark *some*, be careful not to irritate and poison *others* by an illiberal and illnatured satirical course."

COMMUNICATION.

No. I.

His Excellency Wm. Clark.

SIR,

"the great agony is over"—your excellency agreeably to the wishes of your advisers, has at length boldly ventured to assail the liberties of the people of this territory, and with the affrontery of a Cataline. you have wontonly violated the principles of the American government—you have prostrated the constitution and laws of your country; and sported with the sacred rights of the people. These, sir, are serious, they are heavy charges, and unfortunately for your political career, they are substantially true, and all have their origin in one single act of yours (aside from others) when you signed, *officially signed*, the paper you wish to be called the charter of the Bank of Missouri.—However sir, by your own declaration you had *sufficient reason to convince your mind* of the obligation you were under to adopt that illegitimate brat, to extend to it the paternal care of a god father and to give it a credit in community by the sanction of your *name*: You also assure us that you *"maturely deliberated"* on the subject before you signed that bill.—A stranger sir, would not dispute you—he would take you at your word, and thereby consider you a more base politician and a worse man than you really are—But, your friends deem it a great misfortune that your excellency scorns to reflect, or that you are a stranger to reflection, for through this moral disability, repentence the necessary regimen to correct the weakness of the mind and the foibles of indiscretion, loses all its salutory effect and leaves the subject still under the misguidance of the ignis fatuis of a disordered mind.

I do not say your excellency is intentional in your political dishonesty, for severity is much a stranger to the complexion of my nature as to the [illegible] common sense is to the [illegible] of your perecranium consequently I, with the rest of your friends regret that you should have been duped by a faction, and by them led into a labyrinth of political evils, from which nothing but the last friendly act of omnipotence to human nature can liberate you—But fortunately all is not yet lost—the people will recover their constitutional rights—they well know the *wishes*, the will and pleasure of the governor is not yet the supreme law of the land.

It is useless to relate to you, at present, the history of that bill—the honest manner in which it was rejected by the legislative council, and the dark, illegal and dishonest manner in which it was robbed from the archives of that house, and without form presented to you, or rather taken by your excellency and officially signed.—I say I will not relate these facts, since they must be still fresh in your memory, for I have no desire to excite a mere abortive blush—neither will I venture to disturb your mind with reasons in support of my allegations—it would be useless, sir, for you to reason by force of party—you read by the sense of feeling—and feel by the spirit of faction.—You have rendered yourself contemptible to and despised by every honest man in the community—your political situation is deplorable; you have procured it for yourself, I will not trespass on the rules of decorum by disturbing your excellency in the full enjoyment of it.

CATO.

COMMUNICATED.

A subscriber begs the favour of Mr. Charless to give a place to the inclosed in his useful paper, and he will receive in pay the thanks of

A. F.

The world we live in is a stage,
Some actors on it act with rage
Not knowing how to act.
Two players here, who played so stout
At Washington were pelted out,
And now are coming back.
To beg for your support and favor
From Arkansas to Osage river,
With promises at least,
Of doing what is left undone,
For each and for every one,
Who votes them into trust.
Fellow people now beware,
Do not again fall in the snare,
The dye will soon be cast,
Consider the unlucky fate
Of those you sent from here of late,
And let them both have rest.
And when you send a plenipo,
Never send another two,
For they'll be sure to fight.
Their quarrels will make them work
Your interest, they will forsake,
And never can do right.
Front of Brass, some people sent,
Ironsides also went,
And both had promis'd much.
But some intrigues has ruin'd all,
For when they got to Congress Hall,
They both fell in the march.
Both with wild ambition fraught,
Such in battle never fought,
Then choose one at your leisure.
For Sides of Brass has miss'd his way,
And Ironsides with feet of Clay,
Belongs to Nebuchadnazzer.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

March 19th, 1817.

A further instalment of five per centum on each share of the capital stock of this bank, must be paid at the banking-house on the fifth day of June next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith Cashr. 42

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand." [3]

RANAWAY.

Last thursday evening, my apprentice boy named Baptiste Monier, having upwards of a year to serve—I will give 10 dollars reward for the apprehension and delivery to me in st. Louis

James Irwin.

N B
I will sell my house & lot in st. Louis, for terms apply to me on the premises.

J. I.

THE BANK OF MISSOURI,

Will pay specie for all its notes on presentation, at the banking house.

St. Louis 20 March 1817. 3t-42

Scheme of the first class of a LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Potosi Academy, authorised by the General Assembly of the Missouri Territory.

1	Prize of			$ 3000
2	do	dolls. 1000	is	2000
6	do	500		3000
15	do	100		1500
30	do	50		1500
40	do	25		1000
800	do	10		8000
894 Prizes.				dolls. 20000
1606 Blanks.		Not two blanks to a prize.		

2500 tickets at 8 dolls. dolls. 20000.

Part of the above prizes to be determined as follows, viz:

First drawn No. of 1st days drawing				entitled to dolls.	100
First	do	do	2d	do	100
First	do	do	3d	do	100
First	do	do	4th	do	500
First	do	do	5th	do	500
First	do	do	6th	do	500
First	do	do	7th	do	1000
Last	do	do	7th	do	3000

All prizes from 100 dollars and under, payable in tickets in the second class.

All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient quantity of tickets is disposed of. All Prizes paid thirty days after the drawing has been completed: and all prizes that are not called for within three months after the drawing has been completed, will be forfeited for the use of the Academy.

James Austin,
John H. Weber,
[illegible],
L. Bogert,
John Perry jr.
Commissioners

CARR & Co.

Have just received and are now opening at their store in Florissant a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

the principal part of which was purchased in New York but a short time since, consisting in part of the following articles.

Best superfine and quality and course cloths	Cambricks & lenos
Superfine and common Cassimeres	Calico's
Bombazeens	Cambrick and common Ginghams
Bombazetts	Dimety's
Patent steam loom, ruff & Irish shirtings of a superior quality	Cotton flag and madras hkfs.
Baftas and Garrah muslins	Laventine, florence and Mantua silks
Plain and figured Jaconetts, mull mull and fancy muslins	Satins assorted
	Cotton shawls
	Assorted silk do
	Leno and silk hkfs
	Blk Barcelona do
	Blankets
	Vestings assorted
	Flannels, &c.

Queensware, Hardware & Cutlery.

Sugar, Coffee and Pepper	Whiskey and Porter
Imperial and hyson Tea,	Iron, steel, nails, castings, salt &c.
Tobacco	

Which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, such as Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Beef, Beeswax, Tallow and raw Hides: They will also receive good Furs and Peltries at fair prices. March 20.

FOR SALE.

Two lots in st. Louis, on the Main street, one of which is opposite to Mrs. Lee's, the other opposite to Mr. Soulemon's. Also a small flock of cattle and a tract of land about 5 miles from this place, on which there is some improvements. Cash or negotiable notes will be received in payment. Those who wish to purchase will apply to

Wm. Clark.

St. Louis, March 15th, 1817 3t-42

LOST,

Last night by the subscriber in st. Louis, 10 lbs of lathing nails and four and a half lbs of gun powder, the nails were in a course white linen bag, and the powder was in a check bag. I will give two dollars to any person who may have found these articles and deposite them with the printer or Danl. Shope.

James Stanley.

st Louis, March 19 42

NOTICE

Whereas my consort Nelley has wilfully deserted my habitation without any just cause or reasonable objection, I forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

Wm. Thomson.

st Charles county, 10 March,

TAKEN UP

By Thomas Keetly in the township of Joachim, on the Merrimek, a pale sorrel horse, with a light mane and tail, with the appearance of a brand on the near shoulder, about fifteen hands high, supposed to be five or six years old, appraised to forty five dollars; before me by George Sip and Joseph Sip, after being duly sworn this 10th day of March, 1817.

C. Bowles, J. P.

True copy from the original filed in my office. 43

M. P. Leduc, Clk, st. L C C C. 3t-42

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Coarse and fine Cloths } assorted colors.
Cassimeres
Coatings

Blankets
DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29-4t

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

REVE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most favorable terms and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

☞ Gentlemen and Ladies in town, wishing to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order which shall be returned on the delivery of the goods.

R. Paul, & Co.

SILVER

Will be given in exchange for good bank notes as are taken by the banks in this place.

R. Paul.

St. Louis, March 13th, 21-tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

A few Upper Leather can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE.

Rose Blankets from 8 4 to 12-4
Superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do. Cassimers and Cords.
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Cotton Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentleman's worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Coloured assorted
Bandanna
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Men's and womens Saddles
Bridle and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Shoe & Tailors

They have always on hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the

St. Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

HERCULANEUM.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and opened in Herculaneum, at the house lately occupied by Messrs Bates & Scott, a large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the market and to the present and approaching season.

They also intend opening in a few days a like assortment in Harrison, Illinois territory, all of which will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Lead; Furs, Beeswax, Tallow Raw Hides and all kind of country Produce, such as Beef, Pork, Corn, Wheat, &c. &c.

HONEY & BATES.

Herculaneum, Jan. 11th. 3t-33

P. M. DILLON

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has for sale at the house of Maj. Chouteau, in Main street, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c.

L. P. Madeira,
L. P Teneriff,
Old Port
Claret in cases,
Holland Gin,
French Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Whiskey,
& Beer,
Ladies Saddles,
Gent's. do & Bridles,
Writing & wraping paper.
Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12.
Castings assorted.
A few 10 plate Stoves,
Pittsburg Porter in casks & bottles.

All of which he will sell by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Jan. 11th. tf-33

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 9, 1816. 29-tf

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house, situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, 4 copper Stills & Worms, Saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 4th, 1816.

N. B. For sale, a stout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 50 tons. T. H.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph W. Still deceased, who died intestate, late of the county of Howard, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, and those who have demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

James Allcorn, Admin'or.

Howard, Co. March 7th 1817. 4t 41

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50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bellet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored. If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets. } Assorted Colors.
Super, super cloths, & Cassimeres. } assorted colors.
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Satting
Cypress
Figured and
Paris Nett } GAUZE.
Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15t 20-t-t

Fresh Drugs & Medicines;

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE- SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy
do do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin & Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do
Old Port do
Claret in cases.
Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 8th, 1817. 36

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store in Herculaneum, a large and well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approching season, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

HAMMOND & BOUIS.

Herculaneum, Feb. 10th, 1816.

SALT KETTLES.

Just received, a quantity of Salt Kettles, which may be had on very low terms; apply to.

Christian Wilt.

St. Louis, March 15 41-41

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further instalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each share.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Cashier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

Wanted.

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding

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SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Whereas the honorable the circuit court for the county of St. Genevieve at their November term last past, upon the petition of Marie Louise Bolduc late widow and relict of Louis Bolduc 4th, late of the town and county of St. Genevieve dec'd. of Jean Vanpreters Fouquer since intermarried with said widow; of Louis Bolduc jun. son of said dec'd. by John Rice Jones his guardian, and of Louise Bolduc an infant daughter of said dec'd. intermarried with Etienne La Marque, by her guardian Paschal Detchmendy, all being the legal heirs and representatives of said deceased; did appoint the undersigned as commissioners to divide certain real estate in said petition mentioned, between said petitioners according to law, and whereas the undersigned did report to said court, that said property was so circumstanced that it could not be divided amongst said petitioners without great prejudice to them: whereupon the said court ordered that said property should be sold by the undersigned according to the manner hereinafter stated:

Public notice is therefore hereby given, that on tuesday the second day of the next circuit court in and for the county of St Genevieve, which will be the twenty seventh day of May next, at the court house door in the town of St Genevieve, the following valuable real estate will be sold at public sale by the said commissioners according to said order of court, to wit.

1. A house and lot situate in the lower part of the town of St. Genevieve, the lot is large and spacious on which there are other buildings and an excellent orchard, being the same on which said Bolduc resided during his life time.

2. Another lot of ground lying near the above described premises being the same purchased from James Winston.

3 Also one other piece or parcel of land situate in the common field near the town of St Genevieve, bounded by the lands of Hubert Diel and Jean Bte. Valle, senr. containing the quantity of sixty arpens and running from the Mississippi to the hills: the above land is of the first quality, and exceedingly well adapted for cultivation:

4 Also one other tract of land situate in the Parque de la Nile Bourbon, commonly so called, near the village of New Bourbon, said tract contains forty arpens.

5 Also one other tract of two arpens near St. Genevieve, in the second concession so called, bounded by the land of St. Gemme Beauvais

6 Also one other tract of land situated near the village of New Bourbon, at the 'Grand Marais' so called, bounded by the lands of Louis Bolduc, sen. dec'd. and Madme Veuve parent. Containing three arpens in front by forty deep, the above tract contains excellent farming land.

The above property of the aforesaid heirs and representatives of Louis Bolduc 4th deceased, and will be sold without reserve, on a credit of twelve months the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

Henry Kiel,
Wm. Shannon,
Peter Daguet.
Commissioners

St. Genevieve, March 4th, 1817. 6t 40

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief & cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera-morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of, or the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters; Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries, redundant with marshes lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning cold sweat, palsy, epileptic fits, &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms, none are equal in effect to Dr Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations, and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague & fever, cholic pains, Flatulencies indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints, strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 150 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout & Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects many of whom from the lowest [illegible] their disorders.

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott

A fresh supply of the above [illegible] just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes V D M No. 272 north Fifth street——Edward Wellington No. 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne No 85 north Front street——Adam Vance No 76 Christian street——Wm Julian No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Shough No. 187 Noble st.——David Fisher, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Hoff No 355 Callowhill street H L Broshasky, No 82 south Sixth street John Sheeves Jr No 63 Coates st. James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burbee, No 229 south Front street, Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth, Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge, James Banson Northampton township Burlington county, N J. Wm Hollingshead Mullica Hill Gloucester county N J. Enoch Eldridge Greenwich township Gloucester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county, John Smith No 368 north second street. Christopher Ecker Upper Dublin township Pa. M. Kraft Morrisville Pa. Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county, George Ingles U. S. Arsenal. Hector David Germantown. James Hiner Nantucket.

November 30, 1816. 36 1y

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MARCH 29, 1817. [No. 413]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who with to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery for building a Masonic Lodge in the town of St. Louis.

1	Prize of	$5000	is	$5000
2	do	1000		2000
10	do	600		6000
20	do	200		4000
25	do	100		2500
200	do	50		10000
310	do	20		6200
900	do	10		9000
2550	do	6		15300
				60000

12000 tickets at 5 dolls. is 60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

First drawn number on the 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No. 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive. The first 100 tickets, for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest. All other prizes blanks.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 500 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz At the stores of Riddick & Pilcher, Thos. Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Moses Scott and James Kennedy St. Louis. E. A. Elliot, St. Genevieve, John Jones, Mine a Breton. Wm. Bates, Herculaneum A. the office of Mich'l. Jones Esq. Kaskaskia and at the office of John Hay Esq Cahokia, And at the store of John Rochester St. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass,
D. V. Walker,
T. Hanly.
} Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act of the legislature of the territory of Missouri, entitled 'an act to authorise a lottery for the purchase of fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, for the use of the town of St. Louis.'

SCHEME.

1	prize of	5000	is	5000
1		1000		1000
4		500		2000
20		100		2000
49	of	50		2450
2925		6		17550
3000 prizes				30,000

3000 blanks 6000 tickets at $5 is 30,000

From the above scheme it will appear obvious that this lottery offers greater advantages, and less risk of losing than is to be found in most of those offered to the public, the adventurer having as great a chance to draw a prize, as to draw a blank, and as fair a chance to draw a high prize as will be found in any other lottery.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 12½ per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed, all prizes not demanded within 120 days after the drawing, will be considered as gratuitously given for the benefit of the town to be expended by the commissioners as the law directs.

Aug. Chouteau,
Theodore Hunt,
Henry Vonphul,
Will. C. Carr,
Thomas F. Riddick.
Commissioners.

St. Louis, March 4th, 1817. 3m 42

NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

I have brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very handsome and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Hardware,

which I am now opening opposite Mr. Hanly's, and offer by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

Stephen Donohoe.

St. Louis, March 14th, 1817. tf 41

TAKEN UP

By John Egelberger St. Genevieve county, Platin township the Rush bottom, a bright sorrel mare, with a bright mane and tail, eight years old past, a small star in her forehead, abou fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, appraised to thirty dollars by James M'Cormick and Hardy M'Cormack. December 17th, 1816.

Peter P. M'Cormack, J.P.

Received and recorded in the clerks office of the circuit court of the county of St. Genevieve, 4th Jan 1817.

Teste,

Tho. Oliver, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By William Denny on the 24th day of January 1817 on the plantation of Messrs M'Night & Brady in the township of St. Ferdinand, in the county of St. Louis, one bay horse, about six years old, no brand, a white star on the forehead, feet and legs black and a faint black streak from the mane to the tail: Appraised to thirty dollars by Jamuel Gilbert and John M'Gee, being duly sworn as the law directs before me

Stephen Hempstead J.P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that an amicable settlement has taken place between myself and Capt. Asa Morgan, therefore the allegations &c. in my advertisement are withdrawn.

R. W. Morris.

Howard Co. March 1st, 1817.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

To close a concern.

The house and lot situated in the town of Potosi, (Mine a Breton) now occupied by Mr Benjamin Elliot and belonging to the late firm of Depestre, de Mun & Co. It is well calculated for a public house, being spacious, and in the most central part of that flourishing town. Also a very valuable lot in the town of St. Genevieve, apply to

Rene Le Meilleur.

St. Genevieve 26 Feb. 1817 4t 40

NOTICE

All those indebted to the late firm of Depestre, de Mun & Co. of this place, are particularly requested to settle their accounts with the subscriber, who is duly authorized to close the same.

Rene Le Meilleur.

St. Genevieve 26 Feb. 1817 4t 40

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Gilbert, on the plantation of Colonel Alexander M'Nair, in the township of St. Ferdinand, in the county of Saint Louis on the twenty fifth day of February, 1817; a dark bay horse, with a small white star on his forehead, and some white spots on the breast between the legs, about fourteen and a half hands high, about six years old, appraised to fifty dollars by Isaac E. Robertson and Amos Wheeler being duly sworn as the law directs.

Stephen Hempstead, J. P.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT,

October term 1816.

Daniel Griffeth, Asa Griffeth, Wilson Overall, Polly Overall and others—Heirs and representatives of Samuel Griffeth deceased—Prefered their petition to the court, praying for the sale of certain slaves mentioned therein to enable a distribution of said estate. The petition being signed by all the heirs except Sarah Griffeth and by her guardian for her.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the slaves mentioned in said petition be sold at the court house door on the first day of the next term, by the Administrators of said estate and that they give public notice of the sale in the Missouri Gazette two months previous to the day of sale.

A true copy of the order,

Wm. Christy JR C C C C S C.

St. Charles, Feb. 12, 1817: 3t 37

RAILS.

2000 Rails are wanted, for which a reasonable price will be paid.

For particulars enquire of

Antoine Dangin.

St. Louis, January 21.

Wm. BROWN,

PUMP BORER & WELL DIGGER.

Informs the citizens of st. Louis county and the opposite counties in the territory of Illinois, that he will undertake orders in the line of his business in st Louis or the country adjacent, and will execute his work with care and expedition.—Apply at the printing office. Town of st Louis, Jan 16. 3t 33

FOR SALE.

On the 17th inst monday, will be sold at public auction, at the late residence of Robert Anderson, lately deceased, one mile below Carondelet, the following property, viz horses, cattle, household & kitchen furniture, including beds and bedding, with sundry mill irons and some farming utensils. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above 10 dollars, by giving good and sufficient security.

Sarah Anderson,
Administratrix
C Cairns,
Administrator.

March 1st 1817. 39

TAKE NOTICE,

That a reward of twenty five dollars will be paid to any person who will discover or give information that will lead to the detection of the thief, who a few nights ago tore up and carried away, several ash pickets from the lower part of the lot adjoining Samuel Solomon's, on the above information being given to the editor the reward will be paid.

St. Louis, 28th Feb. 3t 39

NOTICE

Sometime in the year 1816, I gave three notes to Ignatius Anderson—one for 25 dollars—one for 12 dollars—and one for 2 or 3 dollars—payable the 25th December, same year—The above notes have been paid said Anderson, as I have been informed he has fraudulently assigned them away to Wm Myers, and I am determined not to pay them again.

Larking P. Richardson.

Bonhomme Township Feb. 24th 1817.

ST. LOUIS

Agents Office for paying invalid pensioners, in the Missouri Territory.

There remains unpaid in my hands as agent, the pensions of the following invalids up to the dates set opposite to their names.

Michael Chapu up to the 4th Sept 1816,
Dani Kenny up to the 23d April 1816,
John Patterson up to the 4th Sept 1816,

A. M'Nair, Agent.

Feb. 25th, 1817. 39

BANK OF MISSOURI

March 1st.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are hereby notified to attend a general meeting at the said bank, on monday the 5th of May next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, when an election will be held for nine directors, for the ensuing twelve months.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. W. Boggs, Cashier.

10t 39

RAILS.

I will give a reasonable price for 10,000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at [illegible].

R. Paul.

February 24th, [illegible]

RANAWAY.

Last thursday evening my apprentice boy named Baptiste Monier, having upwards of a year to serve—I will give 10 dollars reward for his apprehension and delivery to me in st. Louis

James Irwin.

N B

I will sell my house & lot in st. Louis, for terms apply to me on the premises.

J. I.

TR BANK OF MISSOURI.

Will pay specie for all its notes on presentation, at their banking house.

St. Louis 20 March 1817. 3t 42

Scheme of the first class of a LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Potosi Academy, authorised by the General Assembly of the Missouri Territory.

1	Prize of			$3000
2	do	dolls. 1000	is	2000
6	do	500		3000
15	do	100		1500
30	do	50		1500
40	do	25		1000
800	do	10		8000
894 Prizes.				dolls. 20000

1606 Blanks. Not two blanks to a prize.

2500 tickets at 8 dolls. dolls. 20000.

Part of the above prizes to be determined as follows, viz:

First drawn No. of 1st days drawing entitled to dolls. 100

First	do	do	2d	do	do 100
First	do	do	3d	do	do 100
First	do	do	4th	do	do 500
First	do	do	5th	do	do 500
First	do	do	6th	do	do 500
First	do	do	7th	do	do 1000
Last	do	do	7th	do	do 3000

All prizes from 100 dollars and under, payable in tickets in the second class.

All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient quantity of tickets is disposed of. All Prizes paid thirty days after the drawing has been completed; and all prizes that are not called for within three months after the drawing has been completed, will be forfeited for the use of the Academy.

James Austin,
Jno. H. Weber,
J. Pettit,
L. Brown,
John Perry Jr.
Commissioners

CARR, & Co.

Have just received and are now opening at their store in Florissant a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

the principal part of which was purchased in New York but a short time since, consisting in part of the following articles.

Superfine, 2d quality and coarse cloths	Calicoes
Superfine and common Cassimeres	Gambrick and common Ginghams
Bombazeens	Dimity's
Bombazetts	Cotton & gand madras hkfs.
Patent steam loom, ruff & Irish shirtings of a superior quality	Laventine, florence and Mantua silks
Baftas and Gurrah muslins	Satins assorted
Plain and figured Jaconnetts, mull mull and fancy muslins	Cotton shawls
	Assorted silk do
	Leno and silk hkfs
	Blk Barcelona do
	Blankets
	Vestings assorted
	Flannels, &c.

Queensware, Hardware & Cutlery.

Sugar, Coffee and Pepper	Whiskey and Porter
Imperial and hyson Tea,	Iron, steel, nails, castings, salt &c.
Tobacco	

Which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, such as Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Beef, Beeswax, Tallow and raw Hides. They will also receive good Furs and Peltries at fair prices. March 20.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS in st. Louis, on the Main street, one of which is opposite to Mr. Lee's, the other opposite to Mr. Solomon's. Also a small stock of cattle and a tract of land about 5 miles from this place, on which there is some improvements. Cash or negotiable notes will be received in payment; those who wish to purchase will apply to

Wm. Clark.

St. Louis, March 13th, 1817 3t 42

LOST,

Last night by the subscriber in St. Louis, 10 lbs of [illegible] nails and four and a half lbs [illegible] the nails were in a coarse [illegible] bag, and the powder was in a check bag. I will give two dollars to [illegible] who may have found the articles and deposite them with the printer or Daml. Shope.

James Stanley.

St Louis, March 19 42

NOTICE

Whereas my consort Nelley has wilfully deserted my habitation without any just cause or reasonable objection, I forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

Wm. Thomson.

St Charles county, 10 March,

TAKEN UP

By Thomas Keetly in the township of Joachim, on the Merrimek, a pale sorrel horse, with a light mane and tail, with the appearance of a brand on the near shoulder, about fifteen hands high, supposed to be five or six years old, appraised to forty five dollars; before me by George Sip and Joseph Sip, after being duly sworn this 10th day of March 1817.

C. Bowles, J. P.

True copy from the original filed in my office,

M. P. Leduc, Clk, st. L C C C.

4t31*

COMMUNICATION.

St. Louis, March 23d, 1817.

MR. CHARLESS,

The filty scurrilous scribbler in the gazette of yesterday, who signs himself *Cato*, is certainly beneath all serious notice: nor can I indulge even the feeling of curiosity to know his real name. The garbage he has belched up, prove him but too clearly, to be a perfect bear.

The subject selected for the exercise of his billingsgate (in itself though really an interesting one to the community) is disgraced by the notice—contaminated by the harpy touch of such a writer as Cato.

Soon after the charter of the Missouri Bank was *"officially signed"* a considerable diversity of opinion prevailed, both as to the propriety and effect of the governor's sanction and signature.

But when *"the history of that bill, the honest manner in which it was"* passed by a majority of both houses, and delivered by the committee of enrollment to the governor, were published fairly and fully to the world, no candid and impartial man could doubt the moral propriety, whatever he might think of the legal effect of the governor's conduct. It was then hoped and believed, that (on a subject the history of which all could read and understand) every good citizen would coolly and dispassionately form his own opinions. Nor can we fear or believe, that the ranting of Cato, will prevent many from doing so. It is surely much better calculated to disgust, than to captivate or mislead. For him to talk after that, about "the *dark, illegal* and *dishonest* manner in *which* it *was robbed* from the archives of the senate" "and taken by the governor," is downright folly and falsehood, impudent and imblushing.

Some of the worthy men against whom Cato has made, what he would call "*serious charges*" possess perhaps more [illegible] than myself, and feel [illegible] to know who it is that [illegible] in such *lofty strains*, of *law* and *sacred rights*, of *liberty, principles* and *feelings*." For the sake of those (should there be any such) I'll venture to predict that the fellow when discovered is an object of "scorn and contempt" to all honest men who know him.

Notwithstanding he may be a *particular friend* of the St. Louis Bank, (or may wish to be thought so.) He intends most probably, to try and recommend himself by his zeal, and expects soon to borrow money from the bank, upon the credit of some friend whom he will leave to pay the debt. Cato is the exact picture of such a beast; and if such are his *notions*, I sincerely hope he will find himself disappointed—It cannot be that

See 3d page.

ACTS passed by the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri, passed in December and January 1816 and 17.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of William Moss.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri,* That there be remitted to William Moss of the county of Saint Louis, and now confined within the bounds of the common prison of said county, all such sum or sums of money which may remain due, and unpaid by the said William Moss upon a judgment rendered in the Circuit Court at a court held within and for the northern circuit of this territory at the town of Saint Louis, for the term of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, upon an action brought by the United States of America to and for the use of the county of Saint Louis, against the said William as surety for one Abraham Wheeler.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Sheriff of said county shall, and he is hereby required to release and discharge the said William Moss from his imprisonment, and from the bounds of said prison: *Provided* that the said William do pay or cause to be paid on or before his discharge and releasment as a aforesaid all the costs of suit which may have accrued in the action aforesaid, yet remaining unpaid; *provided also* that nothing in this act shall be so construed, as to release or discharge the said William Moss from his imprisonment if he be confined by virtue of an execution or other civil or criminal process which may have issued against him in any other cause, action, or case.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Sheriff of the county of Saint Louis, shall and he is hereby authorised to pay back to said William Moss out of any money in the county treasury, all such sum or sums of money which may have been collected from or paid by the said William, upon the judgment aforesaid the costs of suit only excepted.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. NEELY,
President of the Legislative Council.

APPROVED, DECEMBER 6th 1816.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Missouri territory.

AN ACT

To legalize the acts and proceedings of the county court of New Madrid, held on the twelfth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the General Assembly, that a county court was held in and for the county of New Madrid on the twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen, in pursuance of an act entitled "an Act establishing circuit courts and county courts and for other purposes," approved January the fourth, eighteen hundred and fifteen, which said court did then proceed to settle all such business as came before them to be settled conformably to the provisions of said recited act. And whereas by a law of this territory approved the twenty first of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "an Act altering the times and places for holding the superior and circuit courts of this territory and for other purposes," said county courts were abolished by reason whereof the proceedings of said court are null and void. Therefore, and for remedy whereof

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri,* That all the acts and proceedings of said county court of New Madrid, appointing constables, assessors and overseers of roads, and the allowance of the accounts made by said court to sundry persons, and the settlement made by said court with the sheriff of said county at a county court held on the twelfth day of February eighteen hundred and sixteen, over which the county courts in this territory had jurisdiction and cognizance, before the passage of the law of this territory approved the twenty first of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, in the preamble recited, shall be and same are hereby declared legal in the same manner they would have been had the law establishing the said county courts been in full force and operation any law of this territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

APPROVED, DECEMBER 20th, 1816.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Missouri territory.

AN ACT

To encourage the killing of Wolves, Panthers and Wild Cats.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri,* That if any person shall kill any wolf, panther or wild cat, in any county of this territory after the first day of March next and within ten miles of any settlement therein, he shall be entitled to and receive if said wolf or panther shall exceed the age of six months, the sum of two dollars, if under that age the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for every wild cat, to be paid out of the county treasury in which the said wolf, panther or wild cat shall have been killed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any person killing a wolf, panther or wild cat as aforesaid, shall exhibit the scalp with both ears, of such wolf, panther or wild cat, to some justice of the peace within said county, within ten days after killing the same, and such justice shall strickly examine such person on oath, or any other person being a competent witness, touching the time when, and place where and how such scalp was obtained and whether the wolf, panther or wild cat, to which such scalp belonged, was taken and killed within the county, and within ten miles of some settlement thereof; and when such justice shall be satisfied that the person exhibiting such scalp, is entitled to any of the above mentioned premiums, he shall give such person a certificate on the county treasury for the same, and such justice shall burn or destroy all such scalps for which he has given a certificate, and shall be the judge as what age the said wolf or panther may have been when killed; and such justice of the peace shall be entitled to receive from the party applying for administering the oath and granting a certificate in pursuance of this act, the sum of twenty five cents.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if the slave of any person shall kill any wolf, panther or wild cat, it shall and may be lawful for the master or employer of such slave by exhibiting the scalp, and making proof before a justice of the peace that the said wolf, panther or wild cat was killed agreeably to the provisions of this act, in that case the master or employer shall be entitled to the premium in the same manner as if such wolf, panther or wild cat had been killed by such master or employer.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall take away any wolf, panther or wild cat out of any pit or trap, made or set to catch the same, thereby to cheat or defraud the owner of such pit or trap of his premium, such person taking away as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay to the owner of such pit or trap the sum of four dollars for every wolf, panther or wild cat taken out as aforesaid, with costs of suit to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the proper county by an action of debt founded on this statute.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the certificate to be given by the justice as near as circumstances will admit be in the form following, to wit: territory of Missouri, county of sct. I A. B. justice of a peace within and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify, that the sum of is due to C. D. as a premium for his killing a wolf, panther or wild cat (as the case may be) and the treasurer of the county is hereby directed to pay the same to C. D. or bearer. Given under my hand this day of A. D. A. B. justice of the peace.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any certificate obtained for the killing of a wolf panther or wild cat as aforesaid shall be a legal tender for any county taxes levied within said county, and shall be received by the sheriff or other person collecting any county levy within the same.

APPROVED, DECEMBER 23d, 1816.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Missouri territory.

AN ACT

For the relief of minor orphans owning lands in the county of New Madrid, to the extent said county had the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this General Assembly that there are many orphan child or children who own lands lying in the county of New Madrid, and who by the laws of this territory have neither the power themselves or by their guardians to take the benefit of the act of congress, approved the seventeenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, authorising the new location of lands lying in said county that are materially injured by earthquakes, whereby it is believed much injury may result to said orphans. THEREFORE.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri,* That all guardian or guardians of minor orphans (owning lands in said county of New Madrid materially injured) who may be legally chosen and appointed shall and may have power and authority to locate the same for the use and benefit of such minor orphans, agreeably to the provisions of said act of congress, and they are hereby fully authorised and impowered to do all and any such acts and things as may be requisite to carry the same into effect: *Provided however,* That before any such guardian or guardians enter upon the execution of the powers given them by this act, he or they shall enter into bond with the governor of this territory his successors in office, in the full value of the land so by them to be located with good and sufficient security to be approved of by the circuit court of said county of New Madrid, conditioned that he or they will well and truly locate or cause to be located all or any of such lands as may be owned by such child or children, to whom they may be guardian or guardians, which have been materially injured by earthquakes, agreeably to the provisions of said before mentioned act of congress to the best advantage and for the only use and benefit of such child or children, which said bond shall be filed in the clerks office of the county of New Madrid for the use of said minor or minors.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for, and it is hereby made the duty of guardians acting under the authority of this act, as soon as they shall have obtained a patent for the lands located as is provided in this act to have the same recorded in the county where he may have located the same, a certificate of the record of which under the hand and seal of office of the clerk of the court of the county where the same may be recorded, shall be sufficient authority to the clerk of the county of New Madrid to cancel said bond or bonds.

This act shall be in force and have effect from and after the passage thereof.

APPROVED, JANUARY 6th 1817.

WILLIAM CLARK
Governor of the Missouri territory.

AN ACT

To repeal the thirteenth section of an act entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act providing for the levying and collecting territorial and county tax.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri,* That the thirteen section of an act entitled "an Act supplementary to an act entitled an act providing for the levying and collecting the territotial and county taxes," approved on the twenty fourth of January one thousand eight hundred and sixteen be and the same is hereby repealed; and that all fines forfeitures or penalties which may have been incurred by the recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri, under the provisions of said thirteenth section of said recited act, be, and the same are hereby remitted in as full and ample a manner as if such act had never passed.

Sec. 2. This act to be in force and take effect from and after the passage thereof.

APPROVED, JANUARY, 6th, 1817.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Missouri territory.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act providing for levying and collecting territorial and county taxes.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri,* That the committee appointed by the house of representatives and such committee as may be appointed by the legislative council to examine the books, vouchers and other papers being in and belonging to the respective offices of territorial auditor and treasurer shall be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to ask for and demand all books, vouchers or other necessary papers belonging to the said offices, and it shall be the duty of said territorial auditor and treasurer on such demand being made by the committees aforesaid to produce the same. And either of said officers who shall refuse to comply with the provisions of this act shall be removed from such territorial auditor or treasurers office (as the case may be) and it is hereby made the duty of the governor to vacate the commission of the officer so refusing, and it shall and it is hereby made the duty of the committee appointed as aforesaid after having compared the vouchers in the respective offices with the books therein kept and on finding them to agree with said books to destroy or cause to be destroyed in their presence all such vouchers as aforesaid and shall note on the books of said auditor and treasurer the day on which such settlement was made, and the chairman of the committee shall sign his name thereto, which settlement so entered shall be a complete bar to any action brought against such territorial auditor or treasurer acting as such previous to such settlement

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

APPROVED, JANUARY 6th, 1817.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Missouri territory.

AN ACT

For the relief of Bernard Brown

WHEREAS it appears to the General Assembly that Bernard Brown of the township of Cinque Hommes in the county of St. Genevieve, did actually find in the woods at a considerable distance from his house a poor old insane man, barefooted and badly frost bitten, upon the eighteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and supported him till the eighteenth day of February following, the time of his death, and buried him decently to the great inconvenience of said Brown, who is himself a poor man with a large family, and whereas it is but just and reasonable that the humane services of said Bernard Brown should be remunerated, and his expenses paid by the county of St. Genevieve.

BE *it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri,* That the said Bernard Brown shall be entitled to receive the sum of forty dollars out of the county funds of the county of St. Genevieve, and the treasurer of the said county is hereby directed to pay said sum of forty dollars to the said Bernard Brown when demanded out of any money in the said treasury not otherwise appropriated, which receipt shall be allowed said treasurer in his settlement with the court.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

APPROVED, JANUARY 6th, 1817.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of Missouri territory.

(Concluded from our last page.)

such ribaldry and obscenity vented against the Missouri Bank and against some of the most honest and upright, worthy and wealthy men of our country, will receive encouragment or countenance at the bank of St. Louis. we should hope indeed, they would not be taken at any discount even in favour of a favorite director; much less from a petty, piddling share holder—the mere cats-paw—the punch in the rareshow of some knavish juggler.

The public must excuse the style in which Cato has been noticed. His violent empty invective and loose abuse, deserve no other terms than those employed. To have replied to him with reason and argument, had been to give him an importance he can never claim or obtain; to show him a respect he neither feels nor deserves.

Those who conduct the concerns of the St. Louis Bank, will believe me I hope, when I assure them, that no hostility towards that institution dictated the remarks I have made, or tinctures in the slightest manner, the councils I am about to give. Frown upon all such silly officious friends as Cato—drive them from amongst you—adopt a course of policy calculated to soothe and not to imitate your rival—sucure a friendly understanding with her; and both may prosper. Whilst a contrary course may sooner or later convince you (and perhaps when it is too late) that the *"illegitimate brat"* (to use the language of the *courtly* Cato) is Herculus in his cradle, grasping and strangling to death the serpent which attempted to devour him.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Being at this time, unable to read, or write without great pain, I must beg the favor of you to suspend any opinion upon two publications, which appeared against me, in the Missouri Gazette of the 15th instant.

All of you, I hope are too just, to condemn me without a hearing—My numerous acquaintances who have long known me, and with whose friendship I have uniformly been honored, I am sure will not do so—Many of you have seen the extracts, and original publications, which on former occasions, have appeared against me, in the Gazette.—You know how those charges have eventuated—and I venture to assert, that the recent ones, will also upon fair investigation, be found, either totally false; or wholly destitute of the slightest ground for censure—and if this shall appear to be the case, I trust that candid, and honorable men of all parties, will seriously ask themselves, what can be the motives and objects of such unjust and endless persecution?

your most ob't serv't
NINIAN EDWARDS.

Kaskaskia, March 20th 1817.

P. S.

Since writing the above, I have been informed, that a report is circulated through the Missouri territory, that I am the real author of a pamphlet published by Maj Duncan, and of some editoral remarks which, a few weeks past, appeared in the "Western Intelligencer," relative to the contested election between Col. Easton, and maj. Scott.

In support of this report, not a solitary fact can be alledged; & I do most solemnly declare, not only, that I neither wrote, nor advised the writing of either of those publications; but that I never read one sentence contained in either of them, till I saw them in print.

N. EDWARDS.

AN ACT

To incorporate a board of trustees for superintending schools in the town of St. Louis.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri*, That William Clark, William C. Carr, Thomas H. Benton, Bernard Pratte, Auguste Chouteau, Alexander M'Nair and John P. Cabanne, and such other persons as shall be appointed in a manner and to the number herein after directed, shall form and constitute a board of trustees for the regulation of schools in the town of St. Louis, and the said corporation and their successors, are constituted and declared a body corporate and politic, and shall have full power to take and hold by gift, grant or otherwise, any estate, either real or personal, which may be given for the use of schools, and to lease, rent or dispose of to the best advantage, all the lands and other property which hath been or may be given by Congress to said town for the support of schools, and appropriate the same, with the avails of what is rented or leased as by law directed, and by themselves or their attornies to constitute maintain or defend, any suit or suits which shall be sued or prosecuted, either in law or equity for the recovery or defence of the said property, as they shall find necessary, to employ teachers, to direct the studies of the youth, to make and establish all necessary rules, regulations and bye-laws for the good government of said schools: Provided however that the rules, rugulations & bye-laws shall not be repugnant to the laws of this territory, and provided also, that the said bye-laws shall not tend to give a preference to any religious denomination whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the said trustees shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen in their number, by death removal or otherwise. And when and as often as they may deem it necessary to promote the interest of said schools, to appoint other persons in addition to their number: Provided however that the number of trustees shall never exceed thirteen.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the person first named in the board of trustees, be empowered to call the first meeting of the board, at such time and place as he may think fit, and when convened, the said trustees shall appoint a chairman, and adopt regulations for their own proceedings, shall take into consideration the state of the grants and donations for the use of schools, and devise means for securing the same and of putting them in a state of profit, and as soon as the state of the funds which may be appropriated, will justify, shall erect or procure suitable buildings, and provide the necessary apparatus for instruction and transact such other business as they shall find necessary and proper, to be done towards establishing schools in the town of St. Louis.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the trustees shall keep records of their proceedings, and when required, shall lay them with the state of the funds & the appropriations by them made before the legislature of the territory.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

APPROVED, JANUARY 30th 1817.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Missouri territory.

A madrid paper of the 28th of October mentions that the King of Spain intended to send a special minister to the United States, to demand explanations respecting the support given the the South American provinces.

A loan has been opened in Liverpool to afford employment to the laboring poor in the public docks.

A further reduction of the British army had been ordered.

Lord Cochrane had been fined 100l. for breaking prison, which being immediately paid his Lordship was discharged

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Don Pedro Cevallos has left the office of minister of state in Spain, and has been succeeded by M de Pizzarro, formerly minister at Berlin. This change which we have reason to believe will only be temporary, may operate favorable to the U. States. Don Pizzarro was minister of the interior during the existence of the Cortes, and a decided friend to the Spanish constitution. All the foreign ministers, except the pope's nuncio, who is much attached to Cevallos are highly gratified at the change. We believe Pizzarro is a native of South America.

Wus. City Gaz.

The London *Star* of the 7th of November, states, that lord *Whitworh*, the marquis *Wellesley*, the duke of *Montrose*, and lord *Holland*, were extremely ill—the two former were considered in great danger.

The king of Wirtemburg died on the 30th of October, and his son succeeded to the throne.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Votes of the Electors, given Dec. 3. 1816.

Monroe	183
King	31

For Vice President.

Tompkins	183

We have not heard how the state of Delaware voted.

COUNTERFEITS.

We omitted to notice in our last, the apprehension of John D. Green, Jas. C. Green, Ebenezar Higgins, and Urban Higgins, as well as the detection of a mass of counterfeit paper upon them. On the first day of this month, the above named persons were apprehended and brought before Judges Fitzhugh and Luckett, of Louisville, and committed to jail. The two Greens' stand their trial at April court, and the two Higgins' are bound over for their good behavior.

We have obtained from the officers of the Bank, a description of the counterfeits found in the possession of these men.

$10 Notes on the Eagle Bank of Newhaven, payable in New-York, in specie, two years after the war.

$ 20 and $ 10 Notes on the Philadelphia Bank.

$ 100 Notes on the miami Exporting Company, payable to Saml. C. Vance.

$ 10 Notes on the mechanic's Bank of Cincinnati.

$ 20 Notes on the merchants' Bank of Alexandria, Va.

$ 5 Notes on the manhattan Company New-York.

[*Correspondent.*

Letters from Philadelphia state that the Banks of that city had determined to commence specie payments on the 20th of February.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all creditors and other persons concerned, that I shall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of Jackson, in and for the county of Cape Girardeau, on the first Monday of June next, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining effects, of the estate of James Morrison deceased, among the respective creditors, the said estate being insolvent.

Sam'l. Morrison,
Administrator of James Morrison decd.
Cape Girardeau March 19 1817. 3t43

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,

In the superior court, Northern circuit. } ss.

Of the term of March, 1817.

Antoine Janis administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Francois Duquette deceased. } On petition for the sale of the land of the intestate.

Will be old by the administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months, on tuesday the twenty ninth day of April next, being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of Francis Duquette deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

A lot situate in the town of St. Charles, on which the said deceased lately resided, with the buildings thereon, said to contain eight arpens and eight ninths of an arpent more or less.

A lot situated as aforesaid with a stone building thereon, being two arpens and two ninths of an arpen.

A lot lijuate as aforesaid, containing one hundred and twenty feet by three hundred feet, French measure.

A lot situate as aforesaid being two arpens, twenty two perches and three eighths of a perch.

A tract of two hundred and sixty arpens situate on the Missouri river five miles above St. Charles.

A tract of four hundred apens near St. Charles, at a place called the Misseau a Paquette.

A claim to a tract of six thousand two hundred and eighty arpens, more or less, at or near a place called Marais Temps Clair.

A claim to a tract of two hundred and sixty arpens more or less, near the Mamelles, near the Marais Groche.

A tract in the same prairie containing forty arpens.

A tract of eighty arpens in the upper prairie near St. Charles.

A tract of sixty arpens.

A claim to two hundred arpens near the river Perruque, more or less.

A claim to two hundred and forty arpens situate at or near Marais Temps Clair.

And lastly, a tract of four hundred and thirty arpens of land at or near the river Calumet, in the said county of St. Charles.

Subject the premises aforesaid to the right of dower of the widow of the said Francois Duquette.

The sale to begin at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and each of the said tracts to be cried for and during a period of no less than thirty minutes.

By order of the court,

J. V. Garnier, Clk. s. c. n. c.

St. Louis, March 27th, 1817. 4t 43

N. B. The title papers to the above tracts may be seen at the office of E. Hempstead.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

In the superior court, Northern circuit. } ss.

Of the term of March, 1817.

Auguste Chouteau, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of St Paul Lacroix dec'd. } On petition for the sale of the Land of the intestate.

Will be sold by the administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months, on wednesday the thirtieth day of April next, being the third day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title claim and interest of St. Paul Lacroix, dec'd. at the time of his death, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

A tract of twelve hundred arpens and an island containing four hundred arpens of land in the county of St. Charles, confirmed to said St. Paul Lacroix.

A tract of two arpens in front by forty in the rear, in the same county as assignee of Bernard Daval who was assignee of Baptiste Deschamps.

A tract of forty arpens situate in the lower prairie near St. Charles.

A tract of fifty three arpens situate as aforesaid, granted to Andre Blondeau.

A tract of forty arpens adjoining Portage des Sioux, as assignee of Jean Baptiste Lacroix junr and wife.

A lot of land situate in the town of St. Charles, containing one hundred and eighty feet front, more or less, by three hundred feet in the rear, more or less, as assignee of Joseph Sorin and wife.

Another lot, whereon the said St. Paul Lacroix relided, in the town of St. Charles, with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon, being three hundred and sixty feet front to the river Missouri.

And lastly, a claim to a tract of land in the county of Howard, as assignee of Francis Fellin, said to contain fifteen leagues front on both sides of the little Salt river, by one league in depth.

Subject the premises aforesaid to the right of dower of the widow of the said St. Paul Lacroix.

The sale to begin at the hour of ten, and each of the said tracts to be cried for and during a period of no less than thirty minutes.

By order of the court.

J. V. Garnier, Clk. s.c.n.c.

St. Louis, March 26, 1817. 4t 43

N. B. The title papers to the above tracts may be seen at any time previous to the sale at the office of E. Hempstead.

NOTICE.

Those who have private claim to survey in the county of St Charles, are informed, that the author of the following extract will attend sedulously to their affairs in that line, if employed.

Ed.

St. Charles, 21st March, 1817.
Mr. Charles,

Please to inform the public, that I wish to attend the surveying of private claims in this quarter, I am now surveying township 49, R. 1 E. of the 5th Principal meredian; and in six days from this date will commence T. 50 same range, and will run the range on to the mississippi river. I will certainly survey a township in ten days: those who may have confirmed claims in my district I should wish to survey them.

Jos. Evens.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all creditors & other persons concerned, that I shall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of Jackson in and for the county of Cape Girardeau on the first monday of June next, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining effects of the estate of Samuel Foster deceased among the respective creditors, the said estate being insolvent.

WM. WILLIAMS, JOHN GILES, } Admin'rs.

Cape Girardeau, March 20th 1817. 3t43

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER WANTED.

The editor of this gazette will give constant employment and $25 per month with boarding, washing and lodging, to a swift compositor of steady habits.

St. Louis, march 29.

ST. LOUIS:
SATURDAY, MARCH 29th.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several pieces on the subject of the Missouri Bank charter, has been refused admission into this paper. We will not in future occupy our columns with the ebullitions of a *scold*. *Julius Cæsar*, (*another scold*) is admitted this week *only* as an offset to *Cato*.

COMMUNICATION.

By a gentleman arrived a few days ago from the Gascounade, I am informed that the saw-mills in the pine country, some distance up that river, will shortly furnish an abundant *supply of pine* plank, scantling, &c. to our market.—that two mills have been in full operation (a third is building) for same time, and on the first of this month had sawed and ready for market near 300,000 feet, a considerable part of which is now on its way to St. Louis.—Thus to the enterprise of Col. D. Boone, Messrs M'Donald's, Pattie, Hurl, &c. we are indebted for the reduction, from the enormous price of five and six dollars per 100 feet, and may reasonably calculate to get our supplies now at from 2 to 3 dollars per 100 feet: we may therefore calculate to see our town assume a rapid state of improvement. C.

We are authorised to state that RUFUS EASTON is a candidate for delegate to Congress at the next election.

We are authorised to state, that RICHARD S. THOMAS, is a candidate for delegate to Congress at the next election.

John Nancarrow, Commission merchant, writes to the people of the Western country, "that there is now at New Orleans a Steam Grist mill complete, with four pair of stones, for the manufacturing of flour in this city. I am authorised to state, that cash will be given at the mill for wheat at a fair price; and the flour barrels in which the wheat is brought, to be also paid for. The barrels must be made of timber properly seasoned".

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Coarse and fine Cloths } *assorted*
Cassimeres } *colors.*
Coatings
Blankets
DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29-4t

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail. for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the redelivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

SILVER

Will be given in exchange for such bank notes as are taken by the banks in this place.

R. Paul.

St. Louis, March 18th. 21-41

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST LOUIS.

Sole and Upper Leather can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 8-4 to 11-4
Superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do do Cassimers and Cords
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Ribbon Vandykes
Ladies and Gentleman's worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Gloves assorted
Bandanna Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Bridle and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collars.

They have always on hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

HERCULANEUM.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and opened in Herculaneum, at the house lately occupied by Messrs Bates & Scott, a large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the market and to the present and approaching seasons.

They also intend opening in a few days a like assortment in Harrison, Illinois territory, all of which will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Lead, Furs, Beeswax, Tallow Raw Hides and all kind of country Produce, such as Beef, Pork, Corn, Wheat, &c. &c.

HONEY & BATES.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th. 8t-33

P. M. DILLON

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has for sale at the house of Maj. Chouteau, in Main street, an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c.

L. P. Madeira, } Ladies Saddles,
L. P Teneriff, } Gent's. do & Bridles,
Old Port } Writing & wraping
Claret in cases, } paper.
Holland Gin, } Window Glass 8 by 10
French Brandy, } and 10 by 12
Jamaica Rum, } Castings assorted,
Whiskey, } A few tin plate Stoves,
& Beer, } Pittsburg Porter in cask & bottles.

All of which he will sell by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Jan. 11th. tf—33

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. 20-tf

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

March 19th, 1817.

A further instalment of five per centum on each share of the capital stock of this bank, must be paid at the banking-house on the fifth day of June next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith Cashr. 42

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand." 15]

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph W. Still deceased, who died intestate, late of the county of Howard. are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, and those who have demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement

James Allcorn, Admin'or.

Howard. Co. March 7th 1817. 4t 41

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50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. -tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths } Assorted Colors.
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets.
Super, super cloths, & } assorted colors.
Cassmeres.
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress
Figured and } GAUZE.
Paris Nett
Flannels
Pink Muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis. Oct. 15. 20-tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade June 29

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac } do do Teneriff do
Brandy } Old Port do
do Jamaica Spirits } Claret in cases.
Holland Gin } Medoc, St. Julian
& Whiskey } & Hermitage,
L. P. Madeira Wine }

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb 6th, 1817. 36

NOTICE.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store in Herculaneum, a large and well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approching season. all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

HAMMOND & BOUIS.

Herculaneum, Feb. 10th, 1816.

SALT KETTLES.

Just received, a quantity of Salt Kettles, which may be had on very low terms; apply to.

Christian Wilt.

St Louis, March 15 41-41

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further instalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each share.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Cashier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

Wanted

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Whereas the honorable the circuit court for the county of St. Genevieve at their November term last past, upon the petition of Marie Louise Bolduc late widow and relict of Louis Bolduc fils, late of the town and county of St. Genevieve dec'd. of Jean Vanpreters Fouquer since intermarried with said widow; of Louis Bolduc jun. son of said dec'd. by John Rice Jones his guardian, and of Louise Bolduc an infant daughter of said dec'd. intermarried with Etienne La Marque, by her guardian Paschal Detchmendy, all being the legal heirs and representatives of said deceased: did appoint the undersigned as commissioners to divide certain real estate in said petition mentioned, between said petitioners according to law, and whereas the undersigned did report to said court, that said property was so circumstanced that it could not be divided amongst said petitioners without great prejudice to them: whereupon the said court ordered that said property should be sold by the undersigned according to the manner hereinafter stated:

Public notice is therefore hereby given, that on tuesday the second day of the next circuit court in and for the county of St. Genevieve, which will be the twenty seventh day of May next, at the court house door in the town of St. Genevieve, the following valuable real estate will be sold at public sale by the said commissioners according to said order of court, to wit.

1. A house and lot situate in the lower part of the town of St. Genevieve, the lot is large and spacious. on which there are other buildings and an excellent orchard, being the same on which said Bolduc resided during his life time.

2 Another lot of ground lying near the above described premises being the same purchased from James Winston.

3 Also one other piece or parcel of land situate in the common field near the town of St. Genevieve, bounded by the lands of Henry Diel and John Bte. Valle, senr. containing the quantity of sixty arpens and running from the Mississippi to the hills: the above land is of the first quality, and exceedingly well adapted for cultivation:

4 Also one other tract of land situate in the Parque de la Nile Bourbon, commonly so called, near the village of New Bourbon, said tract contains forty arpens.

5 Also one other tract of two arpens near St. Genevieve, in the second concession so called, bounded by the land of St Gemme Beauvais

6 Also one other tract of land situated near the village of New Bourbon, at the 'Grand Marais' so called, bounded by the lands of Louis Bolduc, sen. dec'd. and Madme Veuve parent. Containing three arpens in front by forty deep, the above tract contains excellent farming land.

The above property of the aforesaid heirs and representatives of Louis Bolduc fils deceased, and will be sold without reserve, on a credit of twelve months the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

Henry Kiel,
Wm. Shannon,
Peter Daguet.
Commissioners

St. Genevieve, March 1st. 1817. 6t 40

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief & cure of obstinate coughs, colds. consumptions, the hooping cough asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera-morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c, &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness. gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits. residence in warm climates the immoderate use of tea. the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain prevestive and cure for the fever and ague, &c

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes lakes, stagnated pools, rivers &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breaths, hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning cold sweat, palsy epileptic fits, &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms, none are equal in effect to Dr Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague & fever, cholic pains, Flatulences indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints, stranguary. Gravel. Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety. expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 150 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout & Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning. whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Mecicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester county——Wm Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne No 85 north Front street——Adam Vance No 76 Christian street——Wm Julian No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Hough No 181 Noble st.——David Fisher, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Hoff No 355 Callowhill street H L Broslasky No 82 south Sixth street John. shreeves Jr No 83 Coates street James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burben No 529 south Front street, Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth, Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge, James Banson Northampton township Burlington county, N J. Wm Hollingshead Mullico Hill Glocester county N J. Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county. John smith No 368 north Second street Christopher Usher Upper Dublin township Pa. Mr Kraft Merrisville Pa. Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county George Ingles U. S. Arsenal. Hector Davis Germantown' James Hficer Nantucket November 30, 1816

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY APRIL 5. 1817. [No. 443.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who with to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery for building a Masonic Lodge in the town of St. Louis.

1	Prize of	$5000	is	$5000
2	do	1000		2000
10	do	600		6000
20	do	200		4000
25	do	100		2500
200	do	50		10000
310	do	20		6200
900	do	10		9000
650	do	6		15300
				60000

4,000 tickets at 5 dolls. is 6000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

First drawn number on the 1st and 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No. 1 to No. 8000 inclusive. The first 10 tickets, for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest. All other prizes blanks.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week. 500 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz. At the stores of Riddick & Taylor, Th. Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Wilkes Scott and James Kennerly, St. Louis. E. A. Elliot, St. Genevieve. John Jones, Mine a Breton. Wm. Christy, Herculaneum At the office of Maxl. Jones Esq. Kaskaskia, and at the office of John Hay Esq Cahokia, and at the store of John Rochester St. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass,
D. V. Walker,
T. Hanly.

Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act of the legislature of the territory of Missouri, entitled 'an act to authorise a lottery for the purchase of fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, for the use of the town of St. Louis.'

SCHEME.

1	prize of	5000	is	5000
1		1000		1000
4		500		2000
20		100		2000
49	of	50		2450
1925		6		17550
3000	prizes			30,000
1000	blanks, 6000 tickets at $5 is			30,000

From the above scheme it must appear obvious that this lottery offers greater advantages and less risk of losing than is to be found in most of those offered to the public, the adventurer having as great a chance to draw a prize, as to draw a blank, and as fair a chance to draw a high prize as will be found in any other lottery.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 12½ per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed. all prizes not demanded within 120 days after the drawing will be considered as gratuitously given for the benefit of the town to be expended by the commissioners as the law directs.

Aug. Chouteau,
Theodore Hunt,
Henry Vonphul,
Will. C. Carr,
Thomas F. Riddick.
Commissioners.

St. Louis, March 4th. 1817. 3m 42

BANK OF MISSOURI
March 1st.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are hereby notified to attend a general meeting at the said bank, on monday the 5th of May next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, when an election will be held for nine directors, for the ensuing twelve months.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. W. Boggs, Cashier.
10t 39

THE BANK OF MISSOURI.

Will pay specie for all its notes on presentation, at their banking house.

St. Louis 20 March 1817. 3t-42

NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE.

I have brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Hardware,

which I am now opening opposite Mr. Hanly's, and offer by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

Stephen Donohoe.

St. Louis, March 14th, 1817. tf 41

RAILS.

$9000 Rails are wanted. for which a reasonable price will be paid.

For particulars enquire of

Antoine Dangin.

St. Louis, January 21.

RAILS.

I will give a reasonable price for 10.000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at St. Louis.

R. Paul.

February 24th, tf-439,

RANAWAY.

Last thursday evening my apprentice boy named Baptiste Monier, having upwards of a year to serve—I will give 10 dollars reward for his apprehension and delivery to me in st. Louis

James Irwin.

N B
I will sell my house & lot in st Louis, for terms apply to me on the premises.

J. I.

Scheme of the first class of a LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Potosi Academy, authorised by the General Assembly of the Missouri Territory.

1	Prize of			$3000
2	do	dolls. 1000	is	2000
6	do	500		3000
15	do	100		1510
30	do	50		1500
40	do	25		1000
800	do	10		8000
894	Prizes.			dolls. 20000
1606	Blanks.	Not two blanks to a prize.		

2500 tickets at 8 dolls. dolls. 20000.

Part of the above prizes to be determined as follows, viz:

First drawn No. of 1st days drawing entitled to dolls. 100
First do do 2d do do 100
First do do 3d do do 100
First do do 4th do do 500
First do do 5th do do 500
First do do 6th do do 500
First do do 7th do do 1000
Last do do 7th do do 3000

All prizes from 100 dollars and under, payable in tickets in the second class.

All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient quantity of tickets is disposed of. All Prizes paid thirty days after the drawing has been completed: and all prizes that are not called for within three months after the drawing has been completed. will be forfeited for the use of the Academy.

James Austin,
Jno. H. Weber,
J. Pettit,
L. Brown,
John Perry Jr.
Commissioners

CARR, & Co.

Have just received and are now opening at their store in Florisant a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

the principal part of which was purchased in New York but a short time since, consisting in part of the following articles.

Best superfine and common Cassimeres
Bombazeens
Bombazetts
Patent steam loom, ruff & Irish shirtings of a superior quality
Batiste and Gurrah muslins
Plain and figured Jeconnetts, mull mull and fancy muslins
Cambrics & Lino's
Calicoes
Cambrics and common Ginghams
Dimity's
Cotton flag and madrass hkffs.
Laventine, florence and Mantua silks
Satins assorted
Cotton shawls
Assorted silk do
Lino and silk hkffs
Bk Barcelona do
Baskets
Flags assorted
Fannels, &c.

Queensware, Hardware & Cutlery.

Sugar, Coffee and Pepper
Imperial and hyson Tea,
Tobacco
Whiskey and Porter
Iron, steel, nails, castings, salt &c.

Which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, such as Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Beef Beeswax Tallow and raw Hides. They will also receive good Furs and Peltries at fair prices. March 20.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS in St Louis, on the Main street, one of which is opposite to Mr. Lee's, the other opposite to Mr. Solomon's. Also a small stock of cattle and a tract of land about 5 miles from this place, on which there is some improvements. Cash or negotiable notes will be received in payment; those who wish to purchase will apply to

Wm. Clark.

St. Louis. March 13th, 1817 3t-42

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,

In the superior court, Northern circuit. } ss.

Of the term of March, 1817.

Antoine Janis administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels. rights and credits which were of Francois Duquette deceased. } On petition for the sale of the land of the intestate.

Will be sold by the administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months, on tuesday the twenty ninth day of April next being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of Francis Duquette deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

A lot situate in the town of St. Charles, on which the said deceased lately resided, with the buildings thereon, said to contain eight arpens and eight ninths of an arpent more or less.

A lot situated as aforesaid with a stone building thereon, being two arpens and two ninths of an arpen.

A lot situate as aforesaid, containing one hundred and twenty feet by three hundred feet, French measure.

A lot situate as aforesaid being two arpens, twenty two perches and three eighths of a perch.

A tract of two hundred and sixty arpens situate on the Missouri river five miles above St. Charles.

A tract of four hundred apens near St. Charles, at a place called the Misseau a Paquette.

A claim to a tract of six thousand two hundred and eighty arpens, more or less, at or near a place called Marais Temps Clair.

A claim to a tract of two hundred and sixty arpens more or less, near the Mamelles, near the *Marais Creche:*

A tract in the same prairie containing forty arpens.

A tract of eighty arpens in the upper prairie near St. Charles.

A tract of sixty arpens.

A claim to two hundred arpens near the river Perruque, more or less,

A claim to two hundred and forty arpens situate at or near Marais Temps Clair.

And lastly, a tract of four hundred and thirty arpens of land at or near the river Calumet, in the said county of St. Charles.

Subject the premises aforesaid to the right of dower of the widow of the said Francois Duquette.

The sale to begin at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and each of the said tracts to be cried for and during a period of no less than thirty minutes.

By order of the court,

J. V. Garnier, Clk. s. C. N. C.

St, Louis, March 27th, 1817. 4t 43

N. B. The title papers to the above tracts may be seen at the office of E. Hempstead.

TAKEN UP

By Thomas Keetly in the township of Joachim, on the Merrimek, a pale sorrel horse, with a light mane and tail, with the appearance of a brand on the near shoulder, about fifteen hands high, supposed to be five or six years old, appraised to forty five dollars; before me by George Sip and Joseph Sip, after being duly sworn this 10th day of March, 1817.

C. Bowles, J. P.

True copy from the original filed in my office.

M. P. Leduc, Clk, st. L C C C.
-423t*

LOST,

Last night by the subscriber in st. Louis, 10 lbs of lathing nails and four and a half lbs of gun powder, the nails were in a course white linen bag, and the powder was in a check bag. I will give two dollars to any person who may have found these articles and deposite them with the printer or Danl. shope.

James Stanley.

st Louis, March 19 4t

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all creditors and other persons concerned, that I shall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of Jackson, in and for the county of Cape Girardeau, on the first Monday of June next, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining affairs of the estate of James Morrison deceased, among the respective creditors, the said estate being insolvent.

Sam'l. Morrison,
Administrator of James Morrison dec'd.
Cape Girardeau March 10 1917. 3t 43

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri, That from and after the first day of February which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, all these persons who on the fourth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen in St. Louis in the territory of Missouri, subscribed certain articles of association, and formed a company or limited partnership, under the name and style of "the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Missouri," and all such persons who on the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, shall hold any share or shares of the joint stock or funds in the said Bank of Missouri, and their successors being stockholders as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic, by the name and style of "the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Missouri," and by that name may sue and be sued, implead and be *impleaded, answer* and be answered, defend and be defended in courts of record, and any other places whatever. And by that name may have and hold, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattles and effects, of what nature, kind, or quality soever, and the same sell, grant, demise, alien convey and dispose of, and by that name shall have during the continuance of this act, *succession.* And may make have and use a common seal, and the same may break, alter and renew at pleasure—and shall have power to ordain, establish and put in execution such bye laws, ordinances and regulations as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation not being contrary to law, nor to this act of incorporation—and generally to do and execute all acts necessary or proper for the object of the said incorporation, subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions herein after described and declared.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of the said bank shall be and consist of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each, exclusive of such shares as may hereafter be subscribed on the part of the territory of Missouri: Provided always, that on the application of the president and directors of said bank, the then existing legislature may always extend and increase the amount of stock, capital, estate and property which said corporation may hold.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all such persons who shall after the passage of this act and before the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, become subscribers for one or more shares of the capital stock in the said bank shall, at the time of subscribing for one or more shares of the capital stock of the said bank. shall at the time of subscribing pay to the president and directors of the said bank, the sum of five dollars, on each and every share be them subscribed, which as also the sum of five dollars which has been paid on each share now subscribed, according to the articles of association aforesaid, shall be forfeited to the use of said bank unless twenty dollars on each share in addition thereto is paid, on the said first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, to the said president and directors, which said sum of twenty five dollars above specified shall be the first instalment. And that the president and directors of said bank from and after the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively all such sums of money by them subscribed or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same, under pain of forfeiting to the use of said bank all such share or shares and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid. Provided however that it shall be the duty of the said president and directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand in one of the news papers printed in the territory of Missouri.

Sec. 4. and be it further enacted, That the said bank shall transact its business in the town of St. Louis, and the stock, property, affairs and concerns of said bank shall be managed and conducted by nine directors, one of whom shall be president, who shall hold their offices for one year. Four of the directors and the president shall form a board or quorum for transacting business; and in case of the sickness or necessary absence of the president his place may be supplied by any director, whom he by writing under his hand may nominate for that purpose, or in case of his not making such nomination, the board may appoint a president to act during his absence. And that the president and directors who may be in office under the said articles of association on the first day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventeen shall continue in office under and by virtue of this act of incorporation, until others shall be duly chosen in their stead. No person shall be a director or a president of said bank who is not a citizen of the United States and of this territory and a stockholder, and a director ceasing to be a stockholder, shall cease to be a director. All the directors to be elected shall be resident of the territory every stockholder being a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote at all elections, to be holden by the stockholders in pursuance of the act of incorporation. and shall have as many votes in proportion to the stock which he may hold as follows. For one share and not exceeding four shares, one vote each; for every two shares above four and not exceeding twenty, one vote; for every four shares above twenty and not exceeding forty, one vote; for every six shares above forty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote. But no person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise shall be entitled to more than fifty votes. But no stockholder shall be permitted to vote who has not held his stock two calender months prior to the day of election. All stockholders living in the county of St. Louis shall vote in the choice of directors by ballot, in person; but every stockholder living out of said county may vote in person, by ballot, or by a written ballot by him or her subscribed, with his or her name and duly acknowledged before a judge of the court, a justice of the peace or a notary public, before whom such acknowledgement shall be made. And said ballot shall by him be sealed up and addressed to the cashier of said bank and transmitted before the time of the election, shall be received and counted in the election: No person who is not a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to a vote in any election of the said corporation.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a general meeting of the stockholders in the said bank shall be holden on the first Monday of May. in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. And the first Monday of May in every year thereafter, at such place in the town of St. Louis, as the president and directors shall direct and appoint, by giving eight weeks notice in one or more of the news papers printed in this territory, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, who when elected, shall meet within twenty days succeeding their election, and shall immediately thereafter proceed to choose a president. And the president and directors for the time being shall continue in their places, and be organized by the assembling of a quorum. And the choice of a president at all elections the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen. All elections shall be held under the superintendance of the president for the time being, and four stockholders, not being at the time directors, to be appointed by the directors, any three of whom shall be judges thereof. And they shall immediately thereafter notify the elected to meet within twenty days next ensuing the day, at the bank, and shall make a return of the persons elected at their first meeting. Should two or more persons have an equal number of votes, the other individuals elected directors shall determine by ballot from among said persons who shall be the director or directors. All elections shall be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon and closed at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors shall

have full power and authority to make, revise, alter and annul all such rules, orders, bye-laws and regulations for the government of said corporation, and that of its officers, servants and affairs, as they shall from time to time think expedient, and to use employ and dispose of the capital stock, funds and property of the said company for the interest and benefit of the stockholders subject only to the restrictions herein contained. But the said company shall not take for discounting any bill or note, more than at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amount due on such bill or note.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts checks and receipts for the payment of money made on the behalf of the said corporation, signed by the president, and countersigned or attested by the cashier, shall be obligatory upon the said company, and shall possess the like qualities as to negociability, and the holders thereof shall have the like action thereupon as if such promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts, checks or receipts had been made by or on behalf of a natural person.

Sec. 8 And be it further enacted, That the books, papers, correspondence and funds of the said company, shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Directors. And no director shall be entitled to loan at any time more than three thousand dollars from said Bank, either in his own name or the name of any other person.

Sec 9. And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors aforesaid, shall have power to appoint a Cashier and all other officers and servants for executing the business of the said company respectively, but no compensation shall be given to a director for his services. And the said president and directors shall on the first day of each session of the Legislature of this Territory, lay before said Legislature, an account, stating the situation of the Bank and its funds, which said account shall be sworn to by said President and Directors, and by the Cashier of the said Bank. And if it shall appear to the said General Assembly, that the regulations, restrictions or provisions of this act have not been complied with to the prejudice of any person or persons, it may be lawful for the said General Assembly to repeal, amend, annul and make void, by an act to that effect, this act of incorporation, any law, usage or custom to the contrary not withstanding. And if the said President and Directors shall neglect or refuse to make such statement according to the provisions of this act, the then existing Legislature shall have power to repeal or make void this charter, any thing in this act to the contrary not withstanding.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the shares of capital stock at any time owned by any individual stockholder shall be transferable only on the books at the Bank, according to such rules as may, conformable to law, be established in that behalf by the president and directors. But all debts actually due and payable to the company, days of grace for payment being past by a stockholder requesting a transfer, must be satisfied before such transfer shall be made, unless the president and directors shall direct to the contrary.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the dividend of the profits of the company, of so much of said profits as may be deemed expedient and proper shall be declared half yearly, in the first week in April and October in each year—the amount of said dividend shall from time to time be determined by the president and directors, and shall, in no case exceed the amount of the nett profits acquired by the company, so that the capital stock of the said company shall never be impaired by dividends

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall not at any time discount or loan a greater sum than double the amount of the capital stock thereof, which shall be actually paid in. No standing or unlimited accommodation shall be granted to or by the president and directors of said company.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if the said president and directors shall at any time wilfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the directors present at the making or declaring of said dividend and consenting thereto shall be liable in their individual capacities to the company for the amount or proportion of said capital stock, so divided by the said directors—and each director who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall immediately enter in writing his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and within twenty days thereafter, give notice thereof in some one of the newspapers printed in this Territory.

Sec. 14 And be it further enacted, That the company shall in no case be owners of any ship or vessel, or directly or indirectly be concerned in trade or the importation or exportation, purchase or sale of any goods, wares or merchandise, whatever, except bills of exchange, bullion, stock of the United States or of incorporated institutions, and such ships, vessels, goods, wares or merchandises as shall be truly pledged to them by way of security for debts due, owing or growing due to the said company or purchased by it to secure such debts, the said company shall not purchase or hold any lands, tenements or other real estate, other than what may be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, unless such lands, tenements and real estate shall have been *bona fide* mortgaged to the company by way of security or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of dealings or purchased to secure debts contracted with or due to the company; and in every instance in which the company may become the owners or claimants of lands, tenements or real estate, the president and directors are empowered to sell or dispose of the same in such manner as they may deem beneficial for the said company

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if any vacancy shall at any time happen among the directors, by death, resignation or otherwise, the rest of the directors for the time being shall elect a director to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That any number of stock-holders who shall be proprietors of not less than five hundred shares, may, for any purpose relative to the institution, at any time apply to the president and directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders, and if by them refused, the said number of stock holders, proprietors of not less than five hundred shares as aforesaid, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stock-holders, giving at least sixty days' notice in one or more of the public newspapers printed in this Territory, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such call.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the whole amount of debts, which the said company shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note or other contract shall not exceed twice the amount of their capital stock actually paid in—provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the said company from securing money on deposit, and owing therefor the just amount of the money actually deposited in said Bank for safe keeping, in addition to the other debts said bank corporation may owe. And in case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same, in their natural and private capacities—and an action or actions may in such cases be brought against them or any of them, they or any of their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court proper to try the same, by any creditor or creditors of said company, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution; any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding, but this shall not be construed to exempt said company, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattles of the same from being liable for and chargeable with the said excess. Such of said directors who may have been absent when said excess was contracted or created, or who may have assented from the resolution or act whereby the same was contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or assent, in some one of the newspapers printed in this territory, and to the stock holders, at a general meeting which they shall have power to call for that purpose, and the company and the capital stock thereof shall be liable for all the debts and engagements contracted. And the body corporate hereby erected and the capital stock thereof shall be liable for all the debts and engagements contracted, or which before, or on the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, shall or may be contracted by the company, or copartnership, heretofore created by the articles of association herein before mentioned, and which carried on the banking business under the name and style of "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Missouri," and the creditors of the said co partnership shall have the like remedy by action against the said body corporate, as they had or have, or may or can have against the said co partnership.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That in case it shall happen at any time that an election of directors should not be made on any day pursuant to this act of incorporation, it ought to have been made, the said company shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall be lawful on any other day to hold and make an election of directors, at a meeting to be called in such manner as shall be prescribed by the laws and ordinances of the said company, not inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall be established and kept, and the buildings necessary for the accommodation thereof erected and the business thereof at all times hereafter transacted at such place or places in the town of St. Louis, as the president and directors of said company shall designate, and point out, which said location or locations when so made shall be unalterable. And until the buildings necessary for the accommodation of said company shall be erected and so far completed as to admit the transaction of business therein, or in case of an accident by fire or otherwise, happen to the buildings, that may hereafter be erected, for the use of the said company, shall be established and kept, and the business thereof conducted, at such times and places in the town of St. Louis, as the president and directors thereof shall designate and appoint. And whenever the inhabitants of any county now established, or which may hereafter be established by law in this territory, shall have subscribed for stock in the said bank to the amount of forty thousand dollars, and paid their proportion on that sum into the bank, a branch bank shall within six months thereafter be established in such county for the purpose of discount and deposit only, and upon the same terms and in the same manner as practised at the bank, and to commit the management of the said officers and the making of the said discounts to such persons under such agreements and subject to such regulations as they shall deem proper, not being contrary to law, or to the constitution of said bank. And in each office of discount and deposite, there shall be a president and directors. The president and directors of the stock paid in by the stock holders of the county where such bank of discount and deposit, shall be established—provided always that a majority of the stock holders of said county shall previously by writing request the establishment of such office of discount and deposit, and that the same shall be had six months before the time on which it shall be requested to establish such office of discount and deposit.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That a majority of the whole number of directors shall be necessary in the choice of a president or a cashier.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That every cashier or clerk, before he enters on the discharge of the duties of his office, shall give bond with two or more securities, to the satisfaction of the president and directors—such cashier in a sum not less than ten thousand dollars, and each clerk in a sum not less than six thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty, and it shall not be lawful for any person being a stockholder in the said bank, or any other bank to be elected or appointed as a cashier or clerk in said bank.

Sec. 22 And be it further enacted, That every stockholder, whether he be either by original subscription or by transfer, shall be considered as a member of this corporation, and when he ceases to be a stockholder, he ceases to be a member.

Sec 23 And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of the Territory, for the time being, upon the joint resolution of the Legislative council, and house of Representatives of this Territory, requesting him to that effect, at any time within ten years from and after the first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, to subscribe for and in the name of the Territory of Missouri, any part or the whole of one thousand shares, for the use of said Territory. Any person authorised by a joint resolution of the Legislative council and house of Representatives, for that purpose, shall have as many votes in the election of directors and in managing the affairs of said bank as the number of shares actually subscribed for on the part of the said Territory, would give to any stockholder possessing the same, conformably to the provisions of this act of incorporation.

Sec 24: And be it further enacted, That the Governor for the time being, shall have power to draw from the Territorial Treasury, the sums of money necessary to pay the amount of the shares subscribed for, on the part of the Territory of Missouri, that may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose.

Sec 25. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said bank to loan to the Territory of Missouri when required by the Governor of the Territory for the time being, upon the joint resolution of the Legislative council, and house of Representatives of this Territory, requesting him to that effect, without endorser, any sum of money not exceeding the amount of half of the shares actually paid in, on the part of the said Territory, for a period not exceeding one year. Provided that ninety days notice of the intended application for said loan be given to the president and directors of said bank

Sec 26 And be it further enacted, That it may be lawful for the president and directors of said bank to open a book or books of subscription for unsubscribed stock, in said bank, as often and at such places in the Territory of Missouri as they shall deem fit, so as to give a fair opportunity to any citizen or citizens of said Territory to become subscribers for stock in said bank, giving at least sixty days notice of the opening of said book or books, in some newspaper printed in said Territory, and if during the time for which the said book or books are opened for the last time; the whole amount of stock shall not be subscribed, then the remaining part thereof, not subscribed for, may be sold by the president and directors of the said bank for the time being to the best advantage for the use of said bank. Provided that no sale of stock shall be made under par—and provided that not more than one fourth of the capital stock in the said bank shall be subscribed by, for, or sold to persons residing out of this or Illinois Territory.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the said bank of Missouri, hereby incorporated shall pay specie, upon all bills and notes which may have been or which may hereafter be drawn and payable by the said bank of Missouri, or by the president and directors and cashier thereof, if thereunto required by the person or persons who may be the holder of such bill, note or notes, under the penalty of forfeiting at the rate of five per centum per month, for each and every month such specie payment may be refused, in addition to the amount of such bill, note or notes, to be recovered in a summary way by motion before any justice of the peace, or court having jurisdiction thereof in the name or for the use of any person or persons who were the owners of said bill or note or notes, at the time they were presented for payment.

[illegible] that in all suits [illegible] prosecuted [illegible] corporation, it shall be a sufficient service of all writs notices or judicial process, to serve the same upon the president or any of the directors for the time being.

Sec. 29 And be it further enacted, That if any president, director, officer or other person holding any share or capital of the said bank stock, shall commit any fraud or embezzlement, touching the money or property of the said bank, he or they shall be liable to be prosecuted in the name of the United States by indictment, and upon conviction thereof shall, besides the remedy that may be had by action in the name of the president and directors of said bank of Missouri, for the fraud and embezzlement afore said, forfeit to the said company all his shares and stock in said bank.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That this corporation shall continue until the first day of February, which will be in the year, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, but nevertheless the proprietors of two thirds of the capital stock of the company, may by their concuring votes, at a general meeting, to be called for that purpose, dissolve the same at an earlier period—provided that notice of such meeting and its objects shall be published in one or more newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri, for at least six months successively previous to the time of such meeting.

Sec 31. And be it further enacted, That on the dissolution of this corporation, whenever the same shall be determined on as aforesaid, effectual measures shall be immediately taken by the president and directors, then in office for closing all the concerns of the corporation, and for dividing the capital and profits which may remain, among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interest.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to deprive the Legislature of the power and right to impose taxes on the stock of said bank or the dividends thereof, which tax imposed by the Legislature, shall be appropriated for the use of a free school or schools, in such manner as a future Legislature may order and direct—provided that such tax shall not be more than equal to other taxes, imposed by law on personal property.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That should the said company hereby incorporated under the style of the president and directors of the bank of Missouri, fail, neglect or refuse to receive or act under this act of incorporation, within six months after it becomes a law, then and in that case the act of incorporation shall be forfeited and become void and of no effect from and after the expiration of the said six months.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That this act shall to all intents and purposes be deemed and held a public act, and be and continue in force until the first day of February, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight and from and after the passage thereof.

(Signed,)
EDWARD HEMPSTEAD,
Speaker of the house of representatives.

Benjamin Emmons,
Benjamin Cooper,
Joseph Hunter,
Joseph Bogy.
Members of the Legislative Council.

I the undersigned secretary of the Legislative council do certify that the foregoing bill passed the Legislative council by a majority of the whole of the members—Messrs. Ward, Perry & Cummins, voting against the passage thereof, (and no other) and that the same has been reported as truly enrolled.

(Signed,)
J. V. Garnier,
Secretary of the Legislative council.

We the undersigned members of the joint committee of enrollments of the Legislative council and House of Representatives of Missouri Territory, do certify that the bill entitled "an act to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of Missouri," is duly enrolled—Signed Joseph Hunter, Nat Cook, James Mackay.

Approved, January 31st, 1817.
(Signed,)
WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Missouri Territory.

Office of the secretary of the Territory of Missouri. St. Louis February 28th, 1817.

Truly copied from the originals on file.

FREDERICK BATES, Secretary.

BARK

Upland black-oak bark, calculated for tanning, will be purchased at the tan-yard, in St. Louis.

T. Hunt.
tf-44.

NOTICE

Whereas my consort Nelley has wilfully deserted my habitation without any just cause or reasonable objection, I forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

Wm. Thomson.
St Charles county, 10 March,

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

In the superior court, Northern circuit. } ss.

Of the term of March, 1817:

Auguste Chouteau, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of St Paul Lacroix dec'd. } On petition for the sale of the land of the intestate.

Will be sold by the administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months, on wednesday the thirtieth day of April next, being the third day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title claim and interest of St. Paul Lacroix, dec'd. at the time of his death, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

A tract of twelve hundred arpens and an island containing four hundred arpens of land in the county of St. Charles, confirmed to said St. Paul Lacroix.

A tract of two arpens in front by forty in the rear, in the same county as assignee of Bernard Daval, who was assignee of Baptiste Deschamps.

A tract of forty arpens situate in the lower prairie near St. Charles.

A tract of fifty three arpens situate as aforesaid, granted to Andre Blondeau.

A tract of forty arpens adjoining Portage des Sioux, as assignee of Jean Baptiste Lacroix junr and wife.

A lot of land situate in the town of St. Charles, containing one hundred and eighty feet front, more or less, by three hundred feet in the rear, more or less, as assignee of Joseph Sorin and wife.

Another lot, whereon the said St. Paul Lacroix resided, in the town of St. Charles, with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon, being three hundred and sixty feet front to the river Missouri.

And lastly, a claim to a tract of land in the county of Howard, as assignee of Francis Foslin, said to contain fifteen leagues front on both sides of the little Salt river, by one league in depth.

Subject the premises aforesaid to the right of dower of the widow of the said St. Paul Lacroix.

The sale to begin at the hour of ten, and each of the said tracts to be cried for and during a period of no less than thirty minutes.

By order of the court.

J. V. Garnier, Clk. S.C.N.C.

St. Louis, March 26, 1817. 4t 43

N. B. The title papers to the above tracts may be seen at any time previous to the sale at the office of E. Hempstead.

P. M. DILLON,

Informs the public, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by T. Hunt, immediately opposite the Governors, where can be had on cheap terms, Groceries and Merchandize of all descriptions, together with country linen, tobacco, glass ware, mattocks, traces, grubbing hoes, &c. &c. &c. April 2, —44 tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

My creditors are hereby notified that on saturday the twelfth day of April next, I shall apply to Joseph Charless and Charles Gratiot, two justices of the peace, in and for the county of St. Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the insolvent laws of this territory, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Jesse C. Templeman.
St, Louis Jail, 29th March, 1817.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A few likely NEGRO MEN, for which we will give two hundred dollars per year. Also a well digger and a pump borer, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the printer, or to us at the Little Rock Saline.
DAY, DOUGHERTY, & Co.
April 2d, 1817. tf-44

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, containing six hundred and forty acres, twenty of which is under fence, together with a valuable Grist and Saw Mill, a good Log House, and other buildings, well worth the attention of any person desiring to purchase property of the above description. For particulars apply to JACOB COONS, living on the premises.

St. Charles county, Dardenne, 31st March, 1817. 3t.—44.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or was stolen from William Rector's farm, on the East bank of the Mississippi river, a black or dark colored horse, five years old, between fifteen and sixteen hands high; well formed, both hind feet white; trots well and walks remarkably fast.

I will give a reward of twenty five dollars, to any person who will deliver said horse to me in St. Louis.

Stephen Rector.

April 4th, 1817. 3t—44

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th day of January, 1817, for the collection of taxes due in the county of New Madrid that there will be sold to the highest bidder on the second monday, tuesday and wednesday of June next, being the 9th, 10th and 11th of said month, the whole or a sufficient part of the following tracts of land, lying and situate in the county of New Madrid aforesaid, to pay the taxes and costs due thereon unless sooner released by the owner paying the same.

Owners Names.	No arpens confirmed lands,	No arpens unconfirmed lands	Original Claimants.	Water course and situation.	No of years for which taxes are due.	AMOUNT. Dolls	Cents
Morgan Byrne	200		John Baker	Pemisco	1816	1	20
do	87		Joseph Story	Lake st Anne			52
do	90		John Horner	do do			54
do	100		not known	Lake st Mary			60
do	300		J B Olive	Lake st Isidore		1	80
do	300		Alex Sampson	Bayou st John		1	80
do	300		John Robertson jun	Lake st Mary		1	80
do	233		Widow Williams	Mississippi		1	80
Taylor Berry	200		J B Maisonville	Portage bay		1	39
James Beatty	750		George Lail	Little P township	1815 & 16	3	84
Peter Chouteau	2 lots		Louis Deniyen	Town N Madrid		14	40
do	1 do		Jacob Payne	do do			
William Cheek	240		J Charpantier	Lake st Isidore			90
do	350		Joseph Lewis 1 slave and a house worth 150 dolls	do do		4	60
Isaac Davis	400		Ben Patterson 1 slave and house worth 50 dolls.	do do	1816	8 3	09 17
Isaac Davis for P Tranmille	750		John Collins	Pemisco			
George Damerous heirs	200		Jas Y E Carrol	Near Mississippi		4	50
do	200		E Matthews senr	Prairie st Charles		1	20
William Edwards heirs	300		Reason Boone	Mississippi		1	20
do	250		Moses Burnette	do	1815 & 16	5	76
Benjamin Est	200		Joseph Brant	Bayou st Thomas		5	00
Rufus Easton	750		Wm Brown	Near Miss'pi L Lesieur		3	84
do	100		Joseph Dejarlais	Little Prairie		14	40
do	750		J B Latrimouibe	Mississippi		1	32
do	750		J B Thibault			14	40
do	750		Thos W Caulk junr	Lake st Mary		14	40
do	400		Francis Michel	Pemisco		14	40
do	5 lots		J B Thibauld	T N Madrid		7	68
Theodore Hunt	750		Jas Kirkindall	Mississippi		2	30
do	250		Thos Thompson	do		14	40
do	375		John Patterson	do		3	30
do	750		John Roberss alias Haws	Bayou st John		7	20
do	750		John Butler	do		14	40
do	375		Stephen Dumay	do		14	40
do	750		Holman Bankson	do		14	40
do	750		Coonrod Wheat junr	Lake st Mary		7	20
do	750		Jonathan Hurley	Waters st Thomas		14	40
do	200		Wm Talbot	Bayou Debeuefl		14	40
do	375		Bte Lafiure	Bayou st John		14	40
do	375		Peter Neal	Big lake		3	84
do	375		Wm Lane	Bayou st John		7	20
do	375		Hugh Burney	Big lake		14	40
do		375	John Jacob	not known		14	40
do	240		Ogle and wife	Lake st Francis		9	98
do	240		Francis Pasquin	Lake st Mary		14	40
do		950	Joseph Cummings	not known		3	84
do	550		Jas Douglas	Bayou st John		10	56
do	375		Benj Patterson	Mississippi		1	32
Benson and Hoard	750		Thos Y Horsley	Mississippi		2	64
do	750		Wm Clark	Bayou st John		5	76
Mary P Leduc	300		Heirs of madame Leduc	Lake st Mary		4	50
do	1 lot		Cecil Leduc	T N Madrid		1	20
do	1 do		Joseph Leduc	do		1	20
do	do		M P Leduc	do		5	76
do	1 do		Nicholas Herbert	do		5	00
Charles Lucas, St. Louis	550		Joseph Westbrook	Bayou st John		3	84
do	750		Michel Baddeau	st Francis		14	40
do	375		Francis Jervois	L P township		1	32
do	213		Isidore Dupois	Marie Despeches		14	40
do	375		Alexis Peter alias Pecard	st Francis		14	40
do	200		J B Langtois	Bayou st John		7	68
do	225		J B Amie	Mis'pi and bayou st John		2	30
do	750		Mathias Belson	Bayou st John		14	40
do	300		John Viot	do		3	30
do	240		Francis Lefieur	Near Little Prairie		7	20
do	200		Saml Harrison	Big lake		14	40
do	550		James Douglass	not known		14	40
do	1 lot		Louis Baby	N Madrid town		14	40
do	1 do		Mathias Belson	do		7	20
do	1 do		J B Perron	do		14	40
do	1 do		John Lafernait	do		14	40
do	1 do		Louis Lardoise	do		14	40
do	1 do		Manuel Violet	do		3	84
John Logan	45		not known	Tywapity bottom		7	20
John W M'Girk	1 lot		Peter Dumay	Town N Madrid		7	20
do	1 do		Joseph Laplant	do		7	20
Isaac Patterson	375		John Patterson	Mississippi		7	20
do	750		Benning Patterson	do		6	
do	75		Hiram Patterson	do		4	60
do	52		Benj Patterson	do		4	60
do	75		Thos W Caulk jun	Lake st Cedro		4	40
do	200		Richard Hazle	Bayou st John		10	56
do	550		John Cummings	Pemiscont		7	20
do	100		Francis Racine	Mississippi		14	40
Hays Rowls	440		Hardy Rowls	Bayou st John	1816	14	40
Andrew Ramsey senr	300		Nicholas Savage	Mississippi	1815 & 16	5	76
Geo H Scrogs and Adam Murry	750		Jesse Baker	L P township	1816	4	50
John Scott	200		Jesse Black	Tywapity township	1815 & 16	5	84
do	377		John Wylie	Lake st Mary		7	24
do	900		Francis Hudson	Lake st Isidore		17	28
do	250		Isaac Devore	Lake Ricardo		4	80
do	200		Silas Carter	Bayou st John		3	84
do	750		Benjamin Harrison	Pemiscou		14	40
Rees Shelby's heirs	750		Rees Shelby	Mississippi		14	40
Robert Simpson	730		Joseph Hunot	Portage bay		14	40
do	50		Benogy Demint	Dry Runn		96	
Allen White	200		Peter Neal	Lake st Mary		3	84
do	375		Wm Lane	East Bayou		7	20
John Wathen	200		Peter Lewis	Pemisco		3	84
Wm Rector	750		John B Delpuis			14	40
do	750		Etienne St Mary			14	40
do	750		John B Millette	st Francis		14	40
do	750		Joseph Millette	do		14	40
do	2 lots		Samuel Masters	N M town		60	
do	1 do		B P Peltier	L prairie village		30	
do	1 do		Joseph Dumay	N Madrid town		30	
do	750 in 2 tracts		E Peter & Frans Gervais	st Francis Red bank bayou		14	40
Stephen Rector	375		Benj Myers	District New Madrid		7	20
do	2 lots		Robert Masters	New Madrid town		60	
do	2 do		V Theriet for Bogard	New Madrid town		60	
Thomas Brown	400		Ransom Thacker	Pemisco	1816	2	40
Thos Bartlett adm'r Henry J Davis	200		Jacob Wheat senr	Lake st Mary	1815 & 16	3	84

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock of each of the aforementioned days, at the court house door of the aforesaid county, while the court is sitting.

S. Ross, Sheriff N. M. C.

March 17, 1817. 3t

NOTICE.

In the summer 1816 having lost a mare and hearing one of her description in Point Labbadie township, on the waters of the Merrimack, I have brought her to where I live in the township of St. Ferdinand, near the village St. Ferdinand, she is about 14 hands high, 10 years old, a bay, she is branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but the brand is not so plain as to be described, on her near side a small saddle spot, &c. as I am of opinion she is not the one I lost, the owner may have her by complying with what is right in such cases.

John M'Coy.

April 1st, 1817. 11*-44

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That I will attend at Vanoisdals ferry, opposite St. Louis, on the 17th and 18th instant, for the purpose of paying captain James B. Moore's company and detachment, and on the 19th captain Samuel Whitesides companies of mounted volunteer militia of Illinois territory, for services rendered in the year of 1815. The claimants of the two above mentioned companies are requested to be prompt in their attendance, and those who cannot attend and calculate on drawing their pay by powers of attorney must be careful to have the powers properly drawn and well authenticated. The claims of deceased persons will be paid to their legal representatives on letters of administraton or probates of wills

Thomas Hempstead.
A. D. Paymaster.

St. Louis April 1st 1817.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

In the Superior Court, Northern Circuit. } ss.

Of the term of March, 1817.

Catharine Solomon, administratrix and Joseph Perrot, administrator &c. of Isadore Savoye, deceased. } On petition for the sale of the intestates land.

Will be sold by the administratrix and administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months, on Monday the twenty eighth day of April next, being the first day of the April term, of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Isadore savoye, at the time of his death in and to the following tracts or parcels of land towit

A lot or parcel of land situate in the town of St. Charles, being one hundred & eighty feet French measure, fronting on the main street in said town, by three hundred feet in the rear, also French measure.

Also a tract of fifty arpens of land, French measure, situate in the county of St. Charles, at a place called Marais croche.

The sale to begin at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day,

By order of the court.

J. V. Garnier, CLK. S. C. N. C.

tds—44.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, to Joseph Mitchel, Stephen Mitchel and Napoleon Mitchel, heirs and devisees of Joseph Mitchel decd. of New Madrid county, and Victoire Olieve executrix of the estate and guardian of the children of John B Olieve decd. of New Madrid county, and Joseph Charpointer, formerly of said county of New Madrid, that at the next term of the circuit court, in and for the county of New Madrid, on the second Monday of June next, application will be made for the partition of twenty six certain tracts of land in the aforesaid county of New Madrid, and confirmed as follows—to Toufaint Goder, Portage river st. Francis 640 acres; Andrew Goder, big Island river, st. Francis 640 acres; John Robert a Joseph Dumay, river st. Francis 640 acres; John B. Thibeault, maries des Peches 640 acres; Ignace Balan, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres, Joseph Gravier, river st. Francis 640 acres; Alixes Picard, river st. Francis 640 acres; John Dominique, river st. Francis 640 acres, Ignace Chatiguy, river st. Francis 640 acres; Francis Foisy, Lake Lesieure 640 acres; Louis Roy, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; Anthony Bonneau, river st. Francis 640 acres; Charles Bonneau, river st. Francis 640 acres; Francis Maisonville, Portage, river st. Francis 640 acres; Peter Latour, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres: Joseph Serezo, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; John Dany, Portage river st Francis 640 acres; Henry Goder, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; Eustach Delisle, Portage river, st Francis 640 acres; William Dapron, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; Dennis Lavertu, Lake Lesieure 640 acres; Peter Grimard, big Lake 640 acres; Ignus Hunot, Portage rivers, st: Francis 640 acres; Hyacinthe Bertheaum st. Francis river 640 acres; Francis Millette, Lake st. Mary 640 acres; Joseph Dumay, river st. Francis 640 acres. Agreeable to an article of partnership, and the last will and testament of the said Joseph Mitchel, deceased,

ROBERT M'COY.
GEORGE TENNILLE, Attorney in fact for the heirs of
PIERRE A. LAFORGE, deceased.

8t.—44.

NOTICE.

As the undersigned being actually possessed of one hundred acres of land, on the east bank of the Mississippi, opposite the upper end of St. Louis, under a good and indefeasable right to said land, in fee simple—they therefore caution the public from trespassing on said land, by cutting timber, &c—and likewise they will apply to the proper term of the st. Clair county court, to have a license to establish a Ferry across said river, on said land.

John Reynolds,
William A. Beard.

25th March, 1817. 5t*—44

TO HIRE,

Two Tenements, adjoining my house and on the lot on which I reside.

R. DAVIS.

April 4th, 1817. 3t—44.

ST. LOUIS

SATURDAY, APRIL 5.

Three letter mails are missing from Shawanoetown, and great apprehensions are entertained for the safety of large remittances sent to the eastward.

The Mail with a parcel of old papers arrived yesterday, from which we glean the following items.—Another report has gained ground, that Bonaparte had escaped from St. Helena—details of the successes of the Patriots of Mexico and Buenos Ayres.—All the cities of the Atlantic States had commenced paying specie on the 20th of February, and a convention of delegates from the Chartered Banks of the western states, was held at Cincinnati to make arrangements for specie payments and the settling of balances.

The presidents inaugural speech will be published in our next, the following is taken from the National Intelligencer of the 4th March.

The House of Representatives have at length decided against repealing at this time the internal taxes. The proposition on that subject was yesterday put to sleep, for the present session, by a majority of nine votes.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned after midnight last night, after an interesting and most arduous session, which continued during the whole day, with the exception of an hour's recess in each House.

The pressure of business was greater than we have ever before withessed at the close of a Session; and it is even feared that there were bills that passed both Houses, which, owing to their number, and to the lateness of the hour which terminated the political existance of the President and House of Representatives, did not receive the signature of the President.

Several advertisements which could not be postponed, has excluded (this week) a letter from Gov. Edwards, repelling certain charges made against him as an officer. He shall appear in our next.

COMMUNICATION.

"There are men who borrow friendship's tongue, to speak their scorn."

"Those who conduct the concerns of the Bank of St. Louis" are no doubt indebted to Julius Cæsar for his "*council*," in the last weeks Gazette.

The open and liberal policy pursued by the Bank of St. Louis, has enabled it to struggle through and surmount the many obstacles that obstructed its early progress, and finally to assume a standing and foundation, which Cæsar himself, aided by (if they are not already crushed) the "*serpants, that attempted to strangle it in its cradle*," shall be unable to shake.

While the Bank of St. Louis disdains to "*court*," it will never refuse (if I am not greatly deceived) to meet and adopt any policy which may have for its object the interest of the respective institutions and the benefit of the community.

Cato is not the Bank of St. Louis, and why his attack on the conduct of a public officer should have drawn on the Bank of St. Louis the *gentle admonitions of Julius Cæsar*. I am unable to understand. Yet I think I can discover under the friendly garb and protestations of this same Cæsar, something more than a "tincture of hostility"—and I have good reason to believe that had this friendly admonisher been ********* of the Bank of St. Louis, he had not been Julius Cæsar.

Cæsar may be assured that Cato lives, and will appear at Utica if forced from Rome.

MARCUS BRUTUS.

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, this day, and are now for sale

WOOLLENS
Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
} assorted colors.
Blankets
DOMESTIC COTTONS
Plaids
Stripes and
Chambrays
Shirting Muslins
Ginghams
White Jeans, &c. &c.

Dec. 21 29-4t

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mrs. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re-delivery of the goods.

22 R. Paul, & Co.

SILVER

Will be given in exchange for such bank notes as are taken by the banks in this place.

R. Paul.

St. Louis, March 18th. 21-tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS,

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 8 4 to 11-4
Superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do. Cassimers and Cords,
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentleman's worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Callicoes assorted
Bombazettes
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Plain and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collars.

They have always on hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

HERCULANEUM.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and opened in Herculaneum, at the house lately occupied by Messrs Bates & Scott, a large and well chosen assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the market and to the present and approaching seasons.

They also intend opening in a few days a like assortment in Harrison, Illinois territory, all of which will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Lead, Furs, Beeswax, Tallow Raw Hides and all kind of country Produce, such as Beef, Pork, Corn, Wheat, &c. &c.

HONEY & BATES.

Herculaneum, Jan. 14th. 8t-33

P. M. DILLON

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has for sale at the house of Maj. Chouteau, in Main street, an assort of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines, &c.

L. P. Madeira,
L. P. Teneriff,
Old Port
Claret in cases,
Holland Gin,
French Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Whiskey,
& Beer,

Ladies Saddles,
Gent's. do & Bridles,
Writing & wraping paper.
Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
Castings assorted,
A few 10 plate Stoves,
Pittsburg Porter in casks & bottles.

All of which he will sell by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Jan. 11th. tf-33

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. 20-tf

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

March 19th, 1817.

A further instalment of five per centum on each share of the capital stock of this bank, must be paid at the banking-house on the fifth day of June next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith Cashr. 42

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand." 15]

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph W. Still deceased, who died intestate, late of the county of Howard, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, and those who have demands against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

James Allcorn, Admin'or.

Howard, Co. March 7th 1817. 4t 41

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50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored. If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen.

W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. -tf

Jas. C[illegible] & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths
Casimers
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets
} Assorted Colors.
Super super cloths, &
Casimers,
} assorted colors.
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses.
Ladies walking and fancy shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cyprus
Figured and
Paris Nett
} GAUZE.
Flannels
Pink muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive, seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 20-tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cogniac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin
& Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
} do do Teneriff do Old Port do Claret in cases. Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th, 1817. 36

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all creditors & other persons concerned, that I shall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of Jackson in and for the county of Cape Girardeau on the first monday of June next, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining affairs of the estate of Samuel Foster deceased among the respective creditors, the said estate being insolvent.

WM. WILLIAMS,
JOHN GILES,
} Admin'rs.

Cape Girardeau, March 10th 1817.-8t43

SALT KETTLES.

Just received, a quantity of Salt Kettles, which may be had on very low terms; apply to.

Christian Wilt.

St Louis, March 15 4t-41

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further instalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each share.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Cashier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

Wanted

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

[illegible] the honorable the circuit court for the county of St. Genevieve at their November term last past, upon the petition of Marie Louise Bolduc late widow and relict of Louis Bolduc fils, late of the town and county of St. Genevieve dec'd. of Jean Vanpreters Fouquer since intermarried with said widow; of Louis Bolduc jun. son of said dec'd. by John Rice Jones his guardian, and of Louise Bolduc an infant daughter of said dec'd. intermarried with Etienne La Marque, by her guardian Paschal Detchmendy, all being the *legal heirs* and *representatives* of said deceased: did appoint the undersigned as commissioners to divide certain real estate in said petition mentioned, between said petitioners according to law, and whereas the undersigned did report to said court, that said property was so circumstanced that it could not be divided amongst said petitioners without great prejudice to them: whereupon the said court ordered that said property should be sold by the undersigned according to the manner hereinafter stated:

Public notice is therefore hereby given, that on tuesday the second day of the next circuit court in and for the county of St. Genevieve, which will be the twenty seventh day of May next, at the court house door in the town of St. Genevieve, the following valuable real estate will be sold at public sale by the said commissioners according to said order of court, to wit.

1. A house and lot situate in the lower part of the town of St. Genevieve, the lot is large and spacious, on which there are other buildings and an excellent orchard, being the same on which said Bolduc resided during his life time.

2 Another lot of ground lying near the above described premises being the same purchased from James Winston.

3 Also one other piece or parcel of land situate in the common field near the town of St. Genevieve, bounded by the lands of Henry Diel and John Bte. Valle, senr. containing the quantity of sixty arpens and running from the Mississippi to the hills: the above land is of the first quality, and exceedingly well adapted for cultivation;

4 Also one other tract of land situate in the Parque de la Nile Bourbon, commonly so called, near the village of New Bourbon, said tract contains forty arpens.

5 Also one other tract of two arpens near St. Genevieve, in the second concession so called, bounded by the land of St Gemme Beauvais

6 Also one other tract of land situated near the village of New Bourbon, at the 'Grand Marais' so called, bounded by the lands of Louis Bolduc, sen. dec'd. and Madme Veuve parent. Containing three arpens in front by forty deep, the above tract contains excellent farming land.

The above property of the aforesaid heirs and representatives of Louis Bolduc fils deceased, and will be sold without reserve, on a credit of twelve months the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

Henry Riel,
Wm. Shannon,
Peter Duquet.
Commissioners

St. Genevieve, March 1st, 1817. 6t 40

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief & cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumption, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera-morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c, &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Natures Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates' the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout [illegible] and weakness in the joints, swelling and weakness in the joints, swelling and weakness, and all kind of green sickness, lowness and ill [illegible] the cramp, pains in the head, faint[illegible] and body, stiffness in the neck, chillblains, frozen limbs &c,

Dr. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomaches, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppresser of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

SYMPTOMS:

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning cold sweat, palsy epileptic fits, &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms, none are equal in effect to Dr Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious ad Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague & fever, cholic pains, Flatulences indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints, strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 150 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout & Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Family Medicines, which are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures,

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester county——Wm Armen. V D M No. 112 north Fifth street——Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street——Nathaniel Bayne No 85 north Front street——Adam Vance No 76 Christian street——Wm Julian No 69 south Fifth street——Jacob Shough No 181 Noble st.——David Fisher, No 187 Arch street——Jacob Hoff No 355 Callowhill street H L Brotlasky. No 82 south Sixth street John shreeves Jr No 63 Coates street James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burben No 529, south Front street; Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth, Preston Gooch win Market street near the Permanent Bridge, James Banson Northampton township Burlington county, N J. Wm Hollingshead Mullico Hill Gloucester county N J. Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Gloucester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county, John smith No 368 north Second street, Christopher Esher Upper Dublin township Pa. M. Kraft Morrisville Pa. Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county, George Ingles U. S. Arsenal, Hector David Germantown' James Hosier Nantucket.

November 20, 1816 26-1y

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY APRIL 12. 1817. [No. 445.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY
AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

In the superior court, Northern circuit. } ss.

Of the term of March, 1817.

Auguste Chouteau, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of St Paul Lacroix dec'd. } On petition for the sale of the land of the intestate.

Will be sold by the administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months, on wednesday the thirtieth day of April next, being the third day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title claim and interest of St. Paul Lacroix, dec'd at the time of his death, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

A tract of twelve hundred arpens and an island containing four hundred arpens of land in the county of St. Charles, confirmed to said St. Paul Lacroix.

A tract of two arpens in front by forty in the rear, in the same county as assignee of Bernard Daval, who was assignee of Baptiste Deschamps.

A tract of forty arpens situate in the lower prairie near St. Charles.

A tract of fifty three arpens situate as aforesaid, granted to Andre' Bloudeau.

A tract of forty arpens adjoining Portage des Sioux, as assignee of Jean Baptiste Lacroix junr and wife.

A lot of land situate in the town of St Charles, containing one hundred and eighty feet front, more or less, by three hundred feet in the rear, more or less, as assignee of Joseph Soria and wife.

Another lot, whereon the said St. Paul Lacroix resided, in the town of St. Charles, with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon, being three hundred and sixty feet front to the river of Ori.

And lastly, a claim to a tract of land in the county of Howard, as assignee of Moses Follin, said to contain fifteen arpens front on both sides of the little Salt river, by one league in depth.

Subject the premises aforesaid to the right of dower of the widow of the said St. Paul Lacroix.

The sale to begin at the hour of ten, and each of the said tracts to be cried for and during a period of no less than sixty minutes.

By order of the court.

J. V. Garnier, Clk. S.C.N.C.

St. Louis, March 26, 1817. 4t 43

N. B. The title papers to the above tracts may be seen at any time previous to the sale at the office of E. Hempstead.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or was stolen from William Rector's farm, on the East bank of the Mississippi river, a black or dark colored horse, five years old, between fifteen and sixteen hands high; well formed, both hind feet white; trots well and walks remarkably fast

I will give a reward of twenty five dollars, to any person who will deliver said horse to me in St. Louis.

Stephen Rector.

April 4th, 1817. 3t—44-

BARK

Upland black-oak bark, calculated for tanning, will be purchased at the tan-yard, in St. Louis.

T. Hunt.

tf-44.

JOSEPH JANES,

BRICKLAYER,

Lately from the District of Columbia,

Respectfully informs the citizens of St. Louis, that having recently finished the public buildings in the state of Ohio, he is now willing to undertake any work in his line, in this town.—He pledges himself to those who may employ him, that he will execute work entrusted to him, in a manner at least equal to any thing heretofore done in the place. Gentlemen wishing to employ him, will please to call at the Washington Hall. 6t

NOTICE.

The damages so often repeated, which are daily committed by individuals fishing on the dam of my Grist Mill, near the town of st. Louis; in digging in the channel to catch worms; removing stones, placed for the preservation of the dam; breaking and destroying young trees, planted with the intention to keep in order the ground; pulling away thick planks stongly nailed and absolutely necessary to prevent the admission in the under channel of stones, sands, wood, &c. susceptible to close that under channel, which could not be opened again without large expences and risk for the Mill; disturbing and molesting the slaves specially charged by me to watch to the preservation of my property; puts myself under the hard but absolute necessity to forbid any person, of what age or description they may be, to fish on the dam of my grist mill near st. Louis. I know that many decent and honest persons have fished there, without causing any injury to my property, but as it is not in my power to discern them from the other persons who have materially injured my dam. I give notice that every person whosoever fishing on my dam, will be prosecuted according to law, and in all the extent and tenor of the laws, made and provided in such cases.

Auguste Chouteau.

April 3d, 1817. 6w 45.

AVIS,

Les dommages si consequents et sans fin que des personnes mal intentionnées ou irréfléchies qui vont pecher sur la digue ou chaussée de mon moulin a eau près de St Louis, me causent, en prochant dans le canal ou se decharge l'eau pour y prendre des vers, en dérangeant les pierres qui preservent la chaussée, en brisant et detruisant les petits arbres que j'ai planté avec soin pour retenir les terres, en arrachant des madriers solidement cloués et qui servent a empecher les terres ou pierres de tomber vis avis la dalle qui donne l'eau au moulin en soulevant ces même madriers, même a force de lever pour y planter leurs lignes et par la laissent un passage a des pierres, ou corps etrangers qui pourroient obstruer le passage de l'eau qu'on ne pourroit retablir sans des frais enormes, en troublant et molestant d'une maniere indigne les esclaves que j'ai specialement chargé de veiller a la conservation de ma propriété, me mettent dans la désagréable mais absolue nécessité de deffendre a toutes personnes de quelque age et condition qu'elles puissent etre de pecher sur ma chaussée ou digue Je sais que beaucoup de personnes tranquilles et honnetes y ont péché sans y causer le moindre dommage mais il m'est impossible de les distinguer de celles qui en ont commis de si prejudiciables a mes interets, C'est pour quoi par le presents et dernier avis Je defend a toutes personnes sans exception de pecher sur la digue ou chaussée de mon moulin a eau près St. Louis sous peine d'etre poursuivies juridiquement pour dépens dommages, &c. &c. conformement a la loi et dans toute sa rigueur.

Auguste Chouteau.

St Louis, 4th April, 1817. 6f

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That I will attend at Vanorsdals ferry opposite st. Louis, on the 17th and 18th instant, for the purpose of paying captain James B. Moore's company and detachment, and on the 19th captain Samuel Whitesides companies of mounted volunteer militia of Illinois territory, for services rendered in the year of 1813. The claimants of the two above mentioned companies are requested to be prompt in their attendance, and those who cannot attend and calculate on drawing their pay by powers of attorney must be careful to have their powers properly drawn and well authenticated. The claims of deceased persons will be paid to their legal representatives on letters of administration or probates of wills

Thomas Hempstead,
A. D. Paymaster.

st. Louis April 1st 1817.

TO HIRE,

Two Tenements, adjoining my house and on the lot on which I reside.

R. DAVIS

April 4th, 1817. 3t—44.

NOTICE.

As the undersigned being actualy possessed of one hundred acres of land, on the east bank of the Mississippi, opposite the upper end of St Louis, under a good and indefeasable right to said land, in fee simple,—these therefore caution all persons from trespassing on said land, by cutting timber, &c—and likewise they will apply to the proper term of the st. Clair county court, to have a license to establish a Ferry across said river, on said land.

John Reynolds,
William A. Biard.

25th March, 1817. 3t—44

P. M. DILLON,

Informs the public, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by T. Hunt, immediately opposite the Governors, where can be had on cheap terms, *Groceries* and

MERCHANDIZE,

of all descriptions, together with country linen, tobacco, glass ware, mattocks, traces, grubbing hoes, &c. &c. &c.

April 2, 44 tf.

President Monroe's Inaugural Speech.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.

This day, at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Senate, most of the Representatives in Congress, and a large concourse of citizens and strangers, the PRESIDENT of the United States took the oath of office, administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

I should be destitute of feeling if I was not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow-citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office, whose functions I am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the public service, I derive from it a gratification, which those who are conscious of having done all that they could to merit it, can alone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature and extent of its duties; with the proper discharge of which the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected. Conscious of my own deficiency, I cannot enter on these duties without great anxiety for the result. From a just responsibility I will never shrink; calculating with confidence, that, in my best efforts to promote the public welfare, my motives will always be duly appreciated, and my conduct be viewed with that candor and indulgence which I have experienced in other stations.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in their respective administrations.—In following their venerable example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States They will best explain the nature of our duties, and shed much light on the policy which ought to be pursued in future.

From the commencement of our revolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of this constitution, twenty eight. Through this whole term, the government has been, what may emphatically be called, self-government; and what has been the effect? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves in the excellence of our institutions. During a period fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraordinary events, the United States have flourished beyond example. Their citizens, individually, have been happy, and the nation prosperous.

Under this constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our union; our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honorable treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; the states, respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system, against foreign danger, and enjoying within their separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty, have improved their police, amended their settlements, and attained a strength and maturity, which are the best proofs of wholesome laws well administered. And if we look to the condition of individuals what a proud spectacle does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our Union? Who has been deprived of any right of person or property? Who restrained from offering his vows, in the mode which he prefers, to the Divine Author of his being? It is well known that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fullest extent; and I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason.

Some, who might admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties, might doubt it, in trials which put to the test its strength and efficacy, as a member of the great community of nations. Here, too, experience has afforded us the most satisfactory proof in its favor. Just at this constitution was put into action, several of the principal states of Europe had become much agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have, of late only been terminated. In the course of these conflicts, the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their interest to stand aloof from the contest, to demand justice from the party committing the injury, and to cultivate, by a fair and honorable conduct, the friendship of all. War become at length inevitable, and the result has shown, that our government is equal to that, the greatest of trials, under the most unfavorable circumstances. Of the virtue of the people and of the heroic exploits of the army, the navy and the militia, I need not speak.

Such, then is the happy government under which we live; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed; a government effective in all its branches, under which every citizen may, by his merit, obtain the highest trust recognized by the constitution; which contains within it no cause of discord; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against injustice from foreign powers.

Other considerations, of the highest importance, admonish us to cherish our union, and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are, in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to that portion of the globe. Penetrating, internally, to the great Lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers which communicate through our whole interior no country was ever happier with respect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abundant, leaving, even in years the least favorable, a surplus for the wants of our fellow men in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a part of our union that is not particularly interested in preserving it. The great agricultural interest of the nation prospers under its protection. Local interests are not less fostered by it. Our fellow citizens of the north, engaged in navigation, find great encouragement in being made the favored carriers of the vast productions of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply compensated, in their turn, by the nursery for seamen and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufacturers find a generous encouragement by the policy which patronizes domestic industry; and the surplus of our produce, a steady and profitable market, by local wants, in less favored parts, at home.

Such, then, being the highly favored condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are the dangers which menace us? If any exist they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject it may be asked, what raised us to the present happy state? How did we accomplish the revolution? How remedy the defects of the first instrument of our union, by infusing into the national government sufficient power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or affecting those of individuals? How sustain, and pass with glory through the late war? The government has been in the hands of the people. To the people, therefore, and to the faithful and able depositories of their trust, is the credit due. Had the people of the United States been educated in different principles; had they been less intelligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it be believed that we should have maintained the same steady and consistent career, or been blessed with the same success? While, then, the constituent body retains its present sound and healthful state, every thing will be safe. They will choose competent and faithful representatives for every department. If it only when the people become ignorant and corrupt, when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and an usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin. Let us then look to the great cause, and endeavour to preserve it in full force. Let us, by all wise and constitutional measures, promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experiencing the fortune of other nations, the United states may again be involved in war; and it may in that event be the object of the adverse party to overset our government, to break our union and demolish us as a nation. Our distance from Europe, and the just, moderate and pacific policy of our government, may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Many of our citizens are engaged in commerce and navigation, and all of them are in a certain degree dependent on their prosperous state. Many are engaged in the fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between the other powers and we should disregard the faithful admonition of experience, if we did not expect it. We must support our rights or lose our character, and with it perhaps our liberties. A people who fail to do it can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. National honor is national property of the highest value. The sentiment in the mind of every citizen, is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished.

To secure us against these dangers our sea and inland frontiers should be fortified, our army and navy regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our militia be placed on the best practicable footing. To put our extensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and interior from invasion, will be attended with expence, but the work when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion, by a naval force superior to our own, aided by a few thousand and troops, would expose us to greater expence, without taking into the estimate the loss of property and distress of our citizens than would be sufficient for this great work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications and to meet the first invasions of a foreign foe, and while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the science, as well as all the necessary implements of war in a state to be brought into activity in the event of war. The latter, retained within the limits proper in a state of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United states with dignity in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of their citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement of which the great naval resources of the country render it susceptible, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute effectually both as an auxiliary of defence, and as a powerful engine of annoyance to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honorable termination.

But it ought always to be held prominently in view; that the safety of these states and of every thing dear to a free People, must depend in an eminent degree on the militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force, which it would comport, either with the principles of our government or the circumstances of the United states to maintain. In such cases, recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organised and trained as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangement should be such as to put at the command of the government the ardent patriotism and youthful vigor of the country. If formed on equal and just principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed too in time of peace to be the better prepared for war. With such an organization of such a people, the United states have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be put in motion.

Other interests of high importance will claim attention, among which the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanction, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the states, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow citizens; much to the ornament of the country; and, what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part more accessible to and dependent on the other we shall bind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by interlacing the country with so many great rivers, bays and lakes, approaching from distant points so near to each other, that the inducement to complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. A more interesting spectacle was never seen than is exhibited in the United States; a territory the most extensive and advantageously situated, containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts,

Our manufactures will flourish, and

quire the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done, on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competion, it will enliance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilization.

The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the Treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are of the willingness of our fellow citizens to bear the burthens, which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration.—These resources, besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the United States, to discharge the national debt, at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement, and preparation of every kind: it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most: that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

The Executive is charged officially, in the Departments under it, with the disbursement of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it, to the purposes for which it is raised. The Legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the Executive, to enable it to bring the public agents entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account.—Nothing should be presumed against them; but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie long and uselessly, in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters; nor will the demoralizing effect be confined to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole community. I shall do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties, at a time when the United States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the Executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable of any, and rendering to each what is its due.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the encreased harmony of opinion, which pervades our Union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained several trials with success.—They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it. To promote this harmony in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a government commence under auspices so favorable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations ancient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic of a people so prosperous and happy. In contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our government has approached to perfection; that in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make; that the great object is, to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterise it, and that this is to be done by preserving the virtue and enlightening the minds of the people; and as a security against foreign dangers, to adopt such arrangements as are indispensible to the support of our independence, our rights, and liberties. If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, under the favour of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.

In the administrations of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this [illegible]; with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples are presented which will always be found highly instructive and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavour to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predecessor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes, that he may long enjoy in his retirement the affections of a grateful country, the best reward of exalted talents and faithful services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty that he will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favour.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Charless,

A writer in your paper of the 15th inst. under the signature of "*One of the Army,*" alluding to an expedition against the Indians, which I had the honor to command in 1812, and to certain property which, on that occasion, was taken from the enemy, and afterwards sold at public vendue, for the benefit of the army, alleges that the money for which the said property was sold, has been collected—and explicitly charges me, "with having been rigid in keeping it, from the poor, naked, shivering militia men" who were entitled to a distributive share thereof; insinuating at the same time, that I had applied it to my own individual use.

These accusations are indeed of too serious a nature, to be met with silent contempt only—No children ever were more obedient, dutiful, and affectionate to a parent, than were those men to myself, during the whole time I had the honor to command them. If then I have done them the injustice which is alleged, I acknowledge, it proves me unworthy of all confidence; and deserving only, of the universal execration of mankind.

On the other hand, if the charges are totally false; were wilful misrepresentations; you will doubtless agree with me, that the author of them merits the scorn, contempt, and detestation of every virtuous member of the community.

The very circumstances of the case demonstrates its susceptibility of clear and unequivocal proof. The notoriety of the sale, the hundreds of persons who were witnesses of it, and interested in it, the amount of property, the number of purchasers, and the very records refered to by this writer, all afford him, the most abundant means of supporting his accusations, if they be true. Let him therefore produce his proofs, or prepare to meet the just sentence of an impartial, and virtuous public, in whose notice, he has so unnecessarily, and unprovokedly obtruded himself.

In the meantime, a short statement of facts will be sufficient to show, that in no part of the transaction alluded to, can any blame whatever be attached to me.

In the year 1812, having by the utmost diligence, and industry penetrated the designs of the Indians, and clearly foreseeing the imminent danger which threatened the Illinois Territory—finding it entirely abandoned to its fate, by the officer to whom its defence had been intrusted, and believing its overthrow inevitable, without a vigorous effort to defend it.—I determined at the risque of my private fortune, (which must have been sacrificed, had my conduct been disapproved by the Government,) to undertake its defence; though without any instructions to justify it, and during the most important crisis, even without any commission whatever, my old one having expired, and no new one having been received.

I soon however, found myself at the head of a considerable body of volunteers, raised for the special occasion, with whose assistance, and the blessing of divine providence, I successfully repelled the attacks of the savages; carried the war into their own country; and brought off the property above alluded to, which I directed to be sold for the exclusive benefit of the men I had commanded, by an officer selected for that purpose, with the general approbation of the whole corps, which shortly thereafter was discharged from all further duty.

These circumstances are thus specially stated to show that if the officer above mentioned has actually collected the money in question, I never have had any power to coerce him, to pay it to the men entitled to receive it—for if I had no legal authority to command those men, while in actual service, I surely had none to command this officer after he was discharged, and particularly after he had entered into the military service of the United States, which happened before the money could have been collected—nor are there any other legal means of coercing payment from him, but by civil process, by which, all persons may recover any sum, which he may have received for their use.

So far from my having collected this money, I actually purchased a mare at the sale, the price of which, I paid to the officer authorised to collect it and have now his receipt in my possession: Nor did I ever appropriate to my own use, any part of the plunder that was taken, nor draw a cent of pay for my services, or extra expenses, nor eat a single ration at public expenses, during either of the years in which I was actually engaged in the defence of the frontier.

One of the objects of this writer who has thus wantonly assailed me, must have been to bring himself into notice, I pray you sir—let him not be disappointed. The public have an interest in knowing who he is, for the purpose of guarding against him. In one instance at least, within my own knowledge, you have made your paper the medium of communicating an authors name. Justice could never more emphatically demand it, than on the present occasion. I ask it as a favour of you, to subjoin the communication of this authors real name to this address, that he may be exhibited to public view AS A MOST UNPRINCIPLED, AND DETESTABLE FABRICATOR OF A WILLFUL FALSEHOOD, FOR A BASE AND MALICIOUS PURPOSE. All of which expressions I will cheerfully retract, if he can either prove that I ever received one cent of the money, which he charges me with having "rigidly kept from those entitled to receive it;" or show one circumstance, that was reasonably calculated to mislead him into such a belief.

Your most obedient servant,
NINIAN EDWARDS.
March 31st, 1817.

TO FARMERS.

Now is the time to bring in your beef and flour. Beef ten cents per pound, and other articles in proportion—and plenty of Uncle Sam's Indians here and coming. This holding Indian treaties in St. Louis, is of considerable advantage to the poor divils; it enables them to return home on a good horse or two, which they can get from the upper settlements as they go through—while it's of no little convenience to our Indian treaty-men, as it enables them to make their treaties at their leasure, in their snug comfortable quarters. If I was not afraid of offending their high mightiness I would ask Uncle Sam to send these treaty-making gentry to our frontiers to make their treaties and hold their councils. Where the Indians could not trade off their surplus beef and bread for whiskey, to get drunk on, and enter houses in the night, to frighten the little children. And I could tell Uncle Sam, it would redound more to his credit, if he would appropriate the money he is squandering on Indians, Indian-treaty-men, and their hangers on, to the payment of his just debts—due to our Rangers and Militia, for defending his possessions against these same Indians.

JUSTICE.

LAW OF MISSOURI.

AN ACT;

Supplementary to the act providing for the levying and collecting territorial and county taxes.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri,* That it shall be the duty of every person within this Territory to give to the assessor of the county wherein such person resides on oath or affirmation, according to the best of his, her, or their knowledge, a just, true and faithful list according to law of all the taxable property which such person may have owned or possessed in said county on the first of January in every year.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall hereafter be the duty of all residents of this territory owning or claiming any lands lying in any part thereof made taxable by law, to enter the same for taxation with the assessor of the county wherein the land lies, and in failure thereof it shall be the duty of such assessor to list and enter the same from the best information he may possess or acquire, and in that case shall impose double the usual tax on such land, and the sheriff of each county shall have full and complete power and authority to sell and dispose of any land within his county to pay taxes due thereon, and such sale made according to law, shall transfer and vest all the right, title, claim and interest of any person or persons whatsoever thereto, in the purchaser, subject to redemption according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any person to trade or traffic with goods, wares or merchandize of any description with indians, hunting or residing within the limits of this territory, to which the indian title has been extinguised, nor shall any person for the purpose of trade or traffic reside at any of the indian towns or hunting camps of any of the indians residing or hunting within the limits aforesaid without a licence for that purpose, first obtained from the clerk of the circuit court of the proper county in manner following to wit the applicant shall present to the said clerk a written permission from the governor of this territory for the time being, authorising the said clerk to issue a licence to the applicant on his complying with the requisites of the law, and said applicant shall pay therefor for the use of the territory the sum of fifty dollars besides two dollars to the clerk for his fees, and shall also enter into a bond with sufficient securities to be approved of by said clerk payable to the governor of the territory and his successors in office, in the penal sum of three thousand dollars, conditioned that such applicant will faithfully observe all such regulations and restrictions as are or shall be made for the government of trade with such indians, and that such trader will not give away, sell, or deliver any ardent spirits to said indians, or cause or permit the same to be done; Whereupon the said clerk may issue a licence to such person to trade with such indians in such county for one year from the date thereof, and said clerk shall transmit a copy of said bond as soon as may be to the governor of the territory, and file the original in his office. And if any person or persons shall without such licence remove or reside at or trade or traffic or attempt to trade or traffic with such indians at the indian towns or hunting camps of said indians, within the limits of any county in this territory, such person shall on conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit all the goods, wares and merchandise, and effects of traffic aforesaid, and all furs, peltries and effects in his possession, one half of the value thereof, shall go to the person prosecuting such offender to conviction, and the other half for the use of the territory, and such offender shall moreover be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, provided always that the prohibitions of this section, shall not be construed so as to prevent any person or persons who are authorised to vend merchandise, from trading or trafficking with Indians in any town or village (not an Indian town or village) in this territory, and provided also that nothing in this section contained, shall prevent the inhabitants of this territory or any of them from trading at their own places of residence, or any merchant not being a pedler who is licensed to trade at his own store or stand.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any person or persons, selling goods, wares or merchandise, not the produce, growth or manufacture of this Territory, by way of pedling or going from place to place to vend the same, shall previous to exposing the same for sale, either by himself or agent, pay to the sheriff of the county wherein he shall so sell or vend said goods, wares or merchandise, the sum of fourteen dollars, and it is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties, to grant licenses to such pedlers, to vend such goods, wares and merchandise in their respective counties, for six months, and all monies collected by the sheriff in pursuance of this section, shall be accounted for by them in the same manner as other monies for licenses are, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the circuit court, to issue any number of blank licenses, under the direction of the said court, which licenses shall be in the same form as the licenses for venders of merchandise are except that they shall specially state, that the person or persons, who may have obtained such licenses, shall only be entitled by virtue thereof, to vend goods, wares or merchandise as a pedler, and the sheriff shall be charged with such license, and accompt therefor in the same manner as is prescribed in the fifth section of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit court of the respective counties, shall allow their sheriffs the actual expence by them incured in publishing the delinquent list and lists of taverns and other licenses.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the circuit court, within this Territory, at the time they are obliged by law, to transmit the list of all monies due to the Territory, the

amount of such list in writing incorporated in the body of the certificate, and affix the seal of his office thereto; and if any clerk shall forward a list of monies due the Territory, to the Territorial auditor, without such certificate, seal, and the amount of such list incorporated as aforesaid, in the body of the certificate, upon being thereof convicted, before any court having competent jurisdiction, he shall be removed from office, and each and every sheriff, shall on receiving the list of the property made taxable by law in his county, acknowledge the receipt and amount of such list, on the other two in writing, endorsed on the same.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Territorial Treasurer shall, and is hereby authorised and required to call for all certificates which may have been issued and remain unpaid, to be presented on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the auditor shall allow said treasurer the actual expence he may be at in making such call, and issue his certificate therefor, and on such certifieate or certificates being presented to the treasurer, he shall pay the amount of the same, out of any monies remaining in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and in case of no such monies being in said territorial treasury, he shall in a separate book to be by him kept for that purpose, take an account of the number, amount and whose favour drawn, of all such certificates as shall or may remain unpaid, as aforesaid.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the territorial auditor shall charge the territorial treasurer with the amount of all monies paid into the territorial treasury, and shall give said treasurer a credit for the amount of all pay which he may have made, and which shall be supported by sufficient vouchers, and if after comparing the treasurers books and vouchers, and striking the balance the auditor shall find that the treasurers credits are justly and lawfully supported, he shall make the balance on the auditors books to agree with the balance on treasurers book by giving said treasurer a credit for all monies he may have heretofore paid on certificates, collectors commissions, interest on certificates, and officers salaries, or that he may hereafter pay on certificates interest on certificates and officers salaries, provided that after the passage of this act, the treasurer shall not give the sheriffs or collectors a credit for the amount of their commissions for collecting nor shall any warrant be entitled to draw interest after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, except such warrant shall have been presented to the territorial treasurer for payment and the payment thereof refused by said treasurer for want of funds in said treasury in which case the said warrant shall bear interest and the treasurer shall on such warrant being presented to him note thereon the time it was presented for payment.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the territorial treasurer to state the balance on his books annually, on the second monday of December so as to show the amount of monies received and paid out and the balance if any remaining in the treasury and shall compare, examine and settle his said book with those of the auditor, and it shall be the duty of the auditor to lay before the legislature in the month of December at each and every session of the legislature a statement of all monies received in the treasury for the use of the territory & of all monies actually paid out, and [illegible] and under what [illegible] the amount of the balance remaining in the treasury if any and the amount of certificates which may be there issued and remain unpaid.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of the compensation now allowed by law for assessing and collecting the territorial and county taxes the said sheriff shall be allowed for assessing and taking in the list of taxable property four per centum on the amount of monies collected after the assessors list is corrected by the clerk of the circuit court on appeal, and six per centum on the amount of monies collected for collecting territorial and county taxes.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act providing for levying and collecting territorial and county taxes approved the twenty first day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and so much of the sixth section of the act supplementary to the act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes approved the twenty fourth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and so much of any other acts of this territory as are repugnant to and inconsistant with the provisions of this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

APPROVED, JANUARY 29th 1817.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Missouri territory.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Directing the discharge of Nathaniel Taft from imprisonment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Nathaniel Taft, who is now confined in the jail in the city of New York on a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment: Provided however, That any estate, real or personal, which the said Nathaniel Taft may have, or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy the judgment aforesaid in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged. And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect the liability of any co-obligor that may have been bound with the said Nathaniel Taft, for the payment of any sum of money to the United States.

January 14, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Directing the discharge of Oliver Spellman from imprisonment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Oliver Spellman who is now imprisoned in jail in the State of Rhode Island on a judgment at the suit of the United States, by which he was sentenced to pay a fine to the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment: Provided however, That any estate which the said Oliver Spellman may have or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy the sentence against him in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged.

January 22, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising a new edition of the collection of laws respecting the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause a new edition of the collection of laws, reports and notices, printed under authority of an act "providing for the printing of and distributing of such laws of the United States, as respect the public lands" passed on the 17th day of April, 1810, to be revised, and the acts passed, and the laws formed subsequent to the publication of the said collection and relating to the public lands, to be embraced therein; the acts to be digested and arranged in their proper order, and fifteen hundred copies thereof to be printed, and preserved for the future disposition of Congress.

January 20, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

Faversham. in Kent. Feb. 19, 1815.

Old Harwood had two daughters by his first wife, the eldest of whom was married to John Coshick the son, and the youngest to John Coshick the father. This Coshick, the father, had a daughter by his first wife, whom old Harwood married, and by her had a son; therefore Coshick the father's second wife could say as follows:

My father is my son, and I my mother's mother. My sister is my daughter, and I'm grandmother to my brother.

Philadelphia March 3.

This day completes the administration of JAS. MADISON, our prelent venerable chief magistrate. What spectacle can be more august, than to see such a personage, originally exalted to this commanding station by the unbiassed choice of freemen, after conducting the nation safely and honorably through one of the most important and difficult epochs of its existence, voluntarily retire from the helm of state and pass the remainder of his days, among his fellow citizens, in tranquility and repose, yielding up his authority with pleasure into the hands of his successor, who is also his friend. How different this from the conduct of the despots of the old world! They ravage and devastate the fairest portion of the globe, in order that they may have the honour of ruling, with a rod of iron, an unwilling people. With what satisfaction, with what self-gratulation can an American, after such a comparison, turn to his own country! The illustrious example was first given by Washington, the father of his country. He is no more. It has been followed by his compatriots, Jefferson and Madison. May they long live to enjoy the prosperity, which under Providence, they have been principal instruments in obtaining for the nation.

Scraps from Eastern Papers.

The rioters in England, are, with the exception of a few occasional insurrections, kept quiet by the bayonet.

A general scarcity of provision threaten both France and England with considerable distress. This should not induce the Americans to speculate on every high prices, as news from several parts of the Baltic states that grain is abundant. A letter from Cadiz says, "the last sale, 5000 barrels of New-Orleans flour was at 5 dollars and 50 cents."

Gen. Villere has been declared by the Legislature of Louisana to be their next governor, by a majority of 43 to 3 votes over judge Lewis.

William Miller has been reappointed governor of South-Carolina without opposition.

The Legislature of South-Carolina has passed an act to prohibit the issuing of Bills or negotiable notes under the denomination of one dollar, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The territory ceded by the Choctaws to the United States, is stated in the Clarion to be 150 miles long, by 65 broad.

The governor of Lower Canada has appointed two commissioners to proceed to Fort William, at the Red River settlement, on Lake Superior, to investigate the particulars of the quarrel between the North West and Hudson's Bay companies. The gentlemen appointed have gone on.

From New York Papers.

Extract to the Editor, dated Albany, February 16, 1817.

The Report of the Canal Commissioners was presented to the House of Assembly to-day and refered to a joint committee, and ordered to be printed. It embraced a most extensive and minute statement of all the facts connected with the subject. The calculations are very particular and precise, and the estimated expence is as follows, to wit:

	Dollars.
From Buffaloe to Tonewanta Creek, 27 miles,	205,877
From Tonewanta Creek to Seneca River, 136 miles 2 1-2 chains,	1,550,985
From Seneca to Rome, 77 miles,	853,186
From Rome to Schoharie Creek, 71 miles,	1,051,603
From Schoharie Creek to Hudson River, 42 miles.	1,106,087
Miles, 353, and 2 1-2 chains.	$4,806,738

It must gratify every friend to the real interests of the State to learn that the probable expense of making the Grand Canal is so small. If those men deserve credit who have brought the project to this stage; who have presented the project with all its circumstances (the most minute) before us—they who finish the work will merit eternal applause.

ST. LOUIS

SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

No Mail last evening!!!

We are again compelled to denounce the *Shawnoetown Postmaster*, or the *Mail carrier* to that place: for the last six weeks we have had no regular mail, although multitudes of travellers and even delicate females have arrived here during the above period. Is it not the duty of every citizen concerned to petition the Post-Master General to send their papers and letters by the Vincennes route?

The REV. MR. RICE, will preach at the Theatre, to-morrow morning, at half past 10 o'clock.

The REV. MR. SCRIPPS, will preach at the Theatre, to-morrow evening, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Scott's speech is received and will appear in our next—the great length of the President's speech has necessarily excluded it from this number.

By Charles Lucas Esq. who arrived here from Washington City on Wednesday last, we are informed of the following Appointments, made by President Monroe.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, Secretary of State.

GOVERNOR SHELBY, Secretary of War—but is not expected to accept. Col. Johnson, J. W. Campbell and others, are spoken of to succeed him.

MR. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. CROWNINGSHIELD, remains in the Navy.

MR. H. CLAY, it is said, will represent the U. States at the court of St. James.

Several minor appointments have been made, and will be noticed as soon as our files of City papers are received.

A new election for delegate to Congress, will take place in this Territory next August.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Osage, to the Editor, dated, *11th March*, 1817.

SIR—Some account of vegetable growth, in this part of the country, may be acceptable, at least, to some of your readers.

I take the liberty of transmitting to you a description of a Beet, which grew at this place. (The dimensions taken by Lieut. J. R. Guy and myself.) The length 2 feet 4 1-2 inches, circumference at the upper part 2 feet 4 1-2 inches, weight 13 3 4 lb.

Mr. M. E. Immell, now here, asserts that he was curious to know the weight of a large Pompion and Turnip, which grew at Fort Hunt, the last season; the former of which weighed 172 lb. circumference 14 1-2 feet; and the latter 17lb.

Mr. Immell also gives us an account of some Mammoth bones, in a petrified state, which he saw at a lake or pond near the waters of Guicourre Riviere, a tributary stream of the Missouri. A shoulder blade, he says, was leaning against a tree; and to use his own language, on trial, "came to the pit of his stomach." He also observed that the waters of this lake petrified ceder,—Having broken off a piece of the ceder which had fallen into the lake, he found it completely petrified. Is the research not worthy the Naturalists, and Philosopher, &c. might not a skeleton complete be found there. It is a desideratum of the curious world".

EXTRACT FROM PINDAR.

"Amid the flow and ebb of joys and griefs which roll over the heads of mortals, who is there can flatter himself that he shall enjoy constant felicity? I have cast my eyes around me, and perceiving that man is happiest in mediocrity, I have bewailed the destiny of the powerful, and the burthens of such prosperity. I walk through simple paths; contented with my fellow citizens; all my ambition is to please them, WITHOUT RELINQUISHING THE PRIVILEGE OF FREELY EXPLAINING MYSELF WITH RESPECT TO WHATEVER I DEEM HONURABLE AND DISHONORABLE. In this disposition I tranquilly approach old age—happy, if on reaching the gloomy confines of correct life I can but bequeath to my children the most precious inheritance of all others, that of an unblemished name."

A writer in a Philadelphia paper advises the different fire companies of that city, to provide themselves with thick substantial blankets, amply sufficient to cover six or eight houses; the blankets to be furnished with strong hooks and eyes, so placed as to be readily attached to each other, so that when a house is on fire, the roofs and, if necessary, the fronts of two or three adjacent houses on each side be covered with these blankets, and be constantly saturated with water, which if scarce, should be mixed with potash, or even common wood ashes thrown into the water, would have a most salutary effect in arresting the career of conflagration.

As we are now making some exertions to procure apparatus to extinguish fires, would it not be laudable to advance one step further than the merely procuring an engine and buckets. We would beg leave to advise the commissioners authorised to superintend the Engine Lottery, to apply immediately to each owner of a house, for a blanket, or blankets according to the value of their property, and when procured, to furnish them with hooks and eyes, for any future occasion. A few blankets may save many thousand dollars worth of property: For as Franklin says, "For the want of a nail the shoe was lost; for the want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for the want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and killed by the enemy."

Twenty blankets of 8 by 6, would cover any brick house in town, of course 160 blankets would be required to cover 8 houses, there with the assistance of five or six ladders and the common well buckets we now use, might defend us from that element which so alarm our fears.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Thursday the 17th inst. at the dwelling house of Mrs. St. Paul Lacroix, in the town of St. Charles, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold without reserve, a large and well assorted assortment of Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Queens-Ware, consisting chiefly of the following articles, to-wit:

Callicoes, Blue Guineas, Checks, White Muslins, Domestic Cottons, and Linen, Cambricks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Men and Women Shoes, Saddlery, Woolens, and a variety of other articles.

A credit of three months will be allowed to every purchaser for all sums above 10 dollars, by giving approved security.

P. LEE, *Auctioneer.*

St. Louis 12th April, 1817.

VENTE PUBLIQUE.

Jeudi 17 de ce mois à 10 heures du matin, et à la maison de madame St Paul Lacroix, dans la ville de St. Charles il sera procédé par le soussigné à la vente publique d'un parti conséquent et bien assorti de Merchandises seches, Fayance, Clincailleries, &c. qui consistent des articles, suivants.

Indiennes, Guinées, Gingas, Cotton blanc, Cottonnades Américaine, Percales, schales, Mouchoirs, soulies d'hommes et de femmes, Fourpitures pour les selliers lainages & un variété d'autres articles. Un crédit de 3 mois sera alloué a tout acquéreur pour toutes sommes au dessus de dix piastres. En donnant bonne et suffisante caution,

P. LEE, *Encanteur.*

St. Louis, 12 Avril, 1817.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re-delivery of the goods.

22 R. Paul, & Co.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former stock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rose Blankets from 8 4 to 12.4
Superior fine and coarse cloths
Do. do. do. Cassimers and Cords,
A great variety of Marseilles and other Vestings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentleman's worsted Lambs wool and Cotton Hose
Callicoes assorted
Bombazettes
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Bridle and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horse Collars.

They have always on hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all creditors and other persons concerned, that I shall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of Jackson, in and for the county of Cape Girardeau, on the first Monday of June next, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining affairs of the estate of James Morrison deceased, among the respective creditors, the said estate being insolvent.

Saml. Morrison,

Administrator of James Morrison dec'd.

Cape Girardeau March 10 1817. 8-43

RAILS.

2000 Rails are wanted, for which a reasonable price will be paid.

For particulars enquire of

Antoine Dangin.

St. Louis, January 21.

TO SURVEYORS.

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. 0-tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimers, Coatings, Forest Cloths, Flushings, and Blankets — Assorted Colors.
Super super cloths, & Cassimers, — assorted colors.
German, Frame, and Toilet Glasses.
Ladies walking and fancy shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress, Figured and Paris Nett — GAUZE.
Flannels
Pink muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace,
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive, seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 2c-tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy Articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, VIZ.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy, do Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin & Whiskey, L. P. Madeira Wine; do do Teneriff do, Old Port do, Claret in cases, Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th, 1817. 36

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

March 19th, 1817.

A further instalment of five per centum on each share of the capital stock of this bank, must be paid at the banking-house on the fifth day of June next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith Cashr. 42

BANK OF MISSOURI

March 1st.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are hereby notified to attend a general meeting at the said bank, on monday the 5th of May next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, when an election will be held for nine directors, for the ensuing twelve months.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. W. Boggs, Cashier.

10t 39

Ran Away

Runaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen.

W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. -tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all creditors & other persons concerned, that I shall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of Jackson in and for the county of Cape Girardeau on the first monday of June next, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining effects of the estate of Samuel Foster agreeably among the respective creditors, the said estate being insolvent.

WM. WILLIAMS, JOHN GILES, } Admin'rs.

Cape Girardeau, March 10th 1817.-1438

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further instalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each share.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Cashier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,

In the superior court, Northern circuit. } ss.

Of the term of March, 1817.

Antoine Janis administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Francois Duquette deceased. } On petition for the sale of the land of the intestate.

Will be sold by the administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months, on tuesday the twenty ninth day of April next, being the second day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of Francis Duquette deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

A lot situate in the town of St. Charles, on which the said deceased lately resided, with the buildings thereon, said to contain eight arpens and eight ninths of an arpent more or less.

A lot situated as aforesaid with a stone building thereon, being two arpens and two ninths of an arpen.

A lot situate as aforesaid, containing one hundred and twenty feet by three hundred feet, French measure.

A lot situate as aforesaid being two arpens, twenty two perches and three eighths of a perch.

A tract of two hundred and sixty arpens situate on the Missouri river five miles above St. Charles.

A tract of four hundred apens near St. Charles, at a place called the Misseau a Paquette.

A claim to a tract of six thousand two hundred and eighty arpens, more or less, at or near a place called Marais Temps Clair.

A claim to a tract of two hundred and sixty arpens more or less, near the Mamelles, near the Marais Croche.

A tract in the same prairie containing forty arpens.

A tract of eighty arpens in the upper prairie near St. Charles.

A tract of sixty arpens.

A claim to two hundred arpens near the river Perruque, more or less.

A claim to two hundred and forty arpens situate at or near Marais Temps Clair.

And lastly, a tract of four hundred and thirty arpens of land at or near the river Calumet, in the said county of St. Charles.

Subject the premises aforesaid to the right of dowr of the widow of the said Francois Duquette.

The sale to begin at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and each of the said tracts to be cried for and during a period of no less than thirty minutes.

By order of the court,

J. V. Garnier, Clk. s. c. M. C.

St. Louis, March 29th, 1817. 4t 43

N. B. The title papers to the above tracts may be seen at the office of *R. Hempstead.*

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Whereas the honorable the circuit court for the county of St. Genevieve at their November term last past, upon the petition of Marie Louise Bolduc late widow and relict of Louis Bolduc fils, late of the town and county of St. Genevieve dec'd. of Jean Vanpreters Fouquer since intermarried with said widow; of Louis Bolduc jun. son of said dec'd. by John Rice Jones his guardian, and of Louise Boldue an infant daughter of said dec'd. intermarried with Etienne La Marque, by her guardian Paschal Detchmendy, all being the legal heirs and representatives of said deceased; did appoint the undersigned as commissioners to divide certain real estate in said petition mentioned, between said petitioners according to law, and whereas the undersigned did report to said court, that said property was so circumstanced that it could not be divided amongst said petitioners without great prejudice to them: whereupon the said court ordered that said property should be sold by the undersigned according to the manner hereinafter stated:

Public notice is therefore hereby given, that on tuesday the second day of the next circuit court in and for the county of St. Genevieve, which will be the twenty seventh day of May next, at the court house door in the town of St. Genevieve, the following valuable real estate will be sold at public sale by the said commissioners according to said order of court, to wit.

1. A house and lot situate in the lower part of the town of St. Genevieve, the lot is large and spacious, on which there are other buildings and an excellent orchard, being the same on which said Bolduc resided during his life time.

2 Another lot of ground lying near the above described premises being the same purchased from James Winston.

3 Also one other piece or parcel of land situate in the common field near the town of St. Genevieve, bounded by the lands of Henry Diel and John Bte. Valle, senr. containing the quantity of sixty arpens and running from the Mississippi to the hills: the above land is of the first quality, and exceedingly well adapted for cultivation:

4 Also one other tract of land situate in the Parque de la Nlle Bourbon, commonly so called, near the village of New Bourbon, said tract contains forty arpens.

5 Also one other tract of two arpens near St. Genevieve, in the second concession so called, bounded by the lands of St Gemme Beauvais

6 Also one other tract of land situated near the village of New Bourbon, at the 'Grand Marais' so called, bounded by the lands of Louis Bolduc, sen. dec'd. and Madme Veuve parent. Containing three arpens in front by forty deep, the above tract contains excellent farming land.

The above property of the aforesaid heirs and representatives of Louis Bolduc fils deceased, and will be sold without reserve, on a credit of twelve months the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

Henry Riel,
Wm. Shannon,
Peter Daguet.
Commissioners

St. Genevieve, March 1st, 1817. 6t 40

FOR SALE.

Two LOTS in St. Louis, on the Main street, one of which is opposite to Mr. Lee's, the other opposite to Mr. Solomon's. Also a small flock of cattle and a tract of land about 5 miles from this place, on which there is some improvements. Cash or negotiable notes will be received in payment; those who wish to purchase will apply to

Wm. Clark.

St. Louis March 13th, 1817 3t-42

NOTICE

Whereas my consort Nelley has wilfully deserted my habitation without any just cause or reasonable objection, I forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

Wm. Thomson.

St Charles county, 10 March,

NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

I have brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Hardware,

which I am now opening opposite Mr. Hanly's, and offer by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

Stephen Donohoe.

St. Louis, March 14th, 1817. 1t 41

RAILS.

I will give a reasonable price for 10,000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at St. Louis.

R. Paul.

February 24th, tf-439,

Wanted

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing business in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, to Joseph Mitchel, Stephen Mitchel and Napoleon Mitchel, heirs and devisees of Joseph Mitchel decd. of New Madrid county, and Victoire Olieve executrix of the estate and guardian of the children of John B. Olieve decd. of New Madrid county, and Joseph Charpointer, formerly of said county of New Madrid, that at the next term of the circuit court, in and for the county of New Madrid, on the second Monday of June next, application will be made for the partition of twenty six certain tracts of land in the aforesaid county of New Madrid, and confirmed as follows—to Toussaint Goder, Portage river st. Francis 640 acres; Andrew Goder, big Island river, st. Francis 640 acres; John Robert a Joseph Dumay, river st. Francis 640 acres; John B. Thibeault, maries des Peches 640 acres; Ignace Balan, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres, Joseph Gravier, river st. Francis 640 acres; Alixes Picard, river st. Francis 640 acres; John Dominique, river st. Francis 640 acres; Ignace Chatiguy, river st. Francis 640 acres; Francis Feisy, Lake Lesieure 640 acres; Louis Roy, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; Anthony Bonneau, river st. Francis 640 acres; Charles Bonneau, river st. Francis 640 acres; Francis Maisonville, Portage, river st. Francis 640 acres; Peter Latour, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres: Joseph Serezo, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; John Dany, Portage river st. Francis 640 acres; Henry Goder, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; Eustach Delisle, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres: William Dapron, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; Dennis Laverty, Lake Lesieure 640 acres; Peter Grimard, big Lake 640 acres; Ignus Hunot, Portage rivers, st. Francis 640 acres; Hyacinthe Bertheaum st. Francis river 640 acres; Francis Millette, Lake st Mary 640 acres; Joseph Dumay river st. Francis 640 acres. Agreeable to an article of partnership, and the last will and testament of the said Joseph Mitchel, deceased.

ROBERT M'COY.
GEORGE TENNILLE, Attorney in fact for the heirs of
PIERRE A. LAFORGE, deceased.

St.—44.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

In the Superior Court, Northern Circuit. } ss.

Of the term of March, 1817.

Catharine Solomon, administratrix and Joseph Perrot, administrator &c. of Isadore Savoye, deceased. } On petition for the sale of the intestates land.

Will be sold by the administratrix and administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months, on Monday the twenty eighth day of April next, being the first day of the April term, of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Isadore savoye, at the time of his death in and to the following tracts or parcels of land to wit

A lot or parcel of land situate in the town of St. Charles, being one hundred & eighty feet French measure, fronting on the main street in said town, by three hundred feet in the rear, also French measure

Also a tract of fifty arpens of land, French measure, situate in the county of St Charles, at a place called Marais croche.

The sale to begin at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day.

By order of the court.

J. V. Garnier, CLK. S. C. M. C.

tds.—44

TAKE NOTICE.

My creditors are hereby notified that on saturday the twelfth day of April next, I shall apply to Joseph Charless and Charles Gratiot, two justices of the peace, in and for the county of St. Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the insolvent laws of this territory, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Jesse C. Templeman.

St. Louis Jail, 29th March, 1817.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A few likely NEGRO MEN, for which we will give two hundred dollars per year. Also a well digger and a pump borer, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the printer, or to us at the Little Rock Saline.

DAY, DOUGHERTY, & Co.

April 2d, 1817. tf-44

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, containing six hundred and forty acres, twenty of which is under fence, together with a valuable Grist and Saw Mill, a good Log House, and other buildings, well worth the attention of any person desiring to purchase property of the above description. For particulars apply to JACOB COONS, living on the premises.

St. Charles county, Dardenne, 31st. March, 1817. 3t.—44.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY APRIL 19, 1817. [No. 446.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

In the superior court, Northern circuit. } ss.

Of the term of March, 1817:

Auguste Chouteau, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of St Paul Lacroix dec'd. } On petition for the sale of the land of the intestate.

Will be sold by the administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months, on wednesday the thirtieth day of April next, being the third day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, at the court house in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title claim and interest of St. Paul Lacroix, dec'd. at the time of his death, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

A tract of twelve hundred arpens and an island containing four hundred arpens of land in the county of St. Charles, confirmed to said St. Paul Lacroix.

A tract of two arpens in front by forty in the rear, in the same county as assignee of Bernard Daval, who was assignee of Baptiste Deschamps.

A tract of forty arpens situate in the lower prairie near St. Charles.

A tract of fifty three arpens situate as aforesaid, granted to Andre Blondeau.

A tract of forty arpens adjoining Portage des Sioux, as assignee of Jean Baptiste Lacroix junr. and wife.

A lot of land situate in the town of St Charles, containing one hundred and eighty feet front, more or less, by three hundred feet in the rear, more or less, as assignee of Joseph Sorin and wife.

Another lot, whereon the said St. Paul Lacroix resided, in the town of St. Charles, with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon, being three hundred and sixty feet front to the river Missouri.

And lastly, a claim to a tract of land in the county of Howard, as assignee of Francis Foslin, said to contain fifteen leagues front on both sides of the little salt river, by one league in depth.

Subject the premises aforesaid to the right of dower of the widow of the said St. Paul Lacroix.

The sale to begin at the hour of ten, and each of the said tracts to be cried over and during a period of no less than thirty minutes.

By order of the court.

J. V. Garnier, Clk. S.C.N.C.

St. Louis, March 26, 1817. 4t 43

N. B. The title papers to the above tracts may be seen at any time previous to the sale at the office of E. Hempstead.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or was stolen from William Rector's farm, on the East bank of the Mississippi river, a black or dark colored horse, five years old, between fifteen and sixteen hands high; well formed, both hind feet white; trots well and walks remarkably fast.

I will give a reward of twenty five dollars, to any person who will deliver said horse to me in St. Louis.

Stephen Rector.

April 4th, 1817. 3t—44.

BARK

Upland black-oak bark, calculated for tanning, will be purchased at the tan-yard, in St. Louis.

R. Hunt.

tf 44.

NOTICE.

As the undersigned, being actualy possessed of one hundred acres of land, on the east bank of the Mississippi, opposite the upper end of St Louis, under a good and indefeasaly right to said land, in fee simple—these therefore caution the public from trespassing on said land, by cutting timber, &c—and likewise they will apply to the proper term of the Clair county court, to have a licence to establish a Ferry across said river, on said land.

John Reynolds,
William A. Beard.

25th March, 1817. 3t—44

NOTICE.

The damages so often repeated, which are daily committed by individuals fishing on the dam of my Grist Mill, near the town of St. Louis; in digging in the channel to catch worms; removing stones, placed for the preservation of the dam; breaking and destroying young trees, planted with the intention to keep in order the ground; pulling away thick planks strongly nailed and absolutely necessary to prevent the admission in the under channel of stones, sands, wood, &c. susceptible to shut that under channel, which could not be opened again without large expences and risk for the Mill; disturbing and molesting the slaves specially charged by me to watch to the preservation of my property; puts myself under the hard but absolute necessity to forbid any person, of what age or description they may be, to fish on the dam of my grist mill near st. Louis. I know that many decent and honest persons have fished there, without causing any injury to my property, but as it is not in my power to discern them from the other persons who have materially injured my dam. I give notice that every person whosoever fishing on my dam, will be prosecuted according to law, and in all the extent and tenor of the laws, made and provided in such cases.

Auguste Chouteau.

April 3d, 1817. 6w 45.

AVIS.

Les dommages si consequents et sans fin que des personnes mal intentionnées ou irréflechies qui vont pecher sur la digue ou chaussée de mon moulin a eau près de St Louis, me causent, en prochant dans le canal du se decharge l'eau pour y prendre des vers, en dérangeant les pierres qui preservent la chaussée, en brisant et detruisant les petits arbres que j'ai planté avec soin pour retenir les terres, en arrachant des madriers solidement cloués et qui servent a empecher les terres ou pierres de tomber vis avis la dalle qui donne l'eau au moulin, en soulevant ces même madriers, même a force delevier pour y planter leurs lignes et par la laissent un passage a des pierres, ou corps etrangers qui pourroient obstruer le passage de l'eau qu'on ne pourroit retablir sans des frais enormes, en troublant et molestant d'une maniere indigne les esclaves que j'ai specialement chargé de veiller a la conservation de ma propriété, me mettent dans la désagréable mais absolue nécessité de defendre a toutes personnes de quelque age et condition qu'elles puissent être de pecher sur ma chaussée ou digue. Je sais que beaucoup de personnes tranquilles et honnetes y ont péché sans y causer le moidre dommage mais il m'est impossible de les distinguer de celles qui en ont commis de si préjudiciables a mes interets, C'est pour quoi par le presents et dernier avis Je defend a toutes personnes sans exception de pecher sur la digue ou chaussée de mon moulin a eau près St. Louis sous peine d'être poursuivies juridiquement pour depens dommages, &c. &c. conformement a la loi et dans toute sa rigueur.

Auguste Chouteau.

St Louis, 4 April, 1817. 6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That I will attend at Vanorsdal's ferry opposite St. Louis, on the 17th and 18th instant, for the purpose of paying captain James B. Moore's company and detachment, and on the 19th captain Samuel Whitesides' companies of mounted volunteer militia of Illinois territory, for services rendered in the year of 1815. The claimants of the two above mentioned companies are requested to be prompt in their attendance, and those who cannot attend and calculate on drawing their pay by power of attorney must be careful to have their powers properly drawn and well authenticated. The claims of deceased persons will be paid to their legal representatives on letters of administration or probates of wills

Thomas Hempstead.
A. P. Paymaster.

St. Louis April 1st 1817.

TO HIRE,

Two Tenements, adjoining my house and on the lot on which I reside.

R. DAVIS

April 4th, 1817. 3t—44.

JOSEPH JAMES,
BRICKLAYER,

Lately from the District of Columbia,

Respectfully informs the citizens of St. Louis, that having recently finished the public buildings in the state of Ohio, he is now willing to undertake any work in his line, in this town.—He pledges himself to those who may employ him, that he will execute work entrusted to him, in a manner at least equal to any thing heretofore done in the place. Gentlemen wishing to employ him, will please to call at the Washington Hall. 3t

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Making a partial appropriation for the subsistence of the army during the year 1817.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That towards the subsistence of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, there be appropriated the sum of $400,000, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

January 22, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Directing the discharge of John Ricaud from imprisonment

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John Ricaud, late pay-master of the thirty sixth regiment of Infantry, now, and for some time past confined in the jail of Baltimore, upon a judgment at the suit of the United States, which he is wholly unable to pay, be discharged and remain free from imprisonment and arrest, on account of the said judgement, suits and charges: *Provided always*, That the said John Ricaud secure to the satisfaction of the District Attorney of the proper district, all or any property or credits he may now have, or be entitled to, for the payment of said judgment, and all property he may hereafter have or acquire, shall be and remain liable for the payment of said judgment, costs and charges, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed. *And provided further*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to impair the right of the United States to any estate which the said John Ricaud has assigned or conveyed to any person or persons whatever; nor shall affect the liability of any person who may have been bound with the said John Ricaud for the payment of any sum of money to the United States.

January 22, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Haslett.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to audit and settle the claim of William Haslett, on account of his ship Liberty, by ascertaining or causing to be ascertained the value thereof at the time it was delivered, by the request of Charles D. Cox, esq. to the Bey of Tunis, in such manner and upon such terms as may be equitable & just.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said William Haslett, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

January 20, 1817.—Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

[BY REQUEST.]

JOHN SCOTT'S SPEECH,

In Committee of the whole House on the contested Election between himself and RUFUS EASTON.

Mr. Chairman,—Though not unaccustomed to public speaking, yet such has been the humble sphere of my life, that I feel unusual embarrassment in rising in this august assembly. I had rather that any other occasion had called me to occupy the floor, than one that has the appearance of being blended with personal interest. I regret, sir, that the electors of the Territory of which I claim the honor of being the delegate, in exercising their right of suffrage should not have been more unanimous: and especially as the want of a more distinct expression of the public voice, or, as it is alledged, a want of form, in declaring their sentiments, has given rise to a contest equally as unpleasant to me, as it is irksome and unprofitable to you. Were the personal interest or feeling of the petitioner and myself alone to be affected by the decision, I should deem it a matter of much less consequence. It is, on the contrary, a question between the voters of the Territory; and viewing it as such, I consider it my duty not to relinquish voluntarily, or permit to be *wrested* from me, a seat that I believe they intended I should fill.

But, sir, even under these considerations, I am not prepared to say, whether I would not have maintained that silence which I have hitherto observed, had not the resolution of the honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nelson) been withdrawn to give place to that of the honorable speaker, (Mr. Clay) the avowed object of which is, to place in my seat the man that I must be excused for thinking the people did not intend to elect—or if the ungenerous and unfounded insinuations had not been made, that I am the governor's delegate, and not the people's. Sir, on your table there is abundant refutation of this charge; there is testimony sufficient to satisfy the honorable speaker, however sceptical he may be, or any man; yea, even the *pretender* himself, that I am the people's choice. Yet as the notices were informal, I would have acquiesced in the resolution to vacate the seat and have returned, to appeal to the people for their decision between us. I should notwithstanding, have much regretted that my territory should be without an acknowledged agent here; although as the business is carved out, I could have attended before the committees, and have trusted to the consideration of the house when the reports were made.

The honorable committee of elections have stated that the notices are general, and that under them the testimony could not be received. The petitioner, who had once been a member of this house, had marked out the road which, *even in this instance*, I felt unwillingness to follow, although I had a right to expect that he could not plead a want of knowledge of them. Let the notices be compared, and you will find that, in the one case, they are as general as in the other. But it is quite probable, as is now verified, that he only intended to rely on the defects of form. I trust he will not think me uncharitable in surmising that he had thrown out this notice as a decoy; intending to surprise me on trial, to set aside right and justice, and float into this house on *fictions and forms*.

Whether the honorable chairman of the committee of elections (Mr. Taylor, of N. York) deserves credit for his *wisdom*, or censure for his *zeal*, is not for me to say; he has, however, in his *vigilance* awaked into active life the case of Mr. Varnum; a case which took place twenty years ago, and has lain folded up in the lids of a single manuscript book for all that time; probably never inspected by more than one or two interested persons. Sir, I ask you—nay, under your eye, I appeal to every member of this house, and ask them, how many know that such a case ever existed, until its resurrection on this occasion; and could you expect me, a thousand miles from the seat of government, immersed in the western wilderness, to know that such a case ever had happened, and that it contained such rules? Sir, if the petitioner had known it, would he have applied for a continuance at the first meeting after the recommitment? or if the committee of elections had known it before the recommitment, they could have shown the inutility of that re-commitment, for the notices were before them. The operation of the laws of Caligula on the Roman citizen were not more unjust than the application of such rules to the concerns of a territory so remote from the depot of those musty records.—The notice that my election would be contested is dated the twenty-fourth of September, and on the first of November it was necessary to set out to reach this place in time. There, then is an interval of thirty-six days to traverse a territory of seven or eight hundred miles, give specific notices, and attend, in probably fifty townships, to the taking of depositions—*it is requiring what is impossible in the nature of things.* Sir, it is recorded in history that in ancient times Tarquin pushed himself into the representation of the people contrary to their wishes, but this and some other crimes, in the end, produced his expulsion. It is not patriotic, it is not republican to push into office contrary to the voice of the people. It may do for those who have no other hopes of obtaining power, for those who have little or no character to lose; but, for me, I have *no desire* to include myself where I am not called, or to assume a trust not spontaneously confided by the voice of my country.

By the constitution of the United States Congress has power to fix by law the times, places, and manner of conducting elections. But the constitution does not stop here, it goes still further, and gives to each house the right to judge of the *election returns, and qualifications of its own members*. The term *qualification* here used includes, first, the qualifications of the elected; secondly, the qualifications of the electors; and thirdly, the form of conducting elections and making returns. With respect to the first, I shall say nothing, as it is not made a question before the house. But as to the qualifications of the electors, I contend that you are solely and exclusively the judges. There is no concurrent jurisdiction with you. The organic law, so called because it organized the second grade of government in the territory, expressly declares what shall be the qualifications of voters there; and did you by that law make the judges of territorial elections exclusively your judges as to the qualifications of voters for members of your house? No, sir, you reserved the right to see that its provisions so far as related to members of your house, were complied with. It is absurd to say that you will not inquire into the qualifications of the electors. Suppose one man had voted twice, according to the decision of the committee no proof of this can be given, though clearly not qualified to vote the second time. The decision goes the length to say that the returns are evidence that he was qualified to give the second ticket. It is the usual practice for some one, other than the person voting, to write the ticket; hence a non-resident, an outlaw, an infant, a negro, or even an *Indian*, perhaps in time of war, just from our bleeding frontier, his hands still reeking with the blood of his victim, if duly returned as a voter, all inquiry is precluded into the nature of his qualifications. If this doctrine prevails, hundreds of good votes may have been improperly rejected, or hundreds of bad votes improperly admitted and counted, while, to the party injured, there remains no redress. Wretched indeed would be the situation of the territory of Missouri, if, by such a decision, it is placed in the power of township officers to put the final seal on its elections, and virtually to over-rule the elective franchize of those entitled to a representation. The statute of the territory points out the mode of canvassing or contesting elections for territorial purposes, but leaves to Congress the question as to delegate. But, sir, the case of Kelly and Harris from Tennessee, where they also vote by ballot, has settled the principle *even in this territorial case*. The report of that case, which took place in 1814, and which can be seen in the publications of state and executive papers, clearly establishes, that even in elections by ballot the qualifications of the voters may be inquired into. But as this part of the subject forms a constitutional question, involving the rights and privileges of this house, and not particularly my rights, and has been spoken to by others infinitely more competent to its investi-

tigation, I shall leave it, to take a short view of the facts connected with this subject.

The third question as to the *formal qualifications* of the member, or, in other words, the *form of conducting elections*, and the *form of the returns*. The organic law vests the *right* to vote, the territorial legislature had only the right to prescribe the form of voting; you gave the right, but by the construction contended for, the *form* is inquirable into, though not the *substance*. Where is the reason of this? If a qualified voter express his will informally it vitiates; while one not qualified *substantially* to vote, pursues the forms, it precludes the parties, and inquiry is closed. What qualifies the delegate for a seat in this house? Is it the *form* of the returns, or the *substantial* voice of the people? this is making the substance subject to the form, and not the form amendable by the substance, which is the rule in all other cases. But this, it is said, is *a territorial case*.

Another reason for rejecting the *Cote Sans Dessien votes* is, that they are given *viva voce*; why not then reject those I referred to? do they not on the very face of the return appear to have been so given? I even doubt the right of the territorial legislature to say that a man shall not *speak* his sentiments on this as well as on all other subjects. Whatever the policy of certain states may dictate, the constitutional right of speech cannot be curtailed. And can it be possible, that a man who is unable to write, shall not be permitted to say for whom he votes? The legislature might with equal propriety compell him to write his sentiments on all other occasions. No, sir, it was intended as a privilege to vote in this way, but if the voter did not choose to resort to it, he cannot thereby lose his right of sufrage. I would even combat the doctrine that an unqualified voter was protected from being compelled to disclose for whom he voted; I would say that where a man violates the law, and ventures to give in a ticket that was not authorized to give one in, that he should be compelled to say for whom he voted, for as he had *no right to vote*, so he should have *no privilege* to conceal for whom he voted; the *violater* of the law should not be protected by its provisions.—As evidence of the illegality of those votes, it is said they voted as they stood. I know of no particular attitude of body to be assumed in voting, whether standing or sitting, to my mind it would be equally valid. What is a voting by ballot? Is the ticket to be secret and folded up? or may it be open and read off? In either case it is but a name, or names written on a piece of paper. Another singularity is, that the committee received evidence that the people voted *viva voce*, but would not receive evidence that they ought not to have voted at all,

The default of the judges of election is not to debar the people of their rights. The judges of election, under the territorial statue, are to act *judicially*, in receiving the votes, and *ministerially* in returning the poll books. The object of swearing them, as is exemplified in the case of Hungerford and Talliaferro, is to procure a just result, and when that result is produced, the end of the law is answered, whether the judges were sworn or not. A case might be supposed where the judges were in favour of one candidate, and they knew that the people would vote for another, here they might neglect to be sworn that the return might be set aside, to favour the candidate to whom they wished success. Those men who signed the Cote Sans Dessien return, as judges, were authorized to act, which is proved by the certificate of appointment from the clerk of St. Charles county; and if one judge did not attend, or but one clerk officiated, where probably another could not be procured, is this circumstance to set aside the rights of the people?

Permit me now to examine the duty of the clerk and magistrates on the returns being made to them: are they *ministerial* or *judicial*? and what powers have they? I lay it down as an established maxim, without fear of contradiction, that in a free government, a *judicial power* is never given by implication or construction; nor can it be assumed, or exercised, unless it is expressly given. At law, even the consent of parties will not give jurisdiction. The statue in creating the judges of election, vested them with some discretion, and pointed out the means to be used by them, to acquire the information necessary to form a judgment, such as administering oaths, &c. and also, requires them to set in a separate column the names of persons rejected, with a view that an appeal might be had to the territorial legislature, and to this house, they judge both of form and substance. No such power is given to the clerk and magistrates by law. But suppose they have the right to judge of the returns made to them; then by what rule are they to decide? are they to go by the measure of their discretion? if not where is the written rule, or common law practice? Could a man whose vote had been rejected by the judges of election, appeal to the clerk and magistrates for redress? If they have any *judicial* powers they must the right to correct all the errors of the judges of election. They must be full—not half judges. I have never heard of a set of men created *judicial officers* merely to adjudicate on the matter of form, while to adjudge on matters of substance was reserved for some other tribunal. The statue having enacted no particular rules, the clerk and magistrates of one county may decide different from those of another, and where is the court of appeal to establish uniformity on this subject? the clerk is to call to his assistance two magistrates, it matters not what two in the county. These magistrates and clerk when thus assembled, are in a particular time, and manner, to open the poll books, make out an abstract of the votes, and return it to the executive; all they do beyond is *corum non judice*. If the clerk and magistrates who open the poll books, have a power to judge and to reject at all they might reject a good return from bad motives, and what would be the consequence? an injury without the possibility of redress.

The clerk and magistrates acknowledge on the paper that it was a *return* to them and they received it as such, and so soon as it came to them as a return, they were bound to include its amount in the abstract, and forward it to the executive.—Had the clerk and magistrates of the Genevieve acted as *judicial officers*, would not the Saline and Big River townships have been rejected? They included in their abstract *all* returns made to them, with their notes attached thereto. Did it make any difference as to the validity of the return, whether the notes made by the clerk and magistrates of St. Charles, were on the back of the return itself, or on the general abstract, as at the Genevieve? An objection is made that this paper is not an *abstract*, this too is *stickling for form*; what is an abstract under the statue? Is it a copy of the returns? Or, is it an abridgement? The law prescribes no form, the abstract from one county differs from that of another; and which is right? And who is the judge? An abstract, in my opinion, is such a paper as clearly conveys to the executive, and informs him of the amount of votes given for delegate.—Will gentlemen contend that because it contained more than enough that all is void? I believe surplusage seldom vitiates, and is never permitted to prevail in opposition to *right*; and what *right* is more sacred than the right of the people to vote?

The next question presented is, had the clerk and magistrates power to make an amended report, within the time prescribed by law? Sir, if I have proved that they acted merely *ministerially*, it almost follows as a matter of course, that all *ministrial* acts are amendable, particularly so when they can be amended by the record, the poll books returned to, and filed with them, are the acts of the *judges* of election, acting as *judges*, they are records of facts; they are bound by them; they cannot contradict or differ from them; they cannot travel out of the record; their records are of the highest nature in relation to the subject matter, being the originals: an abstract made out from them, differing in number of votes, is erroneous—nay, void; and whether done by design or mistake, the principle is the same; they can, nay, must be amended by the record. It is a diminution of record which must be supplied; who can do it, beside the clerk and magistrates, as the depository and keepers of the records or poll book?—The clerk never signed that rejection; his certificate proves it never was included in the general abstract; that it came to his office in time to have been included and returned; the depositions on file prove the manner it was made out and forwarded to the governor; that it never was delayed by my hands, and this arose to the executive within the time prescribed by law. If the clerk and magistrates made out their abstract and returned it a few days before the expiration of the time allowed, under the belief that all the poll books had come in; and another township's return should arrive, made out in due form; will it be contended that it could not be sent on to the executive with an explanatory statement of the facts; or is the precipitate conduct of the clerk and magistrates to preclude the people of their rights, and the party of their votes—I trust not in our government.

I beg now to be indulged with some remarks relative to the conduct and duty of the governor, and to inquire whether he acted *judicially* or *ministerially*. By the statue of the territory he is bound to receive and count up *all* the votes contained in the returns made to him, within a certain time. This paper constituting a part of a return, or a return within itself, came to him within that period, and at the time of *casting up, and arranging the votes*, it was before him. From the certificate attached to it, he clearly saw that it was not included in the general abstract; it came to him as an amendment of an error, or mistake in that abstract. Had he power to reject it? Change the case thus, if those votes had been included in the general abstract, how would the governor have designated them from the others even if they had come with notes and remarks as from St. Genevieve? Could he have laid a part aside, and counted the residue? The election is by townships, those townships are created by the circuit court, and not by the governor; and how is the governor to know when all the returns are made? He is obliged to receive all that are made within the time limited by law. If the governor is vested with any powers to judge, he must scan all the returns, and only count those that come accompanied with all the forms of law. How then would the Arkansas return have fared? That abstract shows that the poll books were neither opened, or the abstract made out according to law; was he to *judge*, he must have *rejected* it totally. No doubt gentlemen would have complained of this as an arbitrary assumption of authority, calculated in its exercise to deprive the people of their suffrage. If the governor could have rejected this return, by the same principle he could have rejected more; and where would he end? Is this house prepared to say that the governor is to have a discretionary power over the suffrages of the people, to reject or admit such as he pleases? Sir, although I have as much confidence in the integrity of governor Clark as I have in the dictates of my own heart, yet I should regret to see the rights of the people of my territory placed in his power; the principle would be destructive of all freedom of suffrage. This, to my mind, is convincing that the governor is not the judge of the returns made to him, he has but one duty to perform by law, to add up the votes and declare the result. Nor does it appear otherwise than by inference that the governor ever did count those votes, though I believe it to be the fact.—The character of a judge I have already shown, cannot be assumed; it must be expressly given before exercised. The statue confines to him a limited power, not to judge of the qualifications of voters, not to judge of the formality of the returns, but merely to cast up and arrange the votes contained in the returns made to him. The next tribunal vested with judicial powers after the judges of election, is this house; the clerk and magistrates, as also the governor, are merely conductors of the result from the fountain head to this place.

If I am not *formally* entitled to a seat, the petitioner is *not substantially* entitled to a seat; you then are to act as a court, not of law, restricted by forms, but of equity, taking a view of the whole ground. You are now to do what the people intended to do; they have all expressed their will on this subject; some formally, some informally; consequently you are to consult *all* their intentions, whether formally or informally declared, and not a part only. If you set aside the Cote Sans Dessien returns, you thereby over-rule the governor's certificate, and thereby send us back to the original abstracts; and hence it will be necessary to inquire into all the abstracts; here I will [illegible] procured? that there are [illegible] returns that have [illegible] for the petitioner, than for me; I need only name those of Arkansas and the two townships of St. Genevieve.

Though I have already been greatly indulged, still I desire permission to notice a few of the arguments of gentlemen before I sit down. The honorable gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Wright) has insinuated corruption, and said that the governor did wrong in giving me the certificate; and was imposed upon by me and my friends. Sir, I deem that gentleman unfortunate that he is not acquainted with Governor Clark; for if known to him he would not have made those remarks: for permit me to say that if that gentleman was even as good and as great as the most sanguine opinion he entertains of himself, induces him to believe he is, yet that the man in reference, to whom he has made those unjust and illiberal insinuations, would rival and eclipse him. But the gentleman seems to have such a desire for speaking, that, whether he understands the subject or not, the house is reduced to the necessity of hearing him at least one in every twenty-four hours.

The honorable gentleman from Virginia (Gen. Jackson) has stated a case in opposition to the arguments of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Sharp) that there were cases in which a summary mode of redress was resorted to, and proper, even where the title was in another person; such as forcible entry and detainer, &c: I presume it is a long time since that gentleman has consulted any authorities, for he is certainly incorrect in the application of that doctrine to this case. The rule alluded to by him only applies where the party seeking redress had been once in possession—here the petitioner never was in possession; and can only be admitted to that possession after trying the title, which this summary mode alluded to is not calculated to do.

The honorable gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Southard) has said the committee have done all they could, that the parties had joined issue, and the decision was against me, and must be carried into effect. Let me ask that gentleman whether the issue here joined is not on the matters of *form* only, consequently an *immaterial issue*, for the committee have decided on nothing else in their report. That gentleman must excuse me for recommending to him a re-examination of his law books, for in none of mine have I ever read of a final judgment, and execution going on an interlocutary judgment, or a verdict rendered on an immaterial issue; the usual course I believe is to award a venire de novo.

The honorable gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Law) has said that the reasons given by the committee in their report have given rise to all this debate. I hope that gentleman will always be able to give a reason for his opinions, and that it will never excite feelings of regret, that by acting reasonably he has afforded an opportunity to investigate principles. I shall not notice the remarks of the honorable chairman of the committee of elections, (Mr. Taylor) they are merely explanatory of the course of proceedings before them, and in illustration of the grounds of their decision; nor do the remarks and insinuations of the petitioner deserve serious reply. They are the mere effusions of disappointment—*it costs him nothing* to deny the right of his agents, Mr. Russel and Mr. Lucas, to take testimony, where that denial will promote his views, though the proof taken by him disproves the statement he has made. Between him and another tribunal let the fact be determined.

The honorable speaker, (Mr. Clay) in the zeal of debate, has fallen short of his usual accuracy—he has taken it for granted that the petitioner was entitled to the certificate, and that he was entitled to the seat. I will ask that gentleman how he knows it? Has he examined either the facts or the proof? Or has he taken the thing in gross without examining either? He has acknowledged the right to examine into the qualifications of the electors, but says, *"we have not the means—that a scruting is out of the question, because we cannot compel a man to declare for whom he voted."*—And because we cannot compel a man to make the disclosure, shall we not be permitted to use the testimony we can procure, may [illegible] procured? Why determine the *form* and then the *substance*? The man entitled to the credentials may not on inquiry be found entitled to the seat, or is the gentleman so much used to form, that he forgets substance? The gentleman says, that "the case of Kelly and Harris is not a parrallel case; that in that case the governor gave the certificate from all the papers before him." And did not governor Clark do the same? It was for acting on all the papers before him that complaint has been made. But the most remarkable difference that the gentleman draws is, that "Kelly and Harris was a *state case*, and this is a *territorial case*." Can that gentleman be serious when he argues that the rights of the people in a territory of the United States are not as sacred as those of a state? The delegate from Missouri territory, whoever he may be, represents more people, and a people that have more wants, than the honorable gentleman represents. More than is included in his district. That gentleman represents 35,000—the territory has at least 40,000; yet the gentleman, high in the confidence of his country, and one of the champions of the people's rights, treats the rights of 40,000 of his fellow-citizens with a levity bordering on contempt. To be rid of the delegate he would "parcel them out to the two houses." The case of Kelly and Harris is said "not to be binding on this house;" but how does this argument square when the case of Mr. Varnum is brought to bear on this question? Was not that a *state case*, and has not its rules been applied to this *territorial case*? Why be governed by the rules of a case transpiring in one of the northern states, and not the rules of a case transpiring in a western state?—In this inquiry, if a distinction is to be made, it ought to be reversed. The honorable speaker has said that "an act of injustice was done by the territorial governor; that the certificate is illegal and unjust, though he does not mean to disparage Governor Clark, who he believes is humane and virtuous; and that the order of right ought to follow the order of wrong." Sir, when you are convinced of the wrong, then interfere; but here you will do wrong to the territory by admitting to a seat in this house any other than him who has the majority of votes, without regard to forms. I do not understand this way of stabbing the reputation of a man with one hand, while you pretend to heal up the wound with the other. The honorable gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Wright may have some excuse for his presumptuous attack; but the honorable speaker can have none; because he knew the governor, in question. It argues nothing to say that the governor might accept of illegal votes, or reject legal ones—it argues nothing to say "that this house ought not to sanction such an act." First let it be shown that such a case exists, and do not presume it. The legal presumption in favour of the officer never applied with more force than here. The character of Governor Clark is far beyond encomium from me.—His fame is familiar to every man in the nation. His source in public and private life has been as straight as a ray of light. Sir, I frankly acknowledge that I am "charmed to hear that gentleman debate" when I am not connected with the subject; but I can assure him that whatever may be my "misfortunes" as a party here, from the temper shown on this occasion, it would deter me from looking to him for commiseration. It is painful to be so far thrown into the back ground, and overshadowed. I trust however, that the period is not far distant when my territory will emerge from its present degraded situation, and take its level and its rank amongst the States of the nation.

Sir, I feel that I have fatigued you. Patience is a virtue, and when exercised to the weak and the feeble, or in promotion of justice, it is amiable. Permit me, before I sit down, to present my acknowledgments to you and to this house, and to assure you that whatever may be the result of your deliberations on this subject, I shall always remember with gratitude, and with pleasure, the attention with which I have been heard.

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All our moral duties are contained in these few words; "Do as you would be done by."

COMMUNICATED.

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

MR. CHARLES.

It is a maxim of eternal justice, that both parties ought to be heard, before sentence should be pronounced against either. Your reiterated professions of impartiality, are a pledge, on which I confidently rely, that the obligations which this maxim imposes, will not be disregarded by you in your Editorial character. Therefore as you have, to oblige a gentleman who is believed to reside in St. Louis, but who for *purposes* best known to himself, calls himself "an Illinois Farmer" published a piece from "the Western Sun," intended to injure certain characters in this country, you will please to publish the inclosed editorial remarks and accompanying documents, which produced the malicious attack above noticed.

The people of the Missouri Territory well know, how their militia and rangers have been paid. They also know, how differently the same kind of troops have been paid in the Illinois Territory, and particularly those which were commanded by Governor Edwards in 1811, 1812 1813. Let the people of Missouri, therefore judge for themselves, whether the delay in paying the militia and rangers, have been produced "by *the meddling ignorance of Colo. Stephenson, and Governor Edwards,*" the people have no *private interests*, to mislead their judgments, on this subject—their decision may therefore be confided in.

A CITIZEN OF ILLINOIS.
April 8, 1817.

From the Western Intelligencer of October 9th, 1816.

In laying before our readers the subjoined correspondence on the subject of the pay that has been so long due the Rangers and Militia of this territory, for the meritorious services they rendered during the late war, we cannot forbear to remark, that it exhibits sufficient proof of a disposition on the part of the government ever since the early part of the present year, to advance the necessary funds to the district pay master as fast as *he could be prevailed upon to disburse them*; and with the honorable secretary of war, we think that "from the 9th of February, to the 22d August, a much greater sum than 70000 dollars might have been disbursed without an effort," which it is evident would have prevented much of the injurious delays, that have been so loudly and so justly complained of.

And we cannot help regretting that the militia, whose services in the defence of their country, entitled them to as prompt compensation as any other class of troops, are yet compelled to wait for their pay until additional funds are transmitted to the paymaster. And we regret it the more because we believe if the money that was first received had been immediately disbursed, and an account of such disbursement transmitted to the proper office, pursuant to the request alluded to in the subjoined letter of the paymaster general, that the $150,000 last remitted would have been disbursed so long ago, that a report thereof might have been made, and the deficiency that will now have to be transmitted to pay them, might also by this time have been transmitted to the paymaster and paid out. And we are sensible that a sufficiency of funds would have been placed in his hands to pay both rangers and militia all the arrearages due them, for it appears by the subjoined letter, that the secretary of war supposed the *amount sent on*, sufficient for that purpose, which we presume is not the case, as the militia have not been notified to attend and get their pay. And if we may judge from the difference between the time employed to disburse the first $70,000 and the last $150,000, we may very safely conclude that the interposition of colonel Stephenson, on the part of the troops, has been the means of their receiving their pay, even at so early a period as they have done, for it is due to that gentleman to say, that his exertions for the interest of the people of this territory have been uniformly characterized by zeal and fidelity.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. W. H. Crawford, Sec. of War, to the Hon. B. Stephenson, dated

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1816.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 16th ult. came to hand in due course of the mail. It was immediately refered to the Pay Master General, from whom I have this day received the enclosed report, from which it appears, that the sums sufficient to discharge all the arrearages of pay in the Illinois and Indiana territory, have already been placed in the hands of Mr. Whitlock, the District Pay Master. It appears however, that the largest portion of that sum, viz: $150,000 was transmitted only on the 22d ult. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of the labour of paying troops, to form a correct estimate of the time necessary for its correct performance, but I confess that the work seems to advance in every part of the union, with a tardiness which, wholly disappoints my expectations.

From the 9th of February to the 22d of August, a much greater sum than $70,000, might have been disbursed without an effort. If the same time is to be consumed in the disbursement of the sum lately remitted, more than twelve months will elapse before the service will be completed.

Notwithstanding this impression, there is just grounds to believe that any attempt to withdraw the money remitted from his hands, will be productive of further delay instead of putting an end to it. Under these circumstances, I do not see how it is possible to avail myself of the tender of your services which you have been kind enough to make. Of Governor Edwards' patriotism and disposition to render any service to the government, or to his fellow-citizens, there can be no doubt. I beg you to believe, that a proper estimate is made of your disinterested conduct in this affair; and that under any other circumstances, we should avail ourselves of your services, in discharging the claims of the Militia and Rangers in the Illinois territory.

Mr. Whitlock, will be informed that you have been assured that the sums necessary to discharge these arrears, have been placed in his hands, and that any unnecessary delay in the completion of this service, will incur the severest censure of the government,

I am, sir, with sentiments of the highest regard, your most obedient and humble servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. B. Stephenson.

NOTE.—Gov. Edwards and Col. Stephenson, having understood that in the new arrangement of the army, Major Whitlock, the district pay master, had not been continued in office. Both offered their services in paying the troops, provided any deficiency in relation to pay master should exist.

Extract from the report alluded to in the above letter.

The paymaster general has the honor to state to the secretary of war that the following sums have, since the first of January last, been placed at the disposal of the persons herein named, on account of the arrears due to rangers and other descriptions of troops in the Indiana and Illinois territories.

Of Ambrose Whitelock: Dis. Pay.

1816.	
February 9, remitted him,	20,000
March 22, do.	50,000
August 22, do.	150,000
	$220,000

Of the Hon. B. Stephenson.

Delegate in congress from the Illinois territory, placed in his hands on the 2d of May 1816, for the special purpose of paying a company of rangers or militia,	$ 123 81
	Dolr. 220,123.81

An early remittance, as will be seen was made to Mr. Whitlock, during the session of congress of 70,000 dollars;—Information was given by the paymaster general to Mr. Stephenson at the time these remittances were made; and it was enjoined on Mr. Whitlock to furnish sketches periodically of the amount of funds disbursed, and of the balance remaining on hand; this instruction was complied with, and as soon as it was perceived that the 70,000 dollars were nearly expended, a further remittance of 150,000 dollars was made, a sum sufficient it is hoped to satisfy the residue of outstanding claims in the Indiana and Illinois territories.

Respectfully,
ROBERT BRENT.

Pay Master General's Office, City of Washington, September 10, 1816.

Pay Master General's Office, City of Washington, September 11, 1816.

SIR,

For the first time in eight years past I took an excursion to the mountains, as well for a short relaxation from business in which I had been closely engaged as you know, for the benefit of my health which had been not very good.

On my return I find your favor of the 25th July, expressing your astonishment that Major Whitlock had not been in your territory to make payment to the troops there—and asking me to furnish you with a statement of the time and sums of money I had placed in his hands.

In compliance with your request I state the following remittances to have been made.

1816.	
February 9th, remitted,	20,000
March 22, do.	50,000
August 22, do.	150,000
	Dolls. 220 000

You will observe that the two first sums constituting 70 000 dollars was remitted during the sitting of Congress, Maj. Whitlock was requested at the time to render a periodical account of his disbursement of this money, he did so, and so soon as the amount had been reduced in payments made by him, from the statements he rendered, his funds were replenished by a remittance of 150 000 dollars as above. whether the last remittance will be sufficient or not to meet all the claims of the territories of Indiana and Illinois. I cannot say with sufficient certainty, to frequently are claims and demands made for large amounts of which I was not before apprised. I should hope however the sum placed in the hands of Maj. Whitlock will be sufficient.

No person would feel more highly gratified than myself, to see the full payments completed that depends upon my agency, to those meritorious individuals who in the hour of danger stept forth in defence of their country. Nor no person feels more chagrined at any delays that may have taken place, in the consumation of this highly desirable object.

I beg you to accept sir, the assurances of respect and esteem with which I am,

Your obt. servant
ROBERT BRENT.
Pay Master General

Hon. B. Stephenson Esq.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th day of January, 1817, for the collection of taxes due in the county of Saint Louis, that there will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, the whole or a sufficient part of the following tracts and lots of land, lying and situate in the county aforesaid, to pay the taxes and costs due thereon, unless sooner released by the owner paying the same.

Owners Names.	No. arpens confirmed lands.	No. arpens unconfirmed lands.	Original Claimants.	Water Courses and situation.	No of years for which taxes are due.	AMOUNT. Dollars	Cents
Bouis, Madame V.	3 lots		Spanish government	Town of St. Louis	1816	51	66
Boissi, Louis	1 do		do do	do do	do	6	75
Cartmill, Thomas	1 do		do do	do do	do	6	75
Leguirier, Charles	1 do		do do	do do	do	6	75
Maddin, Thomas	800		Unknown	Joachim	1815 & 1816 double tax for 1815.	10	80
Proctor, Benjamin		160	U. S.	Creve Cœur			30
Reynolds, Antoine	1800		Spanish government	Waters of Missouri	1815 double tax.	21	60
Russell, William	250		Isaac Hilderbrand	Merrimack	1816	2	25
do do	320		Pricilla Estest	Big River		2	88
do do	640		Thomas Waters	Sandy Creek		5	76
do do	640		Ephraim Simpson	do do		5	76
do do	640		John Litton	do do		5	76
do do	640		George Pursley	Point Labbadie		5	76
do do	320		James Prichett	do do		2	88
do do	640		Philip Robert	Grand Glaize		5	76
do do	320		John Saunders	Merrimack		2	88
do do	160		Widow Charleville	River Desporres		1	34
do do		500	William Bradley	Missouri			93
do do		650	Thomas Burns	St. John's		1	22
West, Simon	620		Thomas Johnston	Merrimack	1816	5	58
Walker, John		160	U. S.	River Desperres			30

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

John W. Thompson, Shff.

St. Louis, April 15th, 1817.

ST. LOUIS

SATURDAY, APRIL 19.

We are again tantalized by ANOTHER FAILURE OF THE MAIL.

5 or 6 eastern mails are now due, and no movement yet among the citizens towards remonstrance or petition against such injurious neglect in the Shawanoetown Post-master!

We are much gratified in being able to present this number of the MISSOURI GAZETTE to its PATRONS in a NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TYPE, of American manufacture; and hope by our unremitted exertions to render it equal to the most respectable print in the western country, having now in preparation materials calculated to enlarge its size to an IMPERIAL SHEET, so as to afford room for every public document worthy of preservation.

We are aware that at this time the most ungenerous means are taken to detract from the merits and usefulness of this paper; be it so, our columns shall not be devoted to recrimination: conscious of the rectitude of our course, we shall continue an independent stand through every vicissitude.

Last tuesday week, an extraordinary hail storm was experienced here and within several miles of this place. Calves, pigs, turkeys, geese, and several other animals exposed to its fury were instantly killed. Several of the hail stones measured six inches in circumference.

Noble revenge to a grateful Soul.

"To err is human, to forgive divine."

When prejudice, bigotry & passion, are called into action, a wise man will hardly expect, by any apology, by argument or by explanation, to stop their progress; he might as well expect to command the forked lightening, stop the roaring thunder, confine violent tornadoes, or lash the foaming tempestuous ocean, to submission. Vain and presumptuous attempt! therefore make a solemn pause, prophetic of a calm—let the storm pass by and wait the calm return of reason to her throne. If thou hast taken a wrong position in the hurricane of passion, abandon it—if thou hast committed an error, confess and correct it—but if upon a strict scrutiny, thy conscience is satisfied with the part thou has acted, or the duty thou hast performed, then, tranquil and self possessed, abide the issue. If thine enemy revile thee, revile not in return—if he has talents, honor them—favour his interest—deal gently with his failings—shield his fame. Do even more than all this—if he be in affliction, sympathize with him—if he be sick or in prison, visit him and administer to his necessities—if he be hungry, feed him—if naked cloth him—and let his loins be warmed with the web of thy compassion—and if thou hast but one loaf and one couch, let the half be at his service—as for the injury thou may have imagined thyself to have suffered, nobly forgive it, and pray Almighty God to blot it out from the annals of your remembrance, and cancel it also from thy own bosom. By so doing thou wilt heap coals of fire upon his head, not to consume him, but to melt his adamantine heart into tenderness, and light up the hallowed torch of affection in his soul.

Reader! mayest thou and I, and all mankind, feel the force of the motto.—"To err is human, to forgive divine:" and at the footstool of mercy may we meet our enemies, forget our injuries, bury our vengeance, and learn to forgive those who have trespassed against us, as we also have to be forgiven of the Omnipotent Sovereign of Heaven.

PHILADELPHUS.

MARRIED, at Harrison, Ill. Ter. a few days ago, Mr. Warnock to Miss Jane M'Clure.

——At Herculaneum, Mr. J. W. Honey to Miss Bates.

——At this place, Mr. Bellangier to Miss Roy.

NOTICE.

The undersigned being confined to the jail bounds of the county of St. Genevieve, on several executions for debt; hereby notifies all his creditors, that he will on the seventh day of next month, apply to some proper authority to be released from said confinement according to the several laws of this Territory of Missouri providing for insolvent debtors. All those who may have objections will be then and there to make them; between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

JOHN ROGERS.

St. Genevieve, April 13th, 1817. 3t 46.

FOUND

On the road leading from St. Louis to Bonhomme township, a small Bank Note, the owner can have it by paying for this advertisement, and giving satisfactory information of the same, to the subscriber.

JOHN KINKEAD.

April 8th, 1817. 46. 3t.

NOTICE.

In execution of an act of the general assembly of the Territory of Missouri, entitled "an act supplementary to the act providing for the levying and collecting territorial and county taxes," and approved the 29th day of January, 1817. All persons, owners or having in their possession, some certificates on the territorial treasury, which may have been issued and remain unpaid, are notified to present the same to the territorial treasurer, in order that he may comply with the provisions of said act, on or before the first day of September, 1817.

PETER DIDIER,
Treasurer of Territory of Missouri.

St. Louis, April 18th, 1817. 8t. 46

AVIS.

En éxécution d'un act de l'Assemblée Générale du territoire Missouri, ayant pour titre "un Acte servant de supplement à l'acte établissant la maniere de lever et collecter les taxes du territoire et des comtés." et approuvé le 29 Janvier, 1817. Toute personnes propriétaires ou ayant en leur possession un ou plusieurs certificats sur la thrésorerie du territoire qui auront été délivrés et ne sont point encore payés, sont notifiées de les presenter au thresorier du territoire avant le premier Septembre, 1817, pour qu'il puisse les payer ou enregistrer conformement au contenu du dit acte.

PIERRE DIDIER.
Thrésorier du territoire du Missouri.

St. Louis, le 18 Avril, 1817. 8t-46

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the undersigned Chairman of the "Board of Trustees for supporting schools in the Town of St. Louis," will on the third day of May next, at the house lately occupied as a court-house, rent to the highest bidder, until Christmas next, the houses and other tenements on the vacant lots and vacant grounds within the survey of the town of St. Louis, and which belong by a law of Congress to the schools which may be established in said town, and all persons who may be in possession of any part of said property, will immediately make known to Joseph V. Garnier, secretary of the board, the nature and extent of their possession, and from what authority derived. Those persons actually in possession of any part of the aforesaid property, may prior to the said third day of May next, obtain a preference in leasing, by application to the undersigned. Bond and approved security for the payment of the rent, and the performance of such covenants as may be agreed on, will be expected of those who lease.

WILLIAM CLARK, Chr. B. T.
St. Louis, April 17th, 1817. 46

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the estate of Robert Anderson, late of St. Louis county dec'd. will present them to the undersigned, within one year from this day, or they will be entitled to no dividend in case the estate should be insolvent, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Sarah Anderson, Adm'trix.
Caldwell Cairns, Adm'r.

April 12th, 1817. 46. 4t.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have juft received and opened at their ſtore, in Main ſtreet, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will ſell low for caſh.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new ſtone houſe, on Main ſtreet, oppoſite the ſhop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's ſtore, a large and elegant aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchaſed in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the moſt reaſonable terms, and which they can, and will ſell cheap, either by wholeſale or retail, for caſh, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, ſending to us for goods by children or ſervants, will please to ſend a written order, which ſhall be returneſt on the redelivery of the goods.

22 R. Paul, & Co.

RAW HIDES.

The higheſt price given in CASH or goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for caſh or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former ſupply of Merchandize, a large aſſortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for ſale at low prices, at his ſtore, two doors below Major Paul's ſtore, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former ſtock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Roſe Blankets from 8 4 to 11 4
Superior fine and coarſe cloths
Do. do. do. Caſſimers and Cords,
A great variety of Marſeilles and other Veſtings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentlemen's worſted Lambs wool and Cotton Hoſe
Calicoes aſſorted
Bombazettes
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Blind and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horſe Collars.

They have always on hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all creditors and other perſons concerned, that I ſhall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of Jackſon, in and for the county of Cape Girardeau, on the firſt Monday of June next, for the appointment of auditors to ſettle and adjuſt the remaining affetts, of the eſtate of James Morriſon deceaſed, among the reſpective creditors, the laid eſtate being inſolvent.

Sam'l. Morrison,

Adminiſtrator of James Morriſon dec'd,

Cape Girardeau March 18 1917. 8:43

FOR SALE.

The ſubscriber offers for ſale, the plantation on which he lives, containing ſix hundred and forty acres, twenty of which is under fence, together with a valuable Griſt and Saw Miſt, a good Log House, and other buildings, well worth the attention of any person deſiring to purchaſe property of the above deſcription. For particulars apply to JACOB COONS, living on the premiſes.

St. Charles county, Dardenne, 3rst March, 1817. 3t.—44.

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewiſe received a handſome ſelection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. -tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarſe and fine Cloths
Caſimers
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Fluſhings, and
Blankets } Aſſorted Colors.
Super super cloths, &
Caſſimeres, } aſſorted colors.
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glaſſes.
Ladies walking and fancy ſhoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypreſs
Figured and } GAUZE.
Paris Nett
Flannels
Pink muſlins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons aſſorted, and
India Muſlins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchaſe of, and forwarding goods will enable them conſtantly to keep on hand an extenſive, ſeaſonable ſupply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15 20-tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have juſt received a large ſupply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Alſo a handſome ſelection of ſchool and miſcellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have alſo for ſale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Miſſiſſippi trade. June 29

JOHN LITTLE,

Has juſt received and is now oppening at his ſtore, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Conſiſting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cogniac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin
& Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do
Old Port do
Claret in caſes.
Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage,

Flat & ſquare bar Swediſh Iron.

All of which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for caſh or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th, 1817. 36

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

March 19th, 1817.

A further inſtalment of five per centum on each ſhare of the capital ſtock of this bank, muſt be paid at the banking-houſe on the fifth day of June next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith Cashr. 42

BANK OF MISSOURI

March 1st.

The ſtockholders of the Bank of Missouri are hereby notified to attend a general meeting at the ſaid bank, on monday the 5th of May next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, when an election will be held for nine directors, for the enſuing twelve months.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. W. Boggs, Cashier.

10t-39

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the ſubscriber about the 15th November laſt, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Buller, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, ſtrong made and active, very dark colored. If ſecured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reaſonable expences will be paid ſhould he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Biſſell's plantation, where he has been ſeen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Ledue.

November 2. -tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all creditors & other perſons concerned, that I ſhall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of Jackſon in and for the county of Cape Girardeau on the firſt monday of June next, for the appointment of auditors to ſettle and adjuſt the remaining aſſetts of the eſtate of Samuel Foſter decea ſed among the reſpective creditors, the ſaid eſtate being inſolvent.

Wm. Williams, } Admin'rs.
John Giles, }

Cape Girardeau. March 10th 1817.-1438

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The ſtockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further inſtalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each ſhare.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Caſhier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,

In the ſuperior court, Northern circuit. } ss.

Of the term of March 1817.

Antoine Janis adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Francois Duquette deceaſed. } On petition for the ſale of the land of the inteſtate.

Will be ſold by the adminiſtrator aforeſaid, on a credit of twelve months, on tueſday the twenty ninth day of April next, being the ſecond day of the April term of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles, at the court houſe in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and intereſt of Francis Duquette deceaſed, at the time of his death, in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit.

A lot ſituate in the town of St. Charles, on which the ſaid deceaſed lately reſided, with the buildings thereon, ſaid to contain eight arpens and eight ninths of an arpent more or leſs.

A lot ſituated as aforeſaid with a ſtone building thereon, being two arpens and two ninths of an arpen.

A lot ſituate as aforeſaid, containing one hundred and twenty feet by three hundred feet, French meaſure.

A lot ſituate as aforeſaid being two arpens, twenty two perches and three eighths of a perch.

A tract of two hundred and ſixty arpens ſituate on the Miſſouri river five miles above St. Charles

A tract of four hundred apens near St. Charles, at a place called the Miſleau a Paquette.

A claim to a tract of ſix thouſand two hundred and eighty arpens, more or leſs, at or near a place called Marais Temps Clair.

A claim to a tract of two hundred and ſixty arpens more or leſs, near the Mamelles, near the Marais Croche.

A tract in the ſame prairie containing forty arpens.

A tract of eighty arpens in the upper prairie near St. Charles.

A tract of ſixty arpens.

A claim to two hundred arpens near the river Perruque, more or leſs.

A claim to two hundred and forty arpens ſituate at or near Marais Tempe Clair.

And laſtly, a tract of four hundred and thirty arpens of land at or near the river Calumet, in the ſaid county of St. Charles.

Subject the premiſes aforeſaid to the right of dower of the widow of the ſaid Francois Duquette.

The ſale to begin at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and each of the ſaid tracts to be cried for and during a period of no leſs than thirty minutes.

By order of the court,

J. V. Garnier, Clk. S. C. N. C.

St. Louis, March 27th, 1817. 4t 43

N. B. The title papers to the above tracts may be ſeen at the office of E. Hempſtead.

Wanted

An apprentice at this office.—A youth of correct habits will have an opportunity not only to learn the Printing buſineſs in all its variety, but will attain a knowledge of Bookbinding.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Whereas the honorable the circuit court for the county of St. Genevieve, at their November term laſt paſt, upon the petition of Marie Louiſe Bolduc late widow and relict of Louis Bolduc fils, late of the town and county of St. Genevieve dec'd. of Jean Vanpreters Fouquer ſince intermarried with ſaid widow; of Louis Bolduc jun. ſon of ſaid dec'd. by John Rice Jones his guardian, and of Louiſe Bolduc an infant daughter of ſaid dec'd. intermarried with Etienne La Marque, by her guardian Paſchal Detchmendy, all being the legal heirs and repreſentatives of ſaid deceaſed: did appoint the undeſigned as commiſſioners to divide certain real eſtate in ſaid petition mentioned, between ſaid petitioners according to law, and whereas the undeſigned did report to ſaid court, that ſaid property was ſo circumſtanced that it could not be divided amongſt ſaid petitioners without great prejudice to them: whereupon the ſaid court ordered that ſaid property ſhould be ſold by the undeſigned according to the manner hereinafter ſtated:

Public notice is therefore hereby given, that on tueſday the ſecond day of the next circuit court in and for the county of St. Genevieve, which will be the twenty ſeventh day of May next, at the court houſe door in the town of St Genevieve, the following valuable real eſtate will be ſold at public ſale by the ſaid commiſſioners according to ſaid order of court, to wit.

1. A houſe and lot ſituate in the lower part of the town of St. Genevieve, the lot is large and ſpacious, on which there are other buildings and an excellent orchard, being the ſame on which ſaid Bolduc reſided during his life time.

2 Another lot of ground lying near the above deſcribed premiſes being the ſame purchaſed from James Winſton.

3 Alſo one other piece or parcel of land ſituate in the common field near the town of St. Genevieve, bounded by the lands of Henry Diel and John Bte. Valle, ſenr. containing the quantity of ſixty arpens and running from the Miſſiſippi to the hills: the above land is of the firſt quality, and exceedingly well adapted for cultivation:

4 Alſo one other tract of land ſituate in the Parque de la Nile Bourbon, commonly ſo called, near the village of New Bourbon, ſaid tract contains forty arpens.

5 Alſo one other tract of two arpens near St. Genevieve, in the ſecond conceſſion ſo called, bounded by the lands of St Gemme Beauvais

6 Alſo one other tract of land ſituated near the village of New Bourbon, at the 'Grand Marais' ſo called, bounded by the lands of Louis Bolduc, ſen. dec'd and Madme Veuve Parent. Containing three arpens in front by forty deep, the above tract contains excellent farming land.

The above property of the aforeſaid heirs and repreſentatives of Louis Bolduc fils deceaſed, and will be ſold without reſerve, on a credit of twelve months the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity.

Henry Kiel,
Wm. Shannon,
Peter Daguet.
Commiſſioners

St. Genevieve, March 1ſt, 1817. 6t 40

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS in St. Louis, on the Main ſtreet, one of which is oppoſite to Mr Lee's, the other oppoſite to Mr. Solomon's. Alſo a ſmall ſtock of cattle and a tract of land about 5 miles from this place, on which there is ſome improvements. Caſh or negotiable notes will be received in payment; thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe will apply to

Wm. Clark.

St. Louis March 13th. 1817 3t-42

NOTICE

Whereas my conſort Nelley has willfully deſerted my habitation without any juſt cauſe or reaſonable objection, I forwarn all perſons from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

Wm. Thomson.

stCharles county, 10 March,

NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

I have brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handſome and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods & Hardware,

which I am now opening oppoſite Mr. Hanly's, and offer by wholeſale or retail at very low prices.

Stephen Donohoe.

St. Louis, March 14th, 1817. tf 41

RAILS.

I will give a reaſonable price for 10,000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at St. Louis.

R. Paul.

February 24th, tf-439,

NOTICE

Is hereby given, to Joſeph Mitchel, Stephen Mitchel and Napoleon Mitchel, heirs and deviſees of Joſeph Mitchel decd. of New Madrid county, and Victoire Olieve executrix of the eſtate and guardian of the children of John B. Olieve decd. of New Madrid county, and Joſeph Charpointer, formerly of ſaid county of New Madrid, that at the next term of the circuit court, in and for the county of New Madrid, on the ſecond Monday of June next, application will be made for the partition of twenty ſix certain tracts of land in the aforeſaid county of New Madrid, and confirmed as follow.—to Touſaint Goder, Portage river st. Francis 640 acres; Andrew Goder, big Island river, st. Francis 640 acres; John Robert a Joſeph Dumay, river st. Francis 640 acres; John B. Thibeault, maries des Peches 640 acres; Ignace Balan, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres, Joſeph Gravier, river st. Francis 640 acres; Alixes Picard, river st. Francis 640 acres; John Dominique, river st. Francis 640 acres; Ignace Chatiguy, river st. Francis 640 acres; Francis Poiſy, Lake Leſieure 640 acres; Louis Roy, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; Anthony Bonneau, river st. Francis 640 acres; Charles Bonneau, river st. Francis 640 acres; Francis Maiſonville, Portage, river st. Francis 640 acres; Peter Latour, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres: Joſeph Serezo, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; John Dany, Portage river st Francis 640 acres; Henry Goder, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; Euſtach Deliſle, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; William Dapron, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; Dennis Lavertu, Lake Leſieure 640 acres; Peter Grimard, big Lake 640 acres; Ignus Hunnt, Portage rivers, st. Francis 640 acres; Hyacinthe Bertheaum, st. Francis river 640 acres; Francis Millette, Lake st. Mary 640 acres; Joſeph Dumay, river st. Francis 640 acres. Agreeable to an article of partnerſhip, and the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Joſeph Mitchel, deceaſed,

ROBERT M'COY.

GEORGE TENNILLE, Attorney in fact for the heirs of

PIERRE A. LAFORGE. deceaſed.

8t.—44.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

In the Superior Court, Northern Circuit. } ss.

Of the term of March, 1817.

Catharine Soiomon, adminiſtratrix and Joſeph Perrot, adminiſtrator &c. of Iſadore Savoye, deceaſed. } On petition for the ſale of the inteſtates land.

Will be ſold by the adminiſtratrix and adminiſtrator aforeſaid, on a credit of twelve months, on Monday the twenty eighth day of April next, being the firſt day of the April term, of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles at the court houſe in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and intereſt of the ſaid Iſadore Savoye, at the time of his death in and to the following tracts or parcels of land to wit

A lot or parcel of land ſituate in the town of St. Charles, being one hundred & eighty feet French meaſure, fronting on the main ſtreet in ſaid town, by three hundred feet in the rear, alſo French meaſure

Alſo a tract of fifty arpens of land, French meaſure, ſituate in the county of St Charles, at a place called Marais croche.

The ſale to begin at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day,

By order of the court.

J. V. Garnier, Clk. S. C. N. C.

tds.—44

WANTED TO HIRE,

A few likely NEGRO MEN, for which we will give two hundred dollars per year. Alſo a well digger and a pump borer, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the printer, or to us at the Little Rock Saline.

DAY, DOUGHERTY, & Co.

April 2d, 1817. tf—44

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is publiſhed Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within ſix months from the commencement of the year.

Thoſe who do not direct their papers to be diſcontinued at the end of the year will be conſidered as engaged for the next. None will be diſcontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Perſons reſiding at a diſtance who wiſh to take this paper, muſt in future pay their ſubſcriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the ſafety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inſerted at the OLD eſtabliſhed prices. CASH muſt accompany them or they will not be inſerted; the difficulty of collection create this meaſure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY APRIL 26, 1817. [No. 447.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

NOTICE.

The damages so often repeated, which are daily committed by individuals fishing on the dam of my Grist Mill, near the town of st. Louis; in digging in the channel to catch worms; removing stones, placed for the preservation of the dam; breaking and destroying young trees, planted with the intention to keep in order the ground; pulling away thick planks stongly nailed and absolutely necessary to prevent the admission in the under channel of stones, sands, wood, &c. susceptible to shut that under channel, which would not be opened again without large expences and risk for the Mill; disturbing and molesting the slaves specially charged by me to watch to the preservation of my property; puts myself under the hard but absolute necessity to forbid any person, of what age or description they may be, to fish on the dam of my grist mill near st. Louis. I know that many decent and honest persons have fished there, without causing any injury to my property, but as it is not in my power to discern them from the other persons who have materially injured my dam. I give notice that every person whosoever fishing on my dam, will be prosecuted according to law, and in all the extent and rigor of the laws, made and provided in such cases.

Auguste Chouteau.

April 3d, 1817. 6w 45.

AVIS.

Les dommages si consequents et si souvent repetés, que des personnes mal intentionnées ou irréfléchies qui vont pecher sur la digue ou chaussée de mon moulin à grain près de St. Louis, me causent, en entrant dans le canal où se decharge l'eau pour y prendre des vers, en déplaçant les pierres qui preservent la digue, en brisant et detruisant les jeunes arbres que j'ai planté avec soin retenir ces terres, en arrachant des pieux solidement cloues et qui servent à empêcher les terres ou pierres de suivre avis la dalle qui donne à mon moulin, en soulevant ces planches, meme a force de levier pour y planter leurs lignes et par là faire un passage a des pierres, on à des etrangers qui pourroient obstruer le passage de l'eau qu'on ne pourroit pas sans des frais enormes, en outre et moy'estant d'une maniére à les esclaves que j'ai specialement chargé de veiller a la conservation de ma propriete, me mettent dans la cruelle mais absolue récessite d'defendre a toutes personnes de tout age et condition qu'elles puissent être de pecher sur ma chaussée ou ailleurs. Je sais que beaucoup de personnes tranquilles et honnetes vont pecher sans y causer le moidre dommage mais il m'est impossible, de les distinguer de celles qui en ont commis de si préjudiciables a mes interets, C'est pourquoi par le presents et dernier avis Je defend a toutes personnes sans exception de pecher sur la digue de mon moulin a eau pres de St. Louis sous peine d'etre poursuivies rigoureusement pour depens dommages, &c. &c. conformement a la loi et dans toute sa rigueur.

Auguste Chouteau.

St Louis, 4 Avril, 1817. 6t

NOTICE.

In execution of an act of the general assembly of the Territory of Missouri, entitled "an act supplementary to the act providing for the levying and collecting territorial and county taxes," approved the 29th day of January, 1817. All persons, owners or having in their possession, some certificates on the territorial treasury, which may have been issued and remain unpaid, are notified to present the same to the territorial treasurer, in order that he may comply with the provisions of said act, on or before the first day of September, 1817.

PETER DIDIER,
Treasurer of Territory of Missouri.

St. Louis, April 18th, 1817. 8t. 46

NOTICE,

The undersigned being confined to the jail bounds of the county of St. Genevieve, on several executions for debt; hereby notifies all his creditors, that he will on the seventh day of next month, apply to some proper authority to be released from said confinement according to the several laws of this Territory of Missouri providing for insolvent debtors. All those who may have objections will be then and there to make them; between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

JOHN ROGERS.

St Genevieve, April 15th, 1817. 2t 46.

AVIS.

En éxécution d'un act de l'Assemblée Générale du territoire Missouri, ayant pour titre "un Acte servant de supplement à l'acte établissant la maniere de lever et collecter les taxes du territoire et des comtés," approuvé le 29 Janvier, 1817. Toute personnes propriétaires ou ayant en leur possession un ou plusieurs certificats sur la thrésorerie du territoire qui auront été délivrés et ne sont point encore payés, sont notifiées de les presenter au thresorier du territoire avant le premier Septembre, 1817, pour qu'il paisse les payer ou enregistrer conformement au contenu du dit acte.

PIERRE DIDIER.
Thrésorier du territoire du Missouri.

St. Louis, le 18 April, 1817. 8t-46

FOUND

On the road leading from St. Louis to Bonhomme township, a small Bank Note, the owner can have it by paying for this advertisement, and giving satisfactory information of the same, to the subscriber,

JOHN KINKEAD.

April 11th, 1817. 4t 46

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the undersigned Chairman of the "Board of Trustees for supporting schools in the Town of St. Louis," will on the third day of May next, at the house lately occupied as a court-house, rent to the highest bidder, until Christmas next, the houses and other tenements on the vacant lots and vacant grounds within the survey of the town of St. Louis, and which belong by a law of Congress to the schools which may be established in said town, and all persons who may be in possession of any part of said property, will immediately make known to Joseph V. Garnier, secretary of the board, the nature and extent of their possession, and from what authority derived. Those persons actually in possession of any part of the aforesaid property, may prior to the said third day of May next, obtain a preference in leasing, by application to the undersigned. Bond and approved security for the payment of the rent, and the performance of such covenants as may be agreed on, will be expected of those who lease.

WILLIAM CLARK, Cbr, B. T.

St. Louis, April 17th, 1817. 4t6

NOTICE,

All persons having demands against the estate of Robert Anderson, late of St. Louis county dec'd. will present them to the undersigned, within one year from this day, or they will be entitled to no dividend in case the estate should be insolvent, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Sarah Anderson, Adm'trix.
Callwell Cairns, Adm'tr.

April 12th, 1817. 4t6. 4t.

SELECTIONS.

EPITAPH,

On the stone over a tomb which inclosed three little Children.

Beneath this stone three infants' ashes lie;
Say, are they lost or sav'd?
If death by sin, they sin'd because they're here;
If heaven's by works, in heaven they can't appear;
Ah! reason how deprav'd!
Revere the sacred page! The knot's untied.
They died; for Adam sin'd;
They live, for JESUS DIED!

Parody of Hamlet's Soliloquy.

To smoke or not to smoke!—that is the question;
Whether 'tis better to abjure the habit,
And trust the warnings of a scribling doctor,
Or buy at once a box of best Havanna,
And, ten a day, consume them? To smoke—to puff—
Nay, more, to waste the tender fabric of the lungs.
And rank consumption and the thousand ills
The practice leads to; 'tis a consummation
Discreetly to be shun'd. To smoke—to puff—
To puff—perhaps to doze! aye, there's the rub,
For in that dozing state we thirsty grow
And, having burnt the tube up to a stump
We must have drink; and that's one cause,
We modern youth are destined to short life,
For who can bear to feel his mouth parch'd up,
His throat like whalebone, and his chest exhaustee,
His head turn giddy and h nerves unstrung,
When he himself might reach these ills away
With wine or brandy! Who would live in smoke,
And pine and sicken on, a secret poison,
But that the dread of [illegible] rule
Prescrib'd by fashion, (whose controuling will,
None disobeys) puzzles ambitious youth
And makes us rather bear to se ills we feel
And others, that the doctor warns us of——
Thus custom does make spectes of us all
And thus the native hue of our complexion
Is sickly'd o'er with pale cosumptive cast,
The appetite, (a loss of greate moment)
Pall'd by the weed; and the digestive pow'rs
Lose all their action.

A lady, of quick apprehension, dropped her glove by the side of a gentleman of the name of Page, who was, according to the phrase "An Old Beau," and who gallantly picked it up and returned it to the lady with the following words;

If from your glove you take the letter G,
Your glove becomes—that I devote to thee.
To which she replied;
If you from Page, but take the letter P,
It then becomes—what will not do for me.

OLD BATCHELORS.

BY A LADY,

Old batchelors are hateful things,
Which ought to be despis'd
With hearts like broken fiddle strings
And just as little priz'd.

Untun'd to love's soft thrilling touch,
No pleasure do they know
They feel not, and they taste not much
Of happiness below.

The joys of wedlock, which they spurn
With all its num'rous cares—
E'en for a year should love's lamp burn
Are worth an age of theirs.

Was't but for them, the human race
Would soon be swept away;
And even earth, to their disgrace,
Would tumble to decay.

The social bond—that bond so sweet,
Where heart and soul unite;
Where friendship, love and union meet,
Would sink in endless night.

But 'tis in vain for me to prate,
I cannot make them clever;
Old batchelors I always hate
And must and shall forever.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, (Maine,) dated Feb. 7, received by yesterday's mail.

One of the most distressing occurrences took place in the town of Jefferson, last night, that was ever known in this district. The dwelling of Mr. William Whitehouse, was consumed by fire, with its whole contents, furniture & bedding, and what is most distressing, himself wife and three children perished in the flames!—Mrs. Whitehouse had been confined four days in childbed. Herself and infant slept in one bed, and two children in another bed in the same room. Mr Whitehouse in another room with two other children, and the sister of Mrs. Whitehouse slept in another apartment. From the information obtained from the surviving children and women, it seems Mr. Whitehouse discovered the house to be on fire, caught the two children that were with him and threw them out in the snow, and being almost suffocated with smoke, ran out at the door to recover breath; then returning and caught his wife's sister and threw her out of a window to the lower apartment, who was insensible of her situation until awakened out of doors. He then attempted to rescue his wife and other children, but perished in the attempt. After the house was consumed, there was nothing of the remains of the three children to be discovered, but part of the bones of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse were seen, and from the position they were in, it would appear that she had gotten out of bed and was near the door that led to the entry, and that he lay in the entry. He undoubtedly was smothered before he could reach the room where his wife and children were. It is supposed by many, that the fire caught by ashes being deposited in a wooden box: my opinion, however, is that there was a fire left burning in the sick woman's apartment, and that a brand fell out on the floor.—This ought to serve as a solemn warning to all, not to take up ashes in wooden vessels, nor to leave fires burning without some person to watch them.

From the Aurora.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

In compliance with a resolution of the senate of the 20th February, requesting a copy of the correspondence with the Spanish government, a report was presented from the department of state on the 22d. to the extent of 77 pages. As their length would extend them beyond one paper we shall give an analysis of them.

The papers in succession are classed under three heads, A. B. and C. and the letters of each class proceed in their chronological order—

A. No. I.—Secretary Monroe to Don Onis, dated January 14, 1817, says:

That having understood in their last conference, he would agree to no arrangement in regard to limits or territory, but that of a cession of all territory west of the Mississippi to Spain in consideration of a cession of all territory east of that river to the west side, and that this could not be done even but under the condition of a recommendation to the Spanish court, the secretary of state closes the negociation on that subject: and requests to know if he is now prepared to enter upon the negociation to make compensation for spoliations on property of the United States, &c.

No. II.—Don Onis to the secretary of state.

Repeats the substance of the secretary's note; makes great professions of liberal views; and thanks secretary for his liberality; that aggrandizement on either side is out of the question, that resentments and complaints on each side be sacrificed, and limits fixed in good faith. He says that in their conversations the secretary had proposed to don Onis on the part of the United States the following basis; that in consideration of the relinquishment by Spain of the whole of the Floridas, the United States would relinquish to Spain its claim to that part of Louisiana which lies between the rivers *del Norde* and the *Colerado*. [This is a distance of about 80 French leagues on the coast, and about 4 degrees broad in the interior; the Rio del Norde is the ancient boundary of Louisiana at its mouth and for some distance upward to its junction with Apaches, when the river becomes the separating line between New Mexico and Louisiana;] but Don Onis insists that not only all those lands, but all that lie between Colerado and Cape North, drawing a line by the river Mermento or Mermentoa, towards the Presideo of Adais, and thence by Arrayo Rando *towards* Natchitoches, are part of the province of Texas; the only dispute ever being that the French unjustly raised a fort at Natchitoches, on the territory of Spain; that therefore the secretary's proposition was only an offer of extinguishment of claim to a territory that did not belong to the United States for other territory did not belong to the United States; that what the United States required, embraced Pensacola, the key of the Gulph of Mexico, and the best port on that gulph; which was too great a sacrifice; but that if the secretary would propose to make the Mississippi the frontier, he would recommend it to his majesty's consideration.

He then enters into diplomatic cobweb-making, suggesting an *uti possidetis* from the year 1792, which he *obliquely* hints is the period from which the *deliverers* of Europe, had fixed territorial arrangements; or that of 1763!

No. III. is of 25th January, 1817, from secretary Monroe to Don Onis:

He says that as it appears he had not misunderstood their private conversation, he could only repeat, that no motive existed to continue the negociation, that it surprised him that on subjects amply discussed so long ago as 1805, there should be now a proposition to refer any of them to Spain; and the more particularly as the intercourse and understanding between Mr. Erving, at Madrid, and Don Cevallos, there, appeared to be a desire there to bring the matter to a short and amicable issue; that as there was no prospect of [illegible] upon the terms suggested by Don Onis, he had felt some surprise, after his declarations, and each party had made up its mind, that an exhausted subject should be again unnecessarily introduced—he now wished it to be closed; and that the subject of Spanish spoliations and indemnity should be taken up and decided.

No. IV. is from Don Onis to Mr. Monroe:

This begins with more cobweb making, and lugs in a new subject, the arming of vessels in ports of the United States, under an *unknown flag*; that owing to those vessels, he has not received his dispatches from his court, only a duplicate by the American messenger Mr. Brent; flatters Mr. Monroe, in the oriental style, on the knowlege his majesty had of the justice of Mr. Monroe; that the arrival of the august spouse of king Ferdinand gave him so *much occupation*, as to delay other business, and therefore he is not so well instructed as he otherwise would be. That *he would defend his own delicacy* not to suppose that he had not *sufficiently explained himself*, when Mr. Monroe rejected his overtures, and that he would therefore endeavor to be more plain; and in order to make it more plain, he goes into an obscure supposititious case of a difference between two persons about a private estate; the main purpose of which however amounts to this, that notwithstanding his *disinclination to offend his own delicacy*, he does not make any ceremony to insinuate that his private estate is a sort of *stolen goods*, that the thief sold it, and that the receiver is as bad as the thief, and this he obviously points out as analogous to the case of our purchase of Louisana; this is your Spanish idea of delicacy.

He then reverts, in the same stile, to the spoilation affair, upon which he says he is ready to enter upon negociations, subject however to certain reclamations; and that in the arranging of it, arrangements may be made as to territorial limits not fixed with exactness in the first instance, but to be settled by commissioners subsequently, and as no settled boundaries were ever fixed in lands north of the Missouri, between France and Spain, those commissioners ought to settle them.—He then begs a *real and true* statement of the compensations proposed by the United States, for the Floridas, no doubt.

No. V. Mr. Monroe to Don Onis; 22d Feb. 1817.

Observes, that although he expects instructions at an early date, yet he does not consider himself at liberty to negociate before he receives them; in that case though the delay is to be regretted, it is useless to enter upon any discussions without any power to determine upon the results.

No. VII. Don Onis to Mr. Monroe:

They might begin to discuss, so to have in forwardness a knowledge of the business when instruments arrive.

The second series under the letter B. commences with

B. No. I. Don Onis to Mr. Monroe—22d Feb. 1817.

Is a resumption of the propositions for a negociation in which he enters anew, but in a less palavering manner, into the topics in dispute between the two nations; he appears to have felt that the secretary saw through the flattery and artifice of the preceding correspondence, and instead of the insidious and mawkish style pursued before, he now affects to be barely the complainant, and enters minutely into the subject of territorial right and boundary; instead of a remote comparison of the purchase of Louisana to a private purchase, he comes out explicitly, and disputes the title—and the bounds; and then proceeds abruptly to a *complaint* against the government of the United States for permitting Toledo (who it has been lately seen was an agent of Spain) to arm and equip themselves in the

United States to aid the South Americans.

No. II. (B.) is Mr. Monroe's reply:

In which he shews the evasive and equivocating character of the Spanish negociator; and places the question of Louisana, &c. on foundations not to be shaken; it is indeed the most explicit and satisfactory statement of the geographical question we have seen. On the subject of aiding the South Americans, he gives evidence unhappily too satisfactory, if that which is not creditable can be called satisfactory that the government has instead of aiding, been very active in obstructing the independence of South America, as far as the laws would indeed authorise; of which a letter from the attorney of the United States for Louisana, subjoined to the letter gives unequivocal testimony.

The third series of papers under the letter C. consists of the correspondence of G. W. Erving, esq. the United States minister at Madrid, with the secretary of state and the Spanish minister of state, Don Pedro Cevallos; the whole amount of which demonstrates the equivocating and insincere character of the politics of Spain; one is struck with the contrast between the boasting of Don Onis about the proverbial honor and good faith of Spain, and its practical insincerity and meanness. It is pleasing, however, to perceive that the American ambassador was not the dupe of the Spanish prime minister, and that his acquaintance with the character of the court near which he is placed, enabled him to fix the precise value to their professions, and to detect duplicity in the very eagerness of their professions of good faith.

This correspondence being accompanied by no report of circumstances arising out of it; the conclusion to be inferred is that Don Onis's negociations are closed, either through the disposition of his court to postpone justice and wait for events; or that through the distractions of weak counsels and an unsettled policy, perhaps through the retirement of Don Pedro Cevallos, from a station which the correspondence plainly shews presented too great a burden for any but a great mind to proceed with.

If we may judge from the relations of Spain and her revolted colonies, it will be more advantageous to the American policy, to let negociations with Spain alone. The South Americans are passing through an ordeal necessary to the success of their independence. Had the war of North American independence continued three or four years longer, it is the opinion of many great men that liberty would have had fewer enemies, and more friends. The change from colonists under a government like Spain, requires trials and the experience of the vicissitudes of revolution, even much greater; their habits must be totally changed, the whole frame of colonial subjection must be broken up, and the consciousness of freedom and virtue which grow out of danger and hazard will reward South America for its present sufferings.

From La Vera Cruz—The schooner Morgiana, is below from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 7th inst. About the latter end of December an escort arrived there from Mexico, said to have 16,000,000 of dollars under their charge.

The news of the taking of Boquila de Piedras is confirmed by this arrival. The patriots have taken Noura, to the north of Boquila.

There were a number of Spanish vessels of war at Vera Cruz.

Flour 20 dollars a barrel.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.

A family of well regulated children is a charming and interesting sight. Many parents spoil their children by indulgence; and themselves receive even worse than slaps in the face, in return for their excessive indulgence.

Excessive indulgence is very hurtful to children, and it incapacitates them for buffetting the many hardships and vexations incidents to a journey through life—and being impatient, impolite and fretful children, they become passionate, vulgar and hateful men and women. Think of this parents!

Effectual Cure for Warts.

Having had a wen of a large size and long standing on the side of my face, and below my right ear, I was informed, by different people, that if I would apply common salt and water to it I should get rid of it. In August 1799, I put a quantity of salt and water into a sauce pan, and boiled it for four minutes, with which I bathed the surface frequently, while it continued warm, as also after it became cold, as often as ten or twelve times daily; always stirring up the salt deposited at the bottom of the basin and incorporating it. On the 11th day after the first application, while shaving I observed a small discharge, which, assisted by a gentle pressure, the whole contents were soon emptied without the smallest pain and without blood.

Being informed of some others who had been benefited in like manner, from the same applications and knowing myself of some late instances, under my own immediate direction, I feel it a duty thus to make it public, being convinced it can produce no bad effect, and every person having it in their power to make the trial; at the same time, I beg leave to caution that no one should be disheartened at the length of time it may be necessary to continue the application; as in some cases, it has required three or four months, though in the last only thirty days; but in all without pain or inconvenience of any kind, or any previous notice of the discharge, till it actually took place.

WM. CHISOLME.

Chisolme, England.

LETTER OF MR. ADAMS.

Mr. Niles, the Editor of the Baltimore Weekly Register, lately addressed a respectful letter to the venerable President Adams, requesting his aid in a plan to collect and publish, and thereby preserve, a body of Revolutionary speeches and orations. The following are extracts from Mr. Adam's characteristic reply.

"Of all the speeches made in Congress, from 1774 to 1777, inclusive of both years, not one sentence remains, except a few periods of Dr. Witherspoon, printed in his works.

"In the Vatican there is a picture of the creation by Raphael. A man is represented darting into chaos, and buffeting its hetrogeneous elements with his fists, and kicking the Molocules Organiquies, its primordial corpuscules into the sublime and beautiful order of this universe.

"My papers are an infinitesimal miniature of Raphael's *chef d'ouvre*. But I have neither clerk, secretary or amanuensis, to leap in; and my eyes are too blind and my hands too paralytick, to jump in myself.

"Numa buried his papers, and ordered them to be concealed for five hundred years. At the expiration of that period, the Senate ordered them to be burned, as dangerous to religion. That is, to the religion of the Phœnicians, Persians, Egyptians, Indians and Scythians, converted by the Greeks into pretty, elegant and laughable fables.

"It is a serious question, whether I ought to bury my papers or burn them. You would not publish them, and if you should, they would ruin the sale of your Register.

"In plain English, and in a few words, Mr. Niles, I consider the true history of the American Revolution, and the establishment of our present Constitutions, as lost forever. And nothing but misrepresentations or partial accounts of it will ever be recovered.

"I am, sir, with thanks for your communication, your very humble servant. "JOHN ADAMS.

"Quincey, Jan. 3d. 1817.

A curious piece of etiquette (says the Washington Weekly Gazette) occurred in Constantinople. The Seraglio caught fire, and no person dared to approach in order to extinguish the same, for fear of seeing the ladies, which is contrary to the law of Musselmen. The ladies of the harem however, unbunting to about fifty, like true women set up their pipes and squalled most vociferously for assistance, and the nearer the flames approached, the more pressing were their invitations to the men to assist them. The Turks, however, did not approach until the flames actually threatened destruction to the fair captives; at length they were released, each of them decorously veiled, so that, on this alarming occasion, no law was violated, and no decorum outraged.

From an eastern paper.

Married, in Brownsborough, (Md.) by the Rev. Frederick Underducker, Michael Lingumfelty to Miss Kitty Fertzelhunter. Bride's maid, Miss Peggy Shellhammer: groom's man John Smackpepper.

ST. LOUIS

SATRDAY, APRIL 26.

[The folowing letter has been on file some tme, we regret that the press of oter matter prevented it's earlier appearance.]

To the eitor, dated, Fort Osage, March 3th 1817.

SIR,

I take the privilege of humbly suggesting a plan for the erection of a Monument at Washington City, to the memory Washington, and laying the basis of a National University. Would sir, that it had have come from an abler source, from a pen that could have given it facility; and have done justice to the subject. Should these crude remarks tho', awaken greater abilities to the subject, to this, or any other plan, to effect similar purposes; the writers object would be accomplished.

The plan I would suggest, is simply this

1st. Let the President be empowered to direct, the several Marshals of the sates and territories, to act as treasurers to receive and account for all monies put in their hands by the several sheriffs; in the different states and territories.

2d. That the Governors of the several states and territories, shall direct the sheriffs to open subscriptions, to be handed by them or their several deputies to each free individual, (without regard to age) for a donation or contribution of any sum, from one cent, to five dollars; and that no individual be permitted to subscribe more than five dollars.

3d. That the sheriffs of each county, shal keep a register of the name of every person in the county, and opposite the name, the sum contributed; and that Marshals of States, and sheriffs of counties, be allowed certain compensations for their services.

4th. That all monies collected be under the direction of the Congress of the United States, to be appropriated as the wisdom of that body may deem proper.

Some such plan set afloat in the United States, may serve laudable purposes. The plan, or some such plan, in itself is not altogether chimical and impracticable; it might be carried into effect. Say at the time that the census of the people of the United States is taken; it would be very little additional trouble, to take the names and the sums given by every person in the United States.

Nor is it probable the undertaking would fail, provided properly commenced; every one would feel interested, every one would feel a pride, every one would strive to promote so laudable an undertaking, and the common interest; every one would feel a peculiar anxiety in recording his or her name to aid and facilitate the undertaking, that has for its objects so laudable, so meritorious and so much the utility of the American people.

It is not too much to say, that, a proposal of the kind could not fail, if rightly managed. If we say eight millions of people in the United States, and each contribute 50 cents would make $4,000,000: but could not one dollar each, be calculated on, which would make $8,000,000. But not to be too sanguine, we might calculate on $5,000 000. Say $1,000,000 would build the Monument, which Monument, would serve for a permanent National University. The four remaining millions would bring per centum of $320000. per annum. The sum, or any part of it; to be appropriated as congress may deem proper: for the tuition of the poor in each state, under proper preceptors. Some of the most promising youths from the free schools, in each state or territory; to be selected annually and sent to the national university, and instructed in the higher branches of learning.—By some such regulations knowledge would be generally diffused.

Thus while we contribute a few cents, for a universal good; we raise a monument to the illustrious and immortal Washington, 'Tis true, his actions immortalised him without; but such actions, such merit, such a man deserves some national symbol of their common affections. It is still lively in the minds of every friend to liberty, when our fore fathers were struggling as it were in embryo to obtain their freedom; when, Washington was their sword and their shield, and each man's motto. In hac spe vivo. I will not say, that

He was a man, take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again!"

But he was the genuine American's pride and boast:

"————And the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up,
And say to the world: *this was a man*!"

It is idle even for a moment to suppose, that, the American people require to be solicited to throw in their *mite*; in honor of their illustrious Washington. The thing only requires to be properly introduced, and every American will claim the honor of adding his or her mite, to the mound, which covers the ashes of the hero!

Very respect'ly sir, your obt. servt.
JOHN J. LOWRY.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. CHARLESS,

Some may think it presumptuous in any individual to arraign an act of the Legislature, and say that any thing better could have been done on the same subject.—Yet I cannot suppress my surprise and regret on reading in your last paper "An act to incorporate a board of trustees for superintending schools in the town of St. Louis." As far as it was the object of that law, to liberalize the minds of our future citizens by bringing instruction to our doors, and placing the blessing of education within the reach of every individual, I admire the spirit that produced it. But I submit it to the judgment of the people of St. Louis, if the Legislature have not both mistaken the means of attaining the end proposed, and encroached upon the rights of a part of their constituents.

The first section of the act, incorporates particular persons *by name*, and gives them power "to take and hold any estate either real or personal, which may be given for the use of the schools"—to dispose of all property that has been or may be given by Congress, to the *town of St. Louis*, for the use of schools—to employ teachers—to make rules &c. I make no doubt that the gentlemen whom the Legislature have thought fit to appoint, are as competent to the task assigned them as any in the county, and would probably have been elected by the people, if an opportunity had been offered. Yet is it not strange that the Legislature should arbitrarily appoint seven persons (and that too for life, with no possibility of removal) without our knowledge or consent, and in no wise answerable to us for any of their acts, and give them an absolute control over all the property *real and personal, present and to come* of the town of St. Louis? If the *town of St. Louis* has any property, it belongs to the *town*, and not to any distinct body of men whom the Legislature may think proper to incorporate. Congress, I believe, has not yet given any land to the town of St. Louis; it has only *promised to give*—But suppose it *given*—then I say our Legislature has just as much power to enact that Governor Clark shall "rent and dispose of" Col. Chouteau's mansion house, and its appendages, as they have to enact that "the board of trustees for superintending schools" shall "rent and dispose of" lands belonging to the *town of St. Louis*. The town of St. Louis has been for several years in the exercise and enjoyment of its corporate powers and privileges, and cannot by any hasty ill-advised act of our Legislature, be deprived of those prospective advantages which the liberality of Congress has already evinced a determination to bestow.

I believe the gentlemen appointed as trustees are at present all residents of this town: yet the trust reposed by the general assembly is *purely personal* and must follow them wherever they go, so that if they should scatter into as many counties as there are individuals among them, still they are the "board of trustees for superintending schools in the *town of St. Louis*." If the Legislature were desirous of getting a character of liberality, by giving away that which did not belong to them, they might at least, have allowed *us* to choose the men who are to govern the fund, or have restricted their term of service to a limited period.

The second section empowers the trustees to fill all vacancies that may happen in their body, and to appoint other trustees to the number of thirteen!! How preposterous is it to call a body of men thus constituted *trustees*! for whom are they *trustees*? Not for the town of St. Louis, for that is already a corporation, as able to manage its own concerns as this new-fangled board can be—not for the people at large, for they have no interest in property given to the town of St. Louis.—Then it is a mere unconditional grant of absolute and almost unlimited power to *private men*, who hold their places *for life*, with an inherent power of perpetual renovation. Free from responsibility to any earthly tribunal, they have no check but their own opinions of propriety. I doubt not the gentlemen who form the present board will in every instance act correctly—yet they are members of a *corporation* which must live for ever, and I can easily conceive that at no very distant day, (considering the mode of appointment) men unworthy of public confidence may creep into seats at that board.

The third section provides for the organization of the corporation, and that they "shall take into consideration the state of the *grants and donations* for the use of schools, and devise means for *securing* the same, and putting them into a state of profit, &c." What grants and donations? None surely were ever made to this new board of trustees, and it will be altogether vain and idle for them to "take into consideration" the state of grants and donations made to other persons.—But says the act, they are to "devise means for *securing* the same." If there be any grant or donation to the town of St. Louis, I should like to know what means this new board of trustees could "devise to secure" it to themselves; I can think of none but force and arms, for surely the *right* would be against them; otherwise our Legislature have power to invalidate a grant made by the United States, and to appropriate the thing granted to whatever use their wisdom may direct.

The fourth section provides, that "when required, the trustees shall lay before the Legislature the state of their funds, &c." What can this be for? they have reserved to themselves no power of *visitation or correction*; they cannot think of repealing or modifying one clause of the charter, though rendered necessary by the most flagrant abuse of the trust confided. The fact is, there seems to me no possible means of correcting the errors, the trustees may at any time commit, and I have only this consolation, that the charter is void and nugatory so far as it grants to this new board of trustees, things which have been or may hereafter be granted to any other person. And upon the whole, I take the charter to be a perfect Legislative monster, and only worthy to be read for the purpose of gratifying our natural propensity to things novel and ridiculous.

A READER.

April 1st, 1817.

MR. CHARLESS,

Having retired from political life, to the humble station of receiver of public monies for the land district of Edwardsville, and having endeavored to act in a manner inoffensive to any, and satisfactory to all, who might have business to transact with me. I had hoped that no occasion would have presented itself, to render it necessary for me to vindicate my character against malicious calumny; and unblushing falsehood.

But such is the determination of some men to write themselves into notice, and to raise themselves upon the ruins of the character of others, that I find with sincere regret, that I cannot escape misrepresentation, nor be permitted to live in peace, which I would wish to do with all mankind.

I do however, derive some consolation from the belief, that the spirit of persecution, and the disposition to abuse, and write down other men, by some persons who keep themselves concealed under anonymous signatures, have been indulged to such excess, as is likely to produce its best corrective, in the condemnation of public opinion.

A sense of common danger generally prevails. No man now knows, that he, as well as his neighbour, may not become obnoxious, nor how soon, an attempt may be made to sacrifice him also, as a victim to the malice, of some hidden assailant.

The right to investigate with decency and fairness, the official conduct of public servants, is so useful and important, that I hope it never will be impaired; nor become unpopular. But I rejoice to see, that

virulent abuse, low invective, and wilful misrepresentation, meet with univeral abhorrence, and are not to be imposed upon the virtuous, and enlightened people of this country, for the exercise of the right above mentioned. They have too much discernment, as well as justice, to take wicked licentiousness, for correct, and honorable investigation; and let those who are disposed to indulge in the former, take care, lest in their zeal to write down others, they may prostrate themselves, and their backers.

The attack upon me, to which I have alluded, is "an extract from a piece published in the Western Sun," which at the request of some person, who signs himself, "an Illinois Farmer," you lately republished in your paper. I have never seen the original publication—the person however, who requested the republication, having vouched for its truth, by assuring "that it was only the commencement of a series of *facts*, exposing to public view some of our political jockies," cannot, and in justice ought not, to be distinguished from the original author, and asserter of the abuse, and falsehoods it contains, and therefore will take to himself, such of my remarks, as apply to his case.

Few writers have probably ever exhibited more vindictive malice, than the author of the extract in question. But he strikes like an infuriated serpent, blinded with the redundancy of his own venom, careless on whom he fastens his fangs, provided he can only disgorge his filthy views with effect, upon some one. For in the first place, with the true spirit of a Hartford conventionist, he comes with abusing the government, and paymaster general, for neglecting to pay the troops of the territories, attributing to them the grossest partiality, and the meanest and most contemptible motives, such as their paying "*the lads*" in those quarters of the country only, "where questions relative to the policy, or conduct of the general government were to be decided by elections."—And yet he denounces Governor Jennings, the Honorable Messrs Noble and Hendricks, Governor Edwards and myself "as a parcel of silly demagogues" for making "periodical complaints, and inquiries inbehalf of those men" to whom from his own showing, such injustice had been done.

In the next place, after having explicitly charged the delay in paying those men, to the partiality and electioneering views, "of the government, and pay department," he as explicitly says, "all the delay we can complain of, was in our opinion produced by the meddling ignorance" of Governor Jennings, Governor Edwards and myself.

Palpable as on those inconsistencies, I cannot forbear asking whether, if the delays complained of, are justly chargable "*to the partiality, and electioneering views of the government*," it is possible, that they "can" could at the same time, have been produced by the "*meddling ignorance*" of the two gentlemen and myself?

For my own part, I am not disposed to enquire whether the delay complained of was produced more, by my "meddling ignorance," or the scandalous abuse, which Mr. Whitlock in his letters to the paymaster general, so liberally bestowed on these brave men, who had risqued their lives in the defence of their country, and whom it was his duty to pay. Let him publish his letters, and I shall be content for my fellow-citizens to decide between us.

I have no difficulty in accounting for Mr. Whitlock's exhibiting such charges, as these I have noticed—but the motives that produced their republication in your paper, are somewhat more inexplicable.

However offensive my zeal in favor of my constituents may have been to other people, it has been perfectly satisfactory to them—and the citizens of your territory will not readily believe, that those of this territory, have been kept out of their pay by my "meddling ignorance." Your people sir will look at home before they will pronounce such a sentence against me. The truth is that it was my success, and not my failure, that has drawn down upon me such hostility.

The single fact of my obtaining from the pay-master General, money which I brought out to pay my constituents, is proof sufficient to repel the charge. I do not however mention this circumstance for the purpose of giving myself any particular consequence by it, for I am informed a similar offer had been made to the delegate from this territory, whom I succeeded, and I have no doubt that any other delegate, under the same circumstances, and using the same exertions that I did, might have had equal success.

I have only to add, that the statement relative to my servant, is *false*—and is known to be so, by hundreds of the men who served with me, at the period referred to.

Your obedient servant.

B. STEPHENSON.

Edwardsville, 15th April, 1817.

☞The editor of the "Western Sun" will please to give the above a place in his paper. B. S.

GOVERNOR EDWARDS,

SIR,

I confess candidly to you, that, I always viewed this manner of writing and answering, in a news paper, with detestation, without some evident necessity for the same.

There was a mere suggestion last fall, in the Missouri Gazette, for the army, under your command of 1812, to receive, from the proper person, some prize money, to which they were intitled. The affair continued in silence until spring, when on that subject there was addressed to you "a new years gift," and to answer which you wrote a letter directed to Mr. Charless, which letter appeared in the Missouri Gazette of the 12th inst. whereby you not only invite an answer; but you have forced me to state facts, that was not at first my design—thus the world will see, that you have brought this disgrace on yourself, and I have been from necessity obliged to state it.

You cannot say in truth, that you have been wantonly assailed by me, in the "New Years Gift;" because, you might have ordered your agent to have paid this money, in question, to the army, between my two publications, and thus have saved your reputation: as in the first place, there was no kind of personal insinuations whatever.

By your letter, you appear to be much concerned. If you lie on a bed of thorns, you were upwards of four years gathering them for yourself. If the statements in the "New Years Gift," are not true; you cannot be injured, as from your own statement, that affair was notorious to a great part of the Territory—then an impartial public would give you an honorable acquittal to the complete disgrace of the "one of the army:" but you have raised, by your publication, the public into concern on this affair, whereby you have placed yourself in a dangerous situation, if your conduct be investigated; you are disgraced.

Grey hairs, and the dignity, that ought to be attached to your office, illy comport with your publication. You have thrown down the gauntlet of a scold, but I disdain to enter the lists with you. Towards the conclusion of your letter, you appear to have assumed the omnipotency of the Deity: this, I suppose, you thought was not worse than to take the command of the army, when by your own statement, you had no right, nor authority, to do so: and perhaps, your have taken other things, that did not belong to you, with which the public is not yet acquainted. With this assumed power, you feign to speak, like a God, "let there be light, and there was light." Let there be "one of the army" annihilated, and he was annihilated: but recollect, you are not a God, nor neither are you "*the noblest work of God.*" You even called on the printer for the true name of the writer, under the signature of "one of the army." You, I suppose, think, that you have cast such odium on the writer that he is afraid to meet you before the public, but you are mistaken.—It is not from a desire to exhibit myself in public, as you have implied, in search of honor, that I state to you the true name of "one of the army;" but it is to let the world know, that I, contemptuously to you disregard any thing, that can be conceived in your brain against me. I JOHN REYNOLDS OF CAHOKIA, AM THE AUTHOR OF THE TWO PIECES signed "*one of the army.*" I have done nothing, but what justice, and an impartial world, will hear me out in, and am able and willing to support them "uncareing of consequences."

In your letter, you have exhibited yourself in your true character deserting your agent in the hour of danger. You state, you directed the prize property to be sold by an officer, selected for that purpose: and you hold forth the idea, that this officer acted and sold the property in question, under the authority of his commission, as a militia officer, and that when he was discharged from that office, which he held, when he sold the property, you had no power to coerce him to do justice. You cannot make the world believe, that it is necessary to be a captain, or major, or any other officer of the militia, to sell property. This person received his power to sell this property immediately from you, he was no public officer in that affair. He is not more nor never was more, nor less, in this transaction, than your private agent, selected by you, for that purpose, and is accountable to you as such. I hope, for the good of the territory, you are not so ignorant, as to say, that you cannot make your private agent account to you in a civil suit. As it respects this transaction, you, and your agent, are the self same person, and you are accountable for both. As you were the commander of the army, and are yet the commander in Chief of the Militia, of whom the army was mostly composed, you were the proper person to see that justice was done them, by actually giving them their money yourself, or by your agent; and by not doing so, you are keeping the money from them—yet you wish to cast all the blame on your agent, by saying he is accountable in a civil suit to the army: this speaks strongly, that your agent has been guilty of some breach of common honesty, and thus to stigmatise your agent for the sake of your honor, when your agent had no power of himself without you to act, argues in you a heart depraved beyond human conception.

There was never so dignified a display of ignorance: as when you call on me to prove this charge against you. What has the notoriety of the sale to do with your keeping the money, and the records of the courts will show, that you received the money by your agent, who is accountable to no other person but you, his principal. You must have been in distress when you had resort to this nonsense,—You were afraid the world would look behind the curtain, and see you, the old political juggler, immersed in your schemes—but duplicity, and intrigue, will not bear you out in this affair, to save a remnant of your worn out reputation, to the ruin of your agent.

I disdain to want a single retraction as stated in the conclusion of your letter; and it is not for that purpose, that I state the following facts, nor is it to expose you, nor no other person, unnecessarily—but I am forced to show the world the true aspect of this affair. A certain person of respectibility has stated, that you, in conversation with him, said, that you meant to keep this prize money or part of it, to refund you for your private money, you expended on the army. Will not this raise a presumption, added to the lapse of time, since the sale at camp Russell; that this money would never reach the army, if there were nothing done about it.—Justice to the army, and not a wanton exposure of you, were first my intention, and is yet; nor did I write to bring myself into notice, as my first piece will show, from its being perfectly harmless, but I cannot think this to be the case with you; when you state your own wonderful exploits in *penetrating the designs of the Indians, and saving the inevitable overthrow of the territory, by risquing your private fortune.* This vanity of boasting is a constituent part of your character, and is generally known and despised by the community at present. Your statements of your military career in the territory, exhibit to the world the same ideas as the advertisement of a common puppets-how-man. Please to excuse the length of this letter, as without some uncommon occasion I shall never notice you publickly again, let you say what you may on this subject; your writing again will be an evidence to me that you suppose your talents in writing and power in office will subvert facts to your honor, but it will not be the case, and more especially recollected, you live in a glass-house.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

"One of the Army."

Cahokia, 21st April, 1817.

MORAL AGENCY.

Consists in the power of volition, and of following the dictates of our inclinations. Man as freely and voluntarily pursues his inclinations in moral as in natural acts, and he as freely yields himself a servant of sin or of holiness, as he chooses to eat, drink or walk.—Yea, man acts with perfect freedom in all these matters, which are inseparably connected with his eternal salvation; for if this were not the case, we could not be objects of moral government, consequently are not amenable to God for our acts, either of good or evil, and we should be equally incapable of rejecting as of accepting the gospel method of salvation. Where can freedom, moral agency, virtue or vice be found, if not in voluntary exercises? It will not be disputed but that in our exercises of will and choice, our moral character doth wholly consist, and that virtue and vice are to be found in the will or violation itself; and every exercise of the will in choosing or refusing is the exercise of freedom. It is a matter of course, then, that is impossible for us to will and choose without exercising moral liberty; and as impossible to exercise liberty without voluntary action or exercising volition. Therefore I say that moral agency consists in the exercise of will and choice, and in nothing else; and virtue and vice, praise or blame, are predicated on this only. I mean by this to be understood that liberty and agency consists in the exercise of volition or voluntary exertion, and that man is perfectly free, or has all the freedom that in the nature of things is possible in volition, or in acting voluntarily; and cannot be deprived of this freedom, unless he be made to cease from acting from motives and exercising will and choice; in short we are really the agents of our own agency; or in other words, retorts of our own acts and therefore amenable for our conduct.—Our wills and conduct are as much our own, and are deserving of praise or blame as if we were wholly independent. Again, without liberty of the will, free from necessity of compulsion, man would not be capable of sin or of moral goodness. No human law doth impute that for vice or virtue to which a man is carried by constraint without any power to avoid. Where any thing is done without a will it ceases to be a human action—Beasts, therefore, are not capable of sin, because they want reason and will. Not so with man: the Almighty censures them in Psalm 95. "It is a people that err in their hearts," it had been no error in them if they had not done it voluntarily. "The erring from divine precepts ariseth from pride of heart, they had not else deserved a rebuke." Who could chide a clock for going which has no voluntary motion. Man without a liberty of will could not be the author of his own actions—without a voluntary power he would be as an engine moved only with springs.—And human laws which punish any crime would be as ridiculous as Xerxes whipping the Sea because it would not stop its tide.

Manlius Times.

Short Chapters of Hints and Advisements on the subject of Hard Times.

BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Dreaming with the eyes open.

WIFE. It is a pity our Alfred should be kept grubbing upon the farm; it seems to me the boy was never made for that. See how cutely he writes, and how nicely he cyphers! Well he can cast up accounts for all the world as well as our schoolmaster and can write as well very near. He would'nt like to be brought up at hard dirty work. I know his mind about it; he wants to be a little genteelish as a body may say. Can't you get him a place with Mr. ——— the merchant in town, with whom we deal? It may be the making of the boy, and his sisters wont fare the worse for it; for it will be like to bring them out into company.

Husband. I'll try. I scorn to brag about Alfred afore folks, but I will say it to you—he is a wonderful boy for his age. I could'nt help laughing tother day to see how archly he got the better of neighbor Butterfield's son Johnathan in swapping knives, though Johnathan you know, is three years older last month. When he learns the knack of trade, I guess he will know how to turn the penny as well as any of them.

The place is procured; and away he goes right glad of the chance He is now a town lad, 'a knight of the counter;' and, in due time, sets up for himself, with the reputation of a youth of spirit and enterprize. Contemning petty dealing and all little things he launches out magnanimously. From end to end, and from side to side, his spacious store is filled with fresh and costly goods.

Alfred now makes a figure in the world, in the best company he is as good as the best; as fine as a fiddle, and as liberal of expense.

The domestic circle that he had left, participates in his prosperity with all the feeling of kindred souls.

'I told you so,' quoth the loving wife, 'I told you that Alfred would be a rich man if you would let him have his own way'—I hope so replied the husband, cold and faintly, for he had privately endorsed for his son pretty heavily at the bank.

In process of time, and after no long time, who but Alfred is seen riding up to the paternal mansion in the utmost haste, his beautiful gelding's all in a foam.

Alfred. I am come, father to ask a favour, which I had almost as leaf die as ask; my tarnal creditors threaten to break upon me immediately, unless you will give them a mortgage on your farm.

Father. Mortgage my farm! what the whole?

Alfred. The whole. Nothing less will satisfy them, for they are conspiring to ruin me; they know well enough that I could pay them off in a year or sooner, if they would let me alone.

Father. Are you sure of that, Alfred? For my part, I am bloody afraid there will be botheration by and by.

Alfred. Never mind; I see my road clear; if I can only stop these plagey duns, I shall come out with a good estate yet.

The mortgage is signed, but it is signed with a trembling hand and a quaking heart. The farm goes every acre of it;—and 'tis hard times with that family now.

No more counterfeiting.

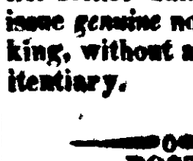
Since the business of making new banks has become so easy and so familiar, it is to be hoped that the dishonest practice of *counterfeiting* the notes of the old banks will be entirely done away. Men must be foolish indeed, to lay themselves liable to the pains and penalties every where attached *to counterfeiting*, when they may knock up a bank with as much facility as a frontier settler builds him a cabin, and issue *genuine* notes of their own making, without any dread of the Penitentiary.

Ohio Federalist.

POSTSCRIPT.

A few late papers were received by yesterdays mail, in which we observe the arrival from Europe of messengers of the diplomatique corps.—Our difference with the court of St. Petersburg is happily adjusted, and the Russian minister Mr. Dashcoff has been recalled by his government with marks of the Emperors displeasure. Gen. Mina is at Matagorda, inactive, with a respectable force; he invited several Americans to meet him at Pensacola about the middle of February, numbers proceeded to that neighborhood, but no Mina appeared.—The war is carried on in South America with various success. Details will be given next week.

TAKEN UP



By George King, in Bonhomme Township, St. Louis county, one bay horse mare, judged to be eight years old, about fourteen hands three inches high, heavy mane and tail, a small star on her forehead. Appraised to thirty-five dollars; Before me, this 16th day of April, 1817.

Andrew Hubbard, J. P.

Recorded this 19th day of April, 1817.

True copy from the Stray Book in my office St. Louis, 19 April, 1817 47

M. P. Leduc, Clk, st. L. c. c. c.

TAKEN UP,

By Thomas Williams, living on the Merrimack river, in the county of St. Louis, and township of Jeochim, a dun colored horse, five years old, blazed face, crooked hind legs, no brands perceivable, about fourteen hands high, docked and has on a bell, worth about one dollar fifty cents, and appraised to thirty dollars, before me this 27th January, 1816.

Benjamin Johnston J. P.

I certify the above to be a true copy from my stray book and the fact in my office the day and date above.

Benjamin Johnston J. P.

Recorded 30th January 1816.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

April 25th, 1817. 3t 47

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have juft received and opened at their ftore, in Main ftreet, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will ſell low for caſh.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new ſtone houſe, on Main ſtreet, oppoſite the ſhop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Witt's ſtore, a large and elegant aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchaſed in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the moſt reaſonable terms, and which they can, and will ſell cheap, either by wholeſale or retail, for caſh, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiſkey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B Gentlemen and Ladies in town, ſending to us for goods by children or ſervants, will pleaſe to ſend a written order, which ſhall be returneſt on the redelivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

RAW HIDES.

The higheſt price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for caſh or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former ſupply of Merchandize, a large aſſortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for ſale at low prices, at his ſtore, two doors below Major Paul's ſtore, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

Have received in addition to their former ſtock, a few packages of

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE

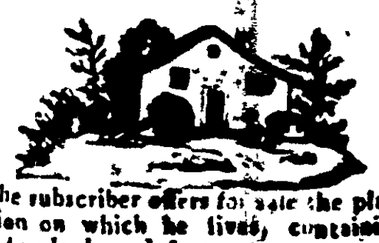
Roſe Blankets from 8 4 to 11.4
Superior fine and coarſe cloths
Do. do. do. Caſſimers and Cords
A great variety of Marſeilles and other Veſtings
Flannels and Baizes
Genoa Cords and Velvets
Tabby Velvets
Ladies and Gentleman's worſted Lambs wool and Cotten Hoſe
Callicoes aſſorted
Bombaſettes
Black Silk, & other handkerchiefs,
Mens and womens Saddles
Blind and Common Bridles
Saddle Bags
Horſe Collors.

They have always an hand,

CHEWING TOBACCO, by the Keg

St Louis, Dec. 21, 1816. 29-tf

FOR SALE.



The ſubſcriber offers for ſale the plantation on which he lives, containing ſix hundred and forty acres, twenty of which is under feace, together with a valuable Griſt and Saw Mill, a good Log Houſe and other buildings, well worth the attention of any perſon deſiring to purchace property of the above deſcription For particulars apply to JACOB COONS, living on the premiſes.

St. Charles county, Dardenne, 31ſt March, 1817. 3t.—44.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all creditors and other perſons concerned, that I ſhall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of Jackſon, in and for the county of Cape Girardeau, on the firſt Monday of June next, for the appointment of auditors to ſettle and adjuſt the remaining affetts, of the eſtate of James Morriſon deceaſed, among the reſpective creditors, the ſaid eſtate being inſolvent.

Sam'l. Morrison,

Adminiſtrator of James Morriſon dec'd.

Cape Girardeau March 10 1817. 8t43

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th day of January, 1817, for the collection of taxes due in the county of Saint Louis, that there will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, the whole or a sufficient part of the following tracts and lots of land, lying and situate in the county aforesaid, to pay the taxes and costs due thereon, unless sooner released by the owner paying the same.

Owners Names.	No. arpens confirmed lands.	No. arpens unconfirmed lands.	Original Claimants.	Water Courses and situation.	No of years for which taxes are due.	AMOUNT. Dollars	Cents
Bouis, Madame V	3 lots		Spaniſh government	Town of St. Louis	1816	51	66
Boiſsi, Louis	1 do		do do	do do	do	6	75
Cartmill, Thomas	1 do		do do	do do	do	6	75
Leguirier, Charles	1 do		do do	do do	do	6	75
Maddin, Thomas	800		Unknown	Joachim	1815 & 1816 double tax for 1815.	10	80
Proctor, Benjamin		160	U. S.	Creve Cœur			30
Reynolds, Antoine	1800		Spaniſh government	Waters of Miſſouri	1815 double tax.	21	60
Ruſſell, William	250		Iſaac Hilderbrand	Merrimack	1816	2	25
do do	320		Pricilla Eſtest	Big River		2	88
do do	640		Thomas Waters	Sandy Creek		5	76
do do	640		Ephraim Simpſon	do do		5	76
do do	640		John Litton	do do		5	76
do do	640		George Purſley	Point Labbadie		5	76
do do	320		James Prichett	do do		2	88
do do	640		Philip Robert	Grand Glaize		5	76
do do	320		John Saunders	Merrimack		2	88
do do	160		Widow Charleville	River Desperres		1	34
do do		500	William Bradley	Miſſouri			93
do do		650	Thomas Burns	St. John's		1	22
Weſt, Simon	630		Thomas Johnſton	Merrimack	1816	5	58
Walker, John		160	U. S.	River Desperres			30

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until all is ſold.

John W. Thompson, Shff.

St. Louis, April 15th, 1817.

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subſcribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subſcribers have likewiſe received a handſome ſelection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpſon & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. -tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Aſſorted Colors.
- Coarſe and fine Cloths
- Caſimers
- Coatings
- Foreſt Cloths
- Fluſhings, and
- Blankets

Super ſuper cloths, & aſſorted colors.
- Caſſimeres,

- German, Frame, and
- Toilet Glaſſes.
- Ladies walking and fancy ſhoes
- Plaid and Florence Silks
- Virginia Sattins

GAUZE.
- Cypreſs
- Figured and
- Paris Nett

- Flannels
- Pink muſlins
- Ginghams
- Cotton Shawls
- Black Silk Lace
- Ribbons aſſorted, and
- India Muſlins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchaſe of, and forwarding goods will enable them conſtantly to keep on hand an extenſive, ſeaſonable ſupply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 20-tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have juſt received a large ſupply of GENUINE DRUGS, & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Alſo a handſome ſelection of ſchool and miſcellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have alſo for ſale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Miſſiſippi trade. June 29.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

March 19th, 1817.

A further inſtalment of five per centum on each ſhare of the capital ſtock of this bank, muſt be paid at the banking-houſe on the fifth day of June next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith Cashr. 48

BANK OF MISSOURI

March 1st.

The ſtockholders of the Bank of Miſſouri are hereby notified to attend a general meeting at the ſaid bank, on monday the 5th of May next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, when an election will be held for nine directors, for the enſuing twelve months.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. W. Boggs, Caſhier.

10t-39

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the ſubſcriber about the 15th November laſt, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, ſtrong made and active, very dark colored If ſecured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reaſonable expences will be paid ſhould he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Biſsell's plantation, where he has been ſeen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. -tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all creditors & other perſons concerned, that I ſhall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of Jackſon in and for the county of Cape Girirdeau on the firſt monday of June next, for the appointment of auditors to ſettle and adjuſt the remaining affetts of the eſtate of Samuel Foſter deceaſed among the reſpective creditors, the ſaid eſtate being inſolvent.

Wm. Williams, } Admin'rs.
John Giles, }

Cape Girardeau, March 10th 1817.-1488

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The ſtockholders of the Bank of Miſſouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further inſtalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each ſhare.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Caſhier.

Bank of Miſſouri, February 7, 1817. 36

NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

I have brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handſome and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods & Hardwars,

which I am now opening oppoſite Mr. Hanly's, and offer by wholeſale or retail at very low prices.

Stephen Donohoe.

St. Louis, March 14th, 1817. tf 47

JOHN LITTLE,

Has juſt received and is now oppening at his ſtore, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Conſiſting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

- 4th Proof Cogniac Brandy
- do Jamaica Spirits
- Holland Gin & Whiskey
- L. P. Madeira Wine

- do do Teneriff do
- Old Port do
- Claret in caſes.
- Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & ſquare bar Swediſh Iron.

All of which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for caſh or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th, 1817. 36

RAILS.

I will give a reaſonable price for 10,000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at St. Louis.

R. Paul.

February 24th, tf-439,

FOR SALE.

Two LOTS in St. Louis, on the Main ſtreet, one of which is oppoſite to Mr. Lee's, the other oppoſite to Mr. Solomon's. Alſo a ſmall ſtock of cattle and a tract of land about 5 miles from this place, on which there is ſome improvements. Caſh or negotiable notes will be received in payment; thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe will apply to

Wm. Clark.

St. Louis. March 13th. 1817 3t-42

NOTICE.

As the undersigned being actualy poſſeſſed of one hundred acres of land, on the eaſt bank of the Miſiſsippi, oppoſite the upper end of St Louis, under a good and indefeaſaly right to ſaid land, in fee ſimple—theſe therefore caution the public from treſpaſſing an ſaid land, by cutting timber, &c—and likewiſe they will apply to the proper term of the St. Clair county court, to have a licence to eſtabliſh a Ferry across ſaid river, on ſaid land.

John Reynolds,

William A. Beard.

25th March, 1817. 3t—44

BARK.

Upland black-oak bark, calculated for tanning, will be purchaſed at the tan-yard, in St. Louis.

T. Hunt.

tf-44.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, to Joſeph Mitchel, Stephen Mitchel and Napoleon Mitchel, heirs and deviſees of Joſeph Mitchel decd. of New Madrid county, and Victoire Olieve executrix of the eſtate and guardian of the children of John B. Olieve decd. of New Madrid county, and Joſeph Charpointer, formerly of ſaid county of New Madrid, that at the next term of the circuit court, in and for the county of New Madrid, on the ſecond Monday of June next, application will be made for the partition of twenty ſix certain tracts of land in the aforeſaid county of New Madrid, and confirmed as follows—to Touſaint Goder, Portage river st. Francis 640 acres; Andrew Goder, big Iſland river, st. Francis 640 acres; John Robert a Joſeph Dumay, river st. Francis 640 acres; John B. Thibeault, maries des Peches 640 acres; Ignace Balan, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres, Joſeph Gravier, river st. Francis 640 acres; Alixes Picard, river st. Francis 640 acres; John Dominique, river st. Francis 640 acres; Ignace Chatiguy, river st. Francis 640 acres; Francis Foisy, Lake Leſieure 640 acres; Louis Roy, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; Anthony Bonneau, river st. Francis 640 acres; Charles Bonneau, river st. Francis 640 acres; Francis Maiſonville, Portage, river st. Francis 640 acres; Peter Latour, Portage river. st. Francis 640 acres: Joſeph Serezo, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; John Dany, Portage river st Francis 640 acres; Henry Goder, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; Euſtach Deliſle, Portage river. st. Francis 640 acres; William Dapron, Portage river, st. Francis 640 acres; Dennis Laverty, Lake Leſieure 640 acres; Peter Grimard, big Lake 640 acres; Ignus Hunot, Portage rivers, st. Francis 640 acres; Hyacinthe Bertheaum, st. Francis river 640 acres; Francis Millette, Lake st. Mary 640 acres; Joſeph Dumay, river st. Francis 640 acres. Agreeable to an article of partnerſhip, and the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Joſeph Mitchel, deceaſed,

ROBERT M'COY.

GEORGE TENNILLE, Attorney in fact for the heirs of

PIERRE A. LAFORGE, deceaſed.

48t.—44.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

In the Superior Court, Northern Circuit. } ss.

Of the term of March, 1817.

Catharine Solomon, adminiſtratrix and Joſeph Perrot, adminiſtrator &c. of Iſadore Savoye, deceaſed. } On petition for the ſale of the intes-tates land.

Will be ſold by the adminiſtratrix and adminiſtrator aforeſaid, on a credit of twelve months, on Monday the twenty eighth day of April next, being the firſt day of the April term, of the circuit court of the county of St. Charles at the court houſe in the town of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and intereſt of the ſaid Iſadore savoye, at the time of his death in and to the following tracts or parcels of land to wit

A lot or parcel of land ſituate in the town of St. Charles, being one hundred & eighty feet French meaſure, fronting on the main ſtreet in ſaid town, by three hundred feet in the rear, alſo French meaſure

Alſo a tract of fifty arpens of land, French meaſure, ſituate in the county of St. Charles, at a place called Marais croche.

The ſale to begin at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day,

By order of the court.

J. V. Garnier, CLK. S. C. N. C.

tds.—44

WANTED TO HIRE,

A few likely NEGRO MEN, for which we will give two hundred dollars per year. Alſo a well digger and a pump borer, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the printer, or to us at the Little Rock Saline.

DAY, DOUGHERTY, & Co.

April 2d, 1817. tf-44

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is publiſhed Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within ſix months from the commencement of the year.

Thoſe who do not direct their papers to be diſcontinued at the end of the year will be conſidered as engaged for the next. None will be diſcontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Perſons reſiding at a diſtance who wiſh to take this paper, muſt in future pay their ſubſcriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the ſafety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inſerted at the OLD eſtabliſhed prices. CASH muſt accompany them or they will not be inſerted; the difficulty of collection create this meaſure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MAY 3, 1817. [No. 448.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

For the better to regulate the Territories of the United States, and their electing Delegates to Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every Territory of the United States, in which a temporary government has been or hereafter shall be established, and which, by virtue of the ordinance of Congress of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, or of any subsequent act of congress, passed, or to be passed now, hatin or hereafter shall have the right to send a Delegate to Congress, such Delegate shall be elected every second year for the same term of two years, for which members of the House of Representatives of the United States are elected; and in that house each of the said delegates shall have a seat with a right of debating, but not of voting.

Sec. 2d. And be it further enacted, That on the first Monday of August next, the citizens of the Territory of Missouri, qualified according to the act entitled "An act providing for the government of the Territory of Missouri," shall elect a delegate to Congress: and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly of the said territory to make provision by law for the annual or biennial meetings of the said General Assembly, as the interests of the territory may in their opinion require; and such annual or biennial meeting shall be on the first Monday of December unless they shall by law appoint a different day. And so much of any law or laws as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN GAILLARD, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

Approved,
JAMES MADISON.
March 3, 1817.

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Joseph Stewart and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the money authorised to be paid to Joseph Stewart and his associates, of Dorchester county, in the state of Maryland, or to their legal representatives, by an act of Congress approved on the 29th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fixteen, shall be paid to the following persons, their legal representatives or agents: viz. the said Joseph Stewart, Moses Navy John Bell Moses Geoghegan Matthias Travers Henry K Travers Hicks North Thomas Tolly Joseph Cator John Willeby James Hooper Hugh Roberts John Tolly, Moses Simmons Robert Travers John Simmons William Powers William Geogheagan (of James) William Geogheagan (of Moses) Jeremiah Spicer Travers Spicer Jeremiah Travers William Dove Thomas Wooley Samuel Edmondson Henry Corder Roger Trevel Thomas Arnold Samuel Creighton Benjamin Keene Thomas Le Compte James Le Compte Fountaine Le Compte Elijah Hall Charles Woodland William Barnes William M. Robinson Jos. Saunders and Daniel Wilson.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the money authorised to be paid to Samuel Jennison, of St. Mary's county, in the state of Maryland, or to his legal representatives, by the third section of the above recited act, shall be paid to Samuel Fenpison, his legal representatives or agent, of St. Mary's county in the state of Maryland.

February 8, 1817.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Col. Easton to the Editor, dated, Washington City, March 14th 1817.

(Extract.)

I have this day closed my negociations with the pay office at this place, on behalf of the Militia and Rangers of our territory, in the form and manner set forth in the several communications heretofore made and now transmitted to you for publication. There certainly has been wrong somewhere, and altho' I have felt as much as any man could feel for an injured and suffering people, it has not been within my power to disclose to them a more full statement of facts, or to use greater exertions to obtain them justice. In this business, altho' no pay was due to me, every body acquainted with the affair must know that I have been abused and made to suffer as much as that of any other individual. Had I obtained a seat in congress, I would have moved and should certainly have obtained an enquiry and a full and complete developement of facts, which would have been laid before the public.—This if found necessary may be done at a future congress.

Extract from Mr. Douglass' letter to the pay master general, under date St. Louis, November 13, 1815.

"I have to report the sum of thirty-five thousand, nine hundred sixty seven 98-100th's, dollars in my possession.

THOMPSON DOUGLASS."

From Mr. Easton to Mr. Brent, dated Washington City March 4th, 1817.

SIR—On the 10th January last you were so good as to state to me that the pay-master of the district of Missouri, had in his hands, to be applied to the use of the Rangers and Militia of the territory of Missouri, in payment of their services rendered during the war, to-wit: on the 18th March, 1816.

in bills	$15,500
do.	3,500
do.	1,000

and on the 11th October, 1816 he had authority to draw in money, deposited in the bank of Cincinnati $50,000, and also to draw on you for the further sum of $62,500 making in all, one hundred thirty two thousand five hundred dollars, which Mr. Douglass the pay-master estimated as sufficient to pay and satisfy the whole of the claims of the rangers and militia of that territory. Will you favor me with such information as you may possess on this subject, as to the receipt and disbursements of the sums of money above mentioned, by the pay-master. Whether the claims of those militia and rangers have been discharged, and if not whether any, and what obstacles as to the adjustment and payment of their claims remain in the way.

I am yours, &c. &c.
RUFUS EASTON.

Note—The draft of $15,5000 mentioned above was drawn by Mr. Douglass on the 29th March, 1816. No. 83 in favor of M'Knight and Brady, and paid to Wm. Norris & Co. on the 30th April, 1816.—That of $3,500. No. 84 was drawn under the same date in favor of R. H. Price, and paid to Mr. Morrison on the 4th May, 1816, and that of $1000 No. 85 was drawn under the same date, in favor of R. H. Price, and paid to Mr. Morrison on the same 4th day of May, 1816. Mr. Douglass in his letter to the pay-master general of the 13th November, 1815, acknowledges to have then in his possession $35 967 98-100 and the last account he has rendered is under date of the 30th September, 1815.

The pay-master general, confirms the statement contained in this letter, that bills on this office, were drawn by Thompson Douglass pay-master at St. Louis for 20,000 dollars, were drawn on the 29th of March last and were paid—that on the 11th of October last remittances were made by his request directed to Cincinnati for 50000 dollars by the treasurers draft on the Miami Exporting Company,—and he was at the same time authorised to draw in favor of the receiver of public monies at Vincennes for 62,500 dollars, which was the amount of his estimate for completing the payments. The pay-master regrets to learn however that Mr. Douglass has not been able to sell his bills at Vincennes, so that he will yet be deficient in his estimate in that amount for supplying, which the pay-master general will take the most prompt measures within his power to supply.

Robert Brent.
Pay-Master General.
March 10th, 1817.

From Mr. Easton to Mr. Brent, dated. Washington City, March 10, 1817.

SIR—I have this moment had the honor to receive your answer to my letter of the 4th inst. and in reply thereto, remark that the money for the payment of the claims of the rangers and militia of the Missouri Territory, for their services rendered during the war was appropriated by Congress early in December 1815, and they should have been paid in the month of April, 1816 at farthermost, more than 14 months have elapsed since the appropriation was made, and they look'd to me winter before last, as the delegate of the territory, to procure the monies due to them to be forwarded.

I now have the pleasure to state to you that two banks at St. Louis, have gone into operation since last fall, and the merchants at that place are in the habit of remitting large sums of money to Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the purchase of and in payment of merchandises—and that I do not entertain a doubt that bills drawn by the treasury department in sums of 500 to 1000 dollars in favor of the district pay-master, on the banks of Philadelphia, New-York and Baltimore, can be negotiated by him at St. Louis, and the claims of the militia and rangers be immediately satisfied.

I am detained here at great expence waiting to be informed the result of some certain arrangements in this business, and to know before my departure the *prompt measures* within the power of the pay-master general, taken by him to supply the deficit of $62,500, making nearly one half of the amount of the estimate of Mr. Douglass, the district pay-master, for satisfying those claims.

I am yours, &c. &c.
Rufus Easton.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Easton to the Editor, dated, Washington City, March 13th, 1817.

The pay-master general wished to send out by me twenty thousand dollars in bills upon the banks of Ohio and Kentucky, to be applied in part to the payment of the claims of the rangers and militia of our territory. Yesterday at his request I examined the money at the bank of Washington, and found that there was about ten thousand dollars in Kentucky bills, these together with what there might be on the banks of Cincinnati, which could not be told before the bills were assorted, I was willing to take. The remainder were on different banks in Ohio, which I declined to receive, as not being current at St. Louis, and he not being willing to send a part unless I would take the whole—will procure the treasury department to draw for the full amount of $62,500, on the receiver of public monies at Vincennes.

Mr. Douglass the district pay-master, in his letter of the 13th Novembef, 1815, to the pay-master general, acknowledged to have in his possession, thirty five thousand nine hundred and sixty seven dollars and ninety eight cents.

I am yours, &c. &c.
Rufus Easton.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Brent to Mr. Easton, dated, Washington City March 13th, 1817.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 10th inst. I have to state that in order to supply the sum remaining to pay the militia and rangers in the Missouri territory—I have called on the treasury for a draft or drafts on Vincennes, for $62,500 and that the draft when furnished will be forwarded by mail *without delay* to the pay-master Douglass.

I am yours, &c. &c.
Robert Brent.
Pay-Master General.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Easton, to Mr. Brent, dated, Washington City, March 12th, 1817.

SIR—There is of the money you spoke of about ten thousand dollars in Kentucky bills, these together with what may be on the banks of Cincinnati which cannot be told till the bills are assorted. I am willing to take, provided a list is made of their numbers, dates and amount of each; if you conclude to send these they should be immediately arranged.

A call upon Vincennes by the pay-master, for money having once failed, I do not approve of applying there again. And I am confident that drafts in the form and manner, and upon the plan pointed out in my letter of the 10th inst. will succeed beyond a doubt. The whole subject is before you—my object is solely to obtain certain payment.

Yours very respectfully,
Rufus Easton.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Easton, to Mr. Brent, dated, Washington City, March 14th, 1817.

SIR—Your letter of the 13th inst. in answer to mine of the 10th was received yesterday—you will observe in a former letter of mine, that I did not approve of drafts being drawn on Vincennes for the reason that the pay-master had already failed in his application at that place, to dispose of the bills mentioned in your answer to my letter of the 4th inst. You inform me this morning that you have applied and have not been enabled to procure from the treasury department any bills on Vincennes—and state to me at the same time that you have procured in favor of the pay-master of the district of Missouri $20,000, in drafts of $2000 each on the bank of the U. States, and the United States treasurers draft on the bank of Louisville (Ky.) for $20000 more, and that you have authorised him in case any further sum should be wanted, to draw on you for $12,500.

Permit me now earnestly to solicit the favor of you to direct the pay-master on that station to pay out the monies he may have on hand, and has hitherto had on hand, should any accident happen that he should not be enabled to raise immediately the whole sum of $112,500 being his estimate in addition to the monies he has had on hands hitherto for satisfying the claims of the militia and rangers of that territory.

There can be no just or good reason that the pay-master Mr. Douglass should keep on hands sums of monies in his possession, because he has not received a sufficient amount to satisfy the whole of the claims at one and the same moment.

I am yours, &c. &c.
Rufus Easton.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Brent to Mr. Easton, dated, Pay-Master Generals office, March 14th, 1817.

SIR—In answer to your letter of this day, I deem it proper to enclose you the duplicate of a letter, this day addressed by me to Mr. pay-master Douglass, which is committed to the mail, and I hope will arrive before you in St. Louis.

I did observe to you this morning that an application to the bank charged with the duty of furnishing bills *(this morning)* for a draft on Vincennes—he states to me that "the treasurer cannot draw on Vincennes, he has a *special* deposit at Louisville, which he can give you, or he can draw on Orleans."

The copy of my letter enclosed to Douglass, will answer I trust the remaining part of your enquiries and wishes.

I am yours, &c. &c.
Robert Brent.
Pay-Master General.

Hon'ble. Rufus Easton, now in Washington.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Brent, to Mr. Pay-Master Douglass, dated Pay-Master Generals office, City of Washington, March 14, 1817.

SIR—I hope before this reaches you, that you will have received the 50,000 dollars so long transmitted by your request to Cincinnati, and which from the unfortunate delays was so long on its passage to that place. I could not foresee the difficulty you would sustain in the sale of bills to the receiver of public monies at Vincennes—having (as I then thought) understood the drafts would be acceptable at the treasury when the authority was given you to draw in that way.

In order to repair that difficulty, I now remit you, under cover hereof, forty thousand dollars in the following manner;

Two drafts, drawn by the cashier of the office of discount and deposit of the United States Bank in this city, on that of the bank of the United States in Philadelphia, in my favor, and endorsed by me, payable to your order for 2000 dollars each; $20,000,00

One draft on the Branch of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, in your favor for $20,000,00

$40,000,00

These drafts will I trust be easily negociated by you, and I must urge you, in the most explicit and positive terms, to enter upon, and complete, without a moments delay, the claims for arrears of the militia and rangers within the territory—leaving not one dollar justly due unpaid; observing however, that the claims must be in such form as to show that they are actually due.—It will be proper in you to make the payments, in the most convenient manner to the claimants; by giving previous public notice and meeting them at such places as may be in their respective vicinities.

Mr. Scott is to call at Cincinnati on his way to St. Louis, and has letters from me both to the Post-Master of that place, and the Cashier of the Miami Exporting Company, authorising him to receive the letter containing the draft, and to the cashier to hand the amount of the draft to him, which he has promised to take to St. Louis, and deliver into your hands.

The 50,000 dollars thro' Cincinnati and the 40,000 dollars now sent, will I trust, with what may remain in your hands, enable you to make full and complete payments, and I repeat the request that you enter upon and pay out the money thus remitted; so far as it is due, without delay. If the money thus sent you, be found insufficient, you are authorised to draw on me, payable in Baltimore or Philadelphia, as usual, for a sum not exceeding $12,500, the drafts must however not be made unless you transmit your accounts, which are greatly in arrear, or report to me a correct state of monies in your hands; this report ought to be made by your instructions—periodically, and I am surprised at your not complying with this strict injunction.

I am yours, &c. &c.
Robert Brent.
Pay-Master General.

CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY LOST &c. DURING THE LATE WAR.

Military and general agency Washington City, March 10. 1817.

SIR—For the information of your readers, should you think proper to publish it, I take the liberty to apprise you, that the act passed on the ninth day of April 1816, entitled "an act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes" has been amended by an act of the late Congress, so as that the,

1st. Sect. Limits the provisions of the ninth section of the former act to buildings occupied *by order* as a place of deposit for military and naval stores, or as barracks for the military forces.

Claims under this and the ninth section aforesaid, to be investigated by the commissioners and reported to Congress.

2d. Sect. Provides for the appointment of special commissioners as formerly, who are required to take an oath of office. Commissioners authorised to appoint an agent in behalf of the U. States, to join with the special commission-

ers, when he shall deem it expedient.

3d. Sect. Provides for payment of any horse, mule, ox, waggon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness lost *in service*, except when the risque was to have been incurred by the owner.

4th. Sect. Extends the provisions of this and the former act, to cases of property lost, captured or destroyed in the wars with the Indian tribes, subsequent to the 18th February, and prior to the first day of September 1815—and the—

5th. And last Sect. Provides that all claims of two hundred dollars or upwards, shall be received by the secretary of war, and may be confirmed or rejected by him.

I am yours, &c. &c.

JOS. WATSON.

Joseph Charless, Printer of the Laws of the United States, St. Louis.

P. S. This agency will undertake to collect claims of the above description, and all others on government.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the 2nd session of the fourteenth Congress, just closed.

An act to repeal the 2d section of the act concerning the pay of the officers, seamen and marines of the navy.

An act supplementary to an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

An act for the relief of Nathaniel Williams.

An act directing the discharge of Nathaniel Taft from his imprisonment.

An act for the relief of William Haslett.

An act for the relief of John Riaud.

An act authorising a new edition of the land laws.

An act making a partial appropriation for the navy, for the year 1817.

An act for the relief of Oliver Spellman.

An act for the repeal after the present session of congress of the act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and the delegates from the territories, passed March 19, 1816.

An act to extend the provisions of the act to authorise certain officers and other persons to administer oaths, passed in 1798.

An act to amend the act authorising the payment of a sum of money to Joseph Stewart and others.

An act for the relief of Henry Malcomb.

An act for the relief of Jacint Laval.

An act in addition to the act for the relief of George T. Ross and Daniel Patterson.

An act providing for the division of certain quarter sections in future sales of public lands.

An act for the relief of Lewis Olmstead.

An act authorising the sale of certain grounds belonging to the U. States, in the city of Washington.

An act for the relief of Alexander Holmes and Benjamin Hough.

An act supplementary to the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the U. States.

An act for the relief of Peter Kendall.

An act for the relief of certain Creek Indians.

An act making an appropriation for opening and cutting a road therein prescribed.

An act making further provisions for repairing the public buildings and improving the public square.

An act authorising a subscription for printing the tenth volume of public documents.

An act supplementary to the act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war and navy departments.

An act for the relief of certain officers.

An act for the relief of John De Castanado.

An act to continue in force the second section of the act supplementary to the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

An act to authorise the extension of the Columbian turnpike road in the district of Columbia.

An act to provide for furnishing the house of the President of the United States.

An act making provision for the support of the military establishment during the year 1817.

An act to allow further time for entering donation rights to land in the district of Detroit.

An act to set apart certain public land for the cultivation of the vine and the olive.

An act making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indians treaties.

An act to incorporate the subscribers to certain banks in the district of Columbia, and to prevent the circulation of unchartered bank notes within the same.

An act authorising the payment of a sum of money to Teacle Savage and others.

An act to amend the act of last session making further provision for military services during the late war.

An act transferring the duties of commissioners of loans to the bank of the United states, and abolishing the office of commissioner of loans.

An act to continue in force an act of 1815, further providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

An act for the relief of Mary Wells.

An act for erecting a light-house on the west chop of Holme's Hole channel.

An act for the relief of James H. Boisgervais.

An act for the relief of William Oliver.

An act supplementary to the act directing the disposition of money paid to the courts of the U. States.

An act for the relief of Francis Cazeau.

An act for the relief of William Smith.

An act to alter and establish certain postroads.

An act to provide for the punishment of certain crimes committed within the Indian boundary.

An act compensating Peter Hagnet.

An act authorising the payment to the state of Georgia of 15 per cent, on her quota of the direct tax, for the year 1816, assumed and paid by said state.

An act for the relief of Henry Lee.

An act respecting the contracts for the printing for congress.

An act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the U. States.

An act for the relief of Joseph Summers and John Allen.

An act for the relief of Robert Burnside.

An act to provide for reports of decisions of the supreme court.

An act for the relief of Journonville de Villiers.

An act for the relief of Charles Williams.

An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt.

An act repealing the act for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war.

An act respecting the compensation of certain collectors.

An act for the relief of the widow and children of Abraham Owen.

An act making additional appropriations for paying the expenses of the army and militia during the late war.

An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines who were lost in the United States brig Epervier.

An act to repeal so much of acts now in force, as authorises a loan of money or an issue of treasury notes.

An act to continue in force the act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

An act for the relief of Peyton Short.

An act providing for the more prompt settlement of public accounts.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy, during the year 1817.

An act repealing the assessment and collection of the direct tax.

An act authorising the payment of a sum of money to Nathaniel Seavy and others.

An act for the relief of the widow and children of Arnold H Dohrman.

An act to fix the peace establishment of the marine corps.

An act for the relief of William Chism.

An act for the relief of George Bucknaster.

An act authorising the payment of a sum of money to Georgia, under the articles of agreement and cession between the U. States and that State.

An act for the relief of Caleb Nicholls.

An act respecting the district court of the United States in the northern district of New-York.

An act for the relief of Madame Montrieul.

An act to amend the act authorising the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed, by the enemy while in the military service during the late war.

An act authorising the secretary of the treasury to remit certain duties therein mentioned.

An act to provide for the due examination of the laws of the U. States in the state of Indiana.

An act to continue in force the act relating to settlers on the public lands.

An act authorising the deposit of papers of foreign vessels with the consuls of their respective nations.

An act to amend the act granting a bounty in lands and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers.

An act for the relief of Joseph I Green.

An act to authorise the re-payment of certain alien duties.

An act to regulate the trade of plaster of Paris.

An act for the relief of Isaac Lawrence and others.

An act for the relief of James Villiere.

An act for the relief of Peter Caslard.

An act to regulate the territories of the United States and their electing delegates to Congress.

An act for the relief of Anthony Buck.

An act for the relief of Asa Wells.

An act making provision for the location of lands reserved by the 1st article of the treaty, of 1814, between the United States and the Creek Indians.

An act to amend and explain the act giving pensions to the widows and orphans of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the U. States.

An act concerning invalid pension.

An act authorising the people of the western part of the Mississippi territory to form a state government and for the admission of the same into the union.

An act for erecting a territorial government in the eastern part of the Mississippi territory.

Resolution for admitting the state of Indiana into the union.

Resolution to employ John Trumbull to compose and execute certain paintings.

SCRAPS OF NEWS.

There is a ridiculous report in circulation, that Bonaparte has escaped from St. Helena, having been concealed in a water cask, and brought away in an American frigate.

De Witt Clinton and Peter B. Porter, are in nomination for the office of Governor of New-York.

Accounts from Paris state that the illness of the king is of the most serious nature. The physicians have pronounced that a dropsy has taken place, and that the case is hopeless.

The population of France is officially reported to be 23,183,041 souls, exclusive of Corsica, and the Colonies.

A frigate, well manned, was on eve of sailing from England for Canada. The British gun boats on the lakes are to be reinforced and their crews increased. The allied army in France is to be reduced 300 a month.

The Prince Regent has directed, that in future, all the vessels in the navy shall be distinguished by the number of guns and carronades they actually mount, and not according to the erroneous denominations which had been long ago grown into use.

There was a very destructive fire in the city of Smyrna on the 18th November which continued from 5 in the morning till 12 at noon.

The London papers give a report of a Commercial treaty having been made by Mr. Pinkney between Rome and the United States.

A female has been sentenced to death in France, for poisoning about 20 of her relations.

Prince Blucher was very ill at Silesia, and sent to Berlin for his physician.

Admiral Milne has returned from Edinburg, and was to hoist his flag at Portsmouth on board the Leander frigate, which vessel was to proceed to the Halifax station in the room of Admiral Griffith.

The Massina Gazette of the 18th September, contains a respectable tribute "to the memory of Captain *Charles Gordon*, (commander of the American squadron at Messina) who died at Messina, on the 19th of September.

While the U. State's squadron lay at Messina, the Princess of Wales arrived at that port, in a vessel from Egypt. The American officers generally paid their respects to her—and Capt. Perry honored her royal highness with a Republican Serenade.

Talleyraud, who was lately dismissed from the French court has gone to Vienna.

Our late treaty with Algiers has been ratified and confirmed, with the exception of that part which related to the restoration of the brig held by the Spaniards, which has been given up on the part of the U. States.

Our relations with the other Barbary Powers remain as we could wish them, and the American Trade have nothing to apprehend from the cruisers of either of those Powers.

The greater part of the American squadron was left at Port Mahan on the 11th of January. The Erie, Capt. Gamble, was to sail next day for Marseilles. The Ontario. Capt. Downs, for the United States, and the Peacock, Capt. Rogers for Barcelona, were to sail in a few days.

The U. States land tax, not having been revived by the last congress, expires of course by the term of its limitation.

A law has been passed authorizing the western part of the Mississippi territory to be erected into a state and added into the Union.—A motion, that the whole territory should be comprehended in the same, was unsuccessful.

The president has committed the affairs of the Department of State to the charge of Mr. Rush, attorney General who will serve as acting Secretary until Mr. Adams return from London.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAVA.

On Tuesday last the United States frigate Java, Commodore Perry, arrived in New-Port, R. I. in 40 days from Port Mahon and 24 from Gibraltar.

The Java has brought out a new Treaty of Peace, which was concluded with the Dey of Algiers, by the American Commissioners, on the 25th of December. Mr. Handy Secretary to the mission, arrived in this city on Thursday evening, on his way to the seat of Government, with a copy of the new treaty and despatches for the Secretary of state. We understood that this Treaty differs from that concluded by Commodore Decatur, only in the particular clause relating to the sales of enemies prizes in the port of Algiers during the war.

When our squadron first appeared off Algiers, the Algerines appeared to be greatly alarmed, and immediately placed their flotilla in the most advantageous situation, and made every possible preparation for a vigorous defence. The officers sent on shore by Commodore Chauncey, was however, received with much courtesy, and the negociation commenced and concluded without any material difficulty.

The Java, left the squadron under Com. Chauncey at Port Mahon—all well. The Ontario was preparing to sail to the United States.—The Washington, 74, the U. States Peacock and Erie, are to remain in the Mediterranean until further orders, and the remainder of the squadron are to return home early this spring.

A list of merchant ships at Gibraltar on the 26th of January, was left at New-port.

Mr. Handy pursued his journey to Washington in the mail stage, yesterday at one o'clock. Should he meet with no detention on the the road, he will probably arrive in time for the President to lay the Treaty before the Senate during its present extra session.

"An army is marching from Mendoza to attempt recovering Chili from the Royalists, and there is no doubt of their being successful."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Dreadful Massacre.—A vessel named the Brothers, brings a melancholy account of the massacre of several of her's and the Trials crew, by the New-Zealanders, at Trial Harbor, at the estimated distance of 150 miles S. E. of the Missionary Station at the Bay of Islands, being between the River Thames and Mercury bay. The Trial sailed from Sydney on the 23d of May, for Maranesas, intending to call at New-Zealand and there join the Brothers, which had a few days previously taken her departure for that place, chiefly for the purpose of collecting flax. They remained a month at the bay of Island, and from thence started a south easterly course, trading with the natives as they went along. Making a short stay at a harbor which did not appear to have been before frequented by any European, they named it Trial Harbor, and received very friendly treatment with a promise of having a quantity of flax provided against the return of the vessels. They went towards Cook's Straights and after running down a considerable extent of coast, returned to trial Harbor, which proved a scene of carnage. The natives appeared no less friendly than before, but having procured the flax according to their promise. Mr. Hovell and Mr. Burnett prepared for quitting the place, they designed sailing thence on Monday 21st of August, but were attacked on the noon of the preceding day, and the decks of both vessels taken possession of by an immense number of the natives.

Mr. Hovell's account of the transaction states, that at half past 12, A. M. he observed a number of canoes alongside both vessels, but that from the friendly terms he was on with the chiefs and the natives—he had no suspicion of any design against the vessels, both of which were provided with boarding nets, though the interstices of which they bartered their commodities with the islanders. The Trial's crew were down at dinner—Mr. Hovell was on the quarter deck, folding a mat with a friendly chief—the latter, on some signal, supposed to have been given by the former, sprung upon Mr. Hovell with his club, and struck him on the back of the head—he reeled, half stunned—a second blow was aimed at him, which he avoided by pushing forward and precipitating himself down the forecastle hatchway. The assailants now crowded upon the upper deck of which they had obtained complete possession, while several who had intruded themselves between decks were opposed by the people and killed—Those above tried to ship the main hatch, in order to shut the crew below, but to prevent this two men were stationed at the hatch way who kept them off with their muskets. Their numbers were increased, and a rush was momentarily expected. A constant fire was kept up from below, and the natives crowded all on the quarter deck to keep clear of the firing of the hatch way. The cabin sky light afforded an opportunity of firing upon them there, the occasion was embraced, and two discharges drove them off the quarter deck. They were astonished and confounded at the unexpected attack through the sky light, which was fatal to several: they ran forward, still determined however to persist in their attempt in capturing the vessel.

In passing forward they again were fired at from the hatchway—but at this critical moment, arrived Jacky Warry; a native who had before belonged to the Trial and by his directions to cut the cables of the two vessels, the crew were reduced to the last extremity. They soon drifted ashore, and the assailants to avoid the firing, crowded in and about the long boat. All appeared lost; yet to avoid the horrors of falling alive into the hands of the assailants, the crew came to the resolution of blowing up the vessel, and involving their enemies in their own destruction. Desperation redoubled exertion and a steady discharge of seven muskets, at one volley drove them overboard, and thus the crew regained the deck, of which the enemy had possession four hours.—They now saw the Brother within half a cable's length also aground, with upwards of one hundred natives on the deck. The Trial's swivels were now employed in aid of her musketry, and soon cleared her. Mr. Burnett and his people regained the deck of the Brothers, from whence they also had been driven, and a joint fire was kept up as long as the natives were within its reach, which did considerable execution.

Mr. Burnett's report of the affair states that at half past twelve o'clock he heard a shout from the Trial and immediately his own decks were crowded with natives who had been previously along side his vessel, that he was instantly aware of this intended assault, and seized a musket, shot one of the most forward. Mr. John O'Neal, mate of the vessel, and a native of New-South Wales, for some time defended Mr. Burnett against the attacks of several adversaries, with an empty musket, he was himself attacked,

and fell over board by numbers.—Thomas Hayes was thrown wounded into a canoe, and killed on the shore. Joseph Marsden and Geo. Hallogan, the former wounded jumped overboard, and were protected by a chiefs wife, the latter rejoined the vessel and supposes Marsden who did not return to be still alive. William Morgan, a boy, was wounded, as was also Mr. Burnett, though not badly, and the next morning the two seamen who had been unfortunately killed on board the Brothers were intered. On board the Brothers were killed Matthew Jackson, an European, and Tetia a Pometoo native; and Christopher Harper wounded.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Affairs of the Patriots.

A gentleman just arrived from Port-au Prince, in the brig Aid, gives us the cheering intelligence of success having attended the arms of the Patriots in Venezuela, in their latest enterprises. Gen. Bolivar had a respectable force, well organized; and many gallant officers were waiting at Port-au-Prince for an opportunity to join him.—*Some of them we know, and know them to be men of the highest worth.*

The latest report was that Caracas had fallen into the hands of the Patriots, and that a cargo of ecclesiastics, with their money and plate, and cowls, &c. had arrived at the city of St. Domingo. The most lively zeal animated the agents of the independents at Port-au-Prince; and their friends were uncommonly sanguine of a complete triumph. We have this from the best authority, but have no time for particulars.

[*N. Y. Columbian.*

Extract of a letter from a respectable officer in the patriotic army of Mexico, to a gentleman in this city, dated

Republic of Mexico,
H. Q. Matagorda, Feb. 15, 1817.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

Although I was born in unfortunate Spain, I don't consider myself bound to the miseries and calamities which my compatriots suffer under the stupid Ferdinand. I love my country, but I despise its king and its tyrannical laws. Under these considerations, I have abandoned every thing that I have as a Spaniard, and I have sworn on the altars of the republic to live free or die. This is the sentiment of every one who has the honor to be a soldier in this glorious cause.

Gen. Mina is the beloved of the beloved of the army and of every inhabitant. Our military stores are abundantly provided, and discipline and good order are shown in every part where his command reaches. Our coirsairs bring to us every day valuable prizes. We have money enough; and we may say we are in want of very little. The numerous tribes of Indians come to us with presents of friendship, and they are well disposed to take arms against the common enemy. These poor people have suffered so much in former times, that they are ready to do any thing against the Spanish government. We know how to take advantage of this good disposition of the aborigines and masters of this soil. We are already in march: our army is increasing daily, and I have every hope, that I will soon write you from the capital of Mexico, after having fixed the the standard of liberty in every house of that populous and wealthy city.

[*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL.

Extract from the "Sketches of the Scenery on the Niagara River."

It was near sunset when we first visited Table Rock. We lingered there, till not a purple tint remained on the column of mist, which rose on the still air. There is such a flood of light reflected from this mass of white form, that the falls are distinct, long after every other object is obscured. On returning, our path through the wood, and marshes was hardly discernable; but when we reached the top of the hill, a warm flush still coloured the west, and the evening star shed on us its brightest beam. This scene of tranquil beauty formed a fine contrast with the tremendous one we had just quitted: a contrast peculiarly grateful to our tired minds which had expanded to their utmost limits of perception and emotion.—

Nearly a mile back of the Horse shoe Fall is Lundy's lane or heights where the battle, commonly called the battle of Bridge-water, was fought. It is an extensive elevated plain with some small eminences.

Gen. Brown having been disappointed in the co-operation of the fleet which he had expected, changed his plan of operations and fell back from Queenstown to Chippewa. On the 25th July, 1814, the British collecting their forces, marched up the river and were met near Lundy's lane by a detachment under Gen. Scott—an engagement immediately commenced. As soon as intelligence of this reached the camp, Generals Porter and Ripley pressed forward to his support, but General Scott gallantly sustained the conflict an hour before their arrival.—The whole army was soon engaged; till the British force commanded by Generals Riall and Drummond, was superior. The battle began about sunset, and lasted till midnight, and is considered the most bloody which was fought during the war. Generals Brown and Scott were severely wounded, but did not quit the field.

The eager combatants were unmindful of the departure of the day. The half orbed moon was high in the heavens at its close, and shed a pale and doubtful light on the scene.—Her rays were brightly reflected from the polished arms of the front ranks of the British, while broad shadows concealed the mass behind. Reinforcements arrived to the British, but the Americans could not ascertain their numbers. They opposed and cut down fresh troops, which advanced on them, but saw not and considered not the force in reserve. The enemy's artillery possessed a hight of great importance; col. Miller was ordered to dislodge them. The regiment which was to support him fell back. Still col. Miller advanced through the indistinctness of this light and shade. Bursts of fire flashed across the scene, from the mouths of those engines of destruction, and his mind collected at a glance, rapid and luminous as the lightning of the artillery, all the information requisite for decision and execution. The hight and the cannon were no longer in the possession of the British.

During this night of horror and destruction, the thunder of the cannon was lost in the roar of the torrent, and the earth was shaken by a mightier force than the discharge of artillery or the trampling of the war horse; and when the battle raged no more, and the moon on the verge of the sky ceased to throw her light on the dismal spectacle, the few who escaped unhurt listened in vain for the well known voice, which should enable them to distinguish their wounded companions amongst the heaps of slain. That awful stillness, broken only by the low moaning of the wounded and dying which succeeds the tumult of battle, had here no place. Every sound was confounded in the noise of the torrent, which has for ages passed over the precipice.

This field of the battle of Niagara, is certainly a spot of as much interest as any our country affords.—Its proximity to the Falls of Niagara, the time at which it was fought, the numerous instances of individual heroism, the general valor of our troops, the superior and well disciplined force which they encountered and discomfitted, and the immense proportion of dead and wounded which were found on the field, offer a combination rarely to be met with.

ST. LOUIS,

Saturday May 3rd, 1817.

Correspondents are requested to write their communications in a *legible hand*, otherwise they will not be attended to. "The surprising adventures of *Black Thunder*" is omitted on that account.

ERRATA.

In Col. Stephenson's letter in our last—third page, first column and 44th line from the top—*for views*, read *virtue*.

Commodore Chauncey, in a letter to a friend in Boston, dated Port mahon, Jan. 20, says that the Washington 74, "is the finest ship that ever floated, and the swiftest that he ever was in, and the best seaboat: that she proves to be the fastest in the wind, and beats all but the Java before it."

Last evening we received a few late eastern papers, from which copious extracts will be given in our next.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.

Gov. Jennings has issued a proclamation declaring the Bank of Vincennes to be adopted as the state Bank of Indiana.

The Kentucky Banks have commenced paying specie.

A bill has passed the legislature of the state of New-York, abolishing slavery in that state, from and after the fourth day of July 1827, and thenceforth forever.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioners of the Gen. Land Office, to Alexander McNair, Register at St. Louis, dated,

General Land Office, March 15, 1817.

SIR,

Enclosed you have a copy of an Act of Congress, passed 3rd inst. entitled "an act to continue in force an act, entitled an act relating to settlers on Lands of the United States."

This act authorises the persons heretofore appointed, to grant permissions to continue to do so till 3rd March, 1818: conformably to the first section of the act thus continued in force, and to the instructions from this Office, dated 30th April, 1816.

The following statement has been handed to us for publication by Col. Easton, who arrived here from Washington City on Sunday last,

Statement of monies at the disposal of the Pay-Master, Mr. Douglass, to pay and satisfy the claims of the militia and rangers of the Missouri territory.

In his letter to the Pay-Master General of the 13th November, 1815 he acknowledges to have *then* in his possession. $35,967 98

On the 29th March 1816, he disposed of bills which were paid to the amount of 20,000 00

Remitted by his request, directed to Cincinnati by the treasurers draft on the Miami Exporting Company, under date 11th October, 1816, and which he received about 1st. April, 1817 50,000 00

Procured by Mr. Easton on the 14th March 1817, ten drafts drawn by the Cashier of the office of Discount and Deposit of the United States Bank in Washington, on that of the bank of the U. States. in Philadelphia for $2,000 each. 20,000 00

One draft on the branch of the bank of Kentucky at Louisville for 20,000 00

Authority to draw for 12,500 00

Total. $158,467 98

NOTE.—At the same time to-wit: *the 11th November* 1816, Mr. Douglass was under *that date* authorised to draw upon the pay-master general in favor of the receiver of public monies at Vincennes for $62,500—and independent of this special authority he had a general authority to dispose of bills to that amount; so says the pay-master general, and that the last account he has rendered is under date the 30th, September, 1815.

Extract from Mr. Douglass' letter to the Pay-master general, under date the 15th November, 1815.

"I have to report the sum of $35,967 98 cents, in my possession."

COMMUNICATION.

After the combinations, intrigue, calumny, dirk-drawing and other scenes of violence which were experienced and witnesseth in some parts of this territory, and especially in St. Louis, about the last election for delegate to Congress, had passed away, or at least subsided, we solaced ourselves with the reflection, that, at however dear a rate, we had obtained two valuable objects. By the first, we had secured an official agent to attend to the interests of the territory, in the Congress of the United States for two years; and by the second we were to be relieved, for the same space of time, from the political [illegible] exciting [illegible] with more or less paroxysms. The event proves however, that we have been sadly disappointed in both of them. Our dear rights; our privileges have been suspended. We have been without a vote in Congress during last session. We have been even worse situated. We had a spurious delegate, and has been declared so by the almost unanimous vote of the house of representatives. His voice has only been heard to contend on the floor of Congress, that if he was not the delegate, the territory had better be without any! He has, unfortunately been too successful; a small majority of the house have wrested from us our privileges, and thus the territory has been declared to be without a delegate.

We are now again put to the great inconvenience of assembling a widely spread population to elect a new delegate; and we are plunged again into the abyss of those political evils from which we had just emerged.

The repeated assertions of mr. Scott on the floor of Congress, that he had a majority of votes; that he was substantially the delegate; that if any thing was wanting on his side it could be nothing more than form; his appeal to the people to decide between him and mr. Easton, places him under the obligation to have, again, his popular standing brought to the test.

I believe he neither wants inclination nor readiness to have his name published as a candidate; why then is he so dilatory about it? The names of Col. Easton and judge Thomas, have been published for some weeks passed in the Missouri Gazette; why not his also? But perhaps the difference may be this, that the two first intending to be, according to the old school, nothing more than the servants of the people, and of the people alone, have thrown themselves confidently on the people, and have disdained to be the instrument of a faction, while perhaps mr. Scott must wait for the caucusing consultation, and determination of the *certificate maker* and his posse, *the would be great folks*. Something seems to have transpired about their variety of opinions when solemnly assembled. It is said that some object to mr. Scott, because he is not not an adept in the art of puffing, or at least that his puffing has been too much confined in his speech. Some others, because he is not sly enough, and has imprudently elicited from the commissioner of the general land office, an answer unfavorable to the unconfirmed Spanish land claims, and thus has mistaken the place and time, where and when, such a delicate cord ought to be touched; some insits, that where low cunning and deep hypocrisy is most wanted, *le petit commandant* would be the most suitable, whilst others think, that having dealt so copiously in that way, he has over done himself.

Many of them observe, that the pointed acerbity and harshness of Mr. Scott, in his speech against messrs Clay, Taylor, and several other distinguished members of the house of representatives, is a sure preventive of any future influence or usefulness, on his part, in Congress, when a delegate cannot obtain any thing but through management and by courtesy. Another great personage, perhaps not less than a colonel, declares freely that for his part, he can no more go through thick and thin, in electioneering for Scott or others, at the militia musters. All these considerations and a variety of others, crowding on my mind, but here omitted, may fully account for the perplexity which the would be great folks, find themselves to be in, and for the tardiness of mr. Scott. We therefore must patiently, tho' anxiously wait for the result of their deliberations; and receive from their hands a character, whom in their wisdom, they may be pleased, or at least may wish to impose upon the country as a candidate at a time it suits them best.

One of the Multitude.

Those who are indebted to this office for blank printing and advertising are requested to pay up immediately.

DIED—On the 20th ult. of a paralysis, CHARLES GRATIOT, Esq. SENR. Mr. Gratiot was a Swiss gentleman who early emigrated to [illegible] settlers of this country, fond of that spirit which actuated and led on to victory and independence the founders of our western republics, he [illegible] the risque of displeasing the Spanish crown, assisted General George Rogers Clark in the conquest of Kaskaskia, Vincennes, &c. by collecting provisions, and rendering many other services to Gen. C. at that critical period. Mr. G. left a numerous family and an extensive circle of friends to deplore his loss.

—On the 20th ult. of a pulmonic affection, Mr. PORTER KNOX, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Knox was one of those youthful heroes who forsook the enjoyments which affluence bestows to meet the embattled foe on the bloody fields of the river Raisin, and passed thro' the ordeal of a prisoner of war with the unprincipled British General Procter. As a soldier he was brave, even to temerity—as a merchant he was just.

—On the 22d ult. of a consumption, Capt. EDWARD SMITH, of the United States army. Capt. Smith was an officer of [illegible] honors and attention to the duties of his profession, that he enjoyed the esteem of his brother officers, and of all others who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

FOR LEASE,

A plantation, [illegible] me 3 miles above the town of St. Louis—also the following farms, viz:

A small farm on the [illegible] court below James Perry, being [illegible] of the tract of land lately owned by George Hodges dec'd which is a good log [illegible] and 5 or 6 acres of cultivated [illegible] Another on the W. [illegible] of Sec. No. [illegible] in the same township on which is a small orchard, good [illegible] a well and 25 acres under [illegible]

Another on the N. [illegible] of sec. No. 36 [illegible] township on which is a new log [illegible] and a good [illegible]

Also the plantation at present occupied by Gerard Rivardon about 5 miles above St. Louis on the eastern bank of the Mississippi.

The above will be rented at the rate of 10 bushels of corn for each acre of cultivated ground per annum, to be delivered at St. Louis, except the first and two last mentioned farms, terms for the leases of which will be made known to any person who may apply.

RUFUS EASTON.

May 1st, 1817. 1-48.

I wish some trusty person with a small family to take charge of James Perry for me. Liberal terms will be given.

RUFUS EASTON.

May 1st, 1817. 1-48

NOTICE.

I will receive for pasturage either by the month or week, in the well known pasture of John B. C. Lucas, near St. Louis, any number of horses or cattle, not exceeding twenty, the two never failing springs, and a handsome grove of young timber which it contains renders it peculiarly convenient and advantageous, a few horses may be stabled and fed with grain during the night if required.

ADRIAN LUCAS.

St. Louis May 2nd 1817. 31-48.

Found,

On the road, leading from St. Louis to Bonsilick, by the subscriber, living near Kenedy's, [illegible] in the county of St. Charles, a feather bed and its furniture—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property and receive it.

Thomas Chambers.

May, 2d, 1817. 1-48.

Notice.

WHEREAS I have given three notes to William and John Bowns for $233 and 1/3 of a dollar, each note, or thereabout, to make in the whole seven hundred dollars, for the consideration of an improvement I bought of him, situate on the Grand Osage River, where the road passes from Potosi to Boons Lick. The notes are written payable first in August 1817, the second in August 1818, and the third and last note in August 1819. I hereby inform the said Bowns or [Bounds] and the public generally, that I will not pay the said sums mentioned in said notes, nor any part thereof, as the said William and John Bowns or [Bounds] has practised a fraud on me, by selling me what did not belong to them, but did belong to a certain Samuel Carson who sold it to Wm. Gray, who has exhibited a bill of sale to me for the improvement aforesaid.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 30th, 1817. 49 3t*

487

THE MICE IN THE MEAL CASK.

A Fable for grown Children.

There was a huge meal cask on Capitol Hill,
Which Jonathan's millers* were striving to fill;
And the poor starving children of soldiers were there,
Presenting their trencher, in hopes of a share.

The millers ground hard, but so great was the call,
That as fast as they brought it, 'twas seized on by all;
The mice claim'd a share, though the barrel was low;
For mice have, when hungry, few scruples you know.

A mouse of known energy, played pioneer,
And gnaw'd at the cask without mercy or fear;
The action made way, but his size being small,
The squeezing it took to gain entrance for all.

Full high was the feasting I trow, on the day,
At present—they soon heard a terrible fray;
Jonathan's voice warn'd the soldiers to fly,
And his mouser (the press) was heard nearing hard by;

All fell to creep back—without leisure to law—
For 'twas a difficult job to withdraw;
Each disposed to disgorge, left to be leaner
And hunker,
Each indignantly dressed up with
Or sparkling the havoc of hide and of
Off, with much struggling the'
Consented to gladly,
And hail'd the taker, for the sin of the belly!

One rat, who from under a stone,
Had seen, and been much entertain'd by the fun,
As they ran, 'Think,' etc
Next time you venture,
All can retreat where the cupboard
Large enter

Uncle Sam's Collectors.
Ralph's motion to refund the
Received under the compensa-
[met. Watchman.

J. & J. G. Linder.

Just received and opened at
No. 2, in Main street, one door a-
Churchill & Co's general as-
sortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Queensware, which they will
sell for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 2-tf

NEW GOODS.

JULIUS P. PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new store
on Main street, opposite the shop
occupied by Farrar & Walker, a few
doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large
and well assorted assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which has been lately purchased in Phil-
adelphia and Baltimore, upon the most
reasonable terms, and which they can,
and will sell cheap, either by wholesale
or retail, for cash, country linen, furs,
beaver, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's
wax, whiskey, pork, and country pro-
duce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

The Gentlemen and Ladies in town,
who wish to order goods by children or
servants, will please to send a written
order, which shall be returned on the re-
delivery of the goods.

22 R. Paul & Co.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or
Goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF St. Louis.

Sole and Upper Leather can be had
for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former
supply of Merchandize, a large assort-
ment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for
sale at low prices, at the store, two doors
below Major Paul's store, and three
doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th day of January, 1817, for the collection of taxes due in the county of Saint Louis, that there will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, the whole or a sufficient part of the following tracts and lots of land, lying and situate in the county aforesaid, to pay the taxes and costs due thereon, unless sooner released by the owner paying the same.

Owners Names.	No. arpens confirmed lands.	No. arpens unconfirmed lands.	Original Claimants.	Water Courses and situation.	No of years for which taxes are due.	AMOUNT. Dollars	Cents
Bonie, Madame V.	3 lots		Spanish government	Town of St. Louis	1816	51	66
Boisi, Louis	1 do		do do	do do	do	6	75
Garlmill, Thomas	1 do		do do	do do	do	6	75
Leguirier, Charles	1 do		do do	do do	do	6	75
Maddin, Thomas	800		Unknown	Joachim	1815 & 1816		
					double tax for 1815.	10	80
Proctor, Benjamin		100	U. S.	Creve Cœur			80
Reynolds, Antoine	1800		Spanish government	Waters of Missouri	1815		
					double tax	21	60
Russell, William	250		Isaac Hilderbrand	Merrimack	1816	2	25
do do	320		Priscilla Estest	Big River		2	88
do do	640		Thomas Waters	Sandy [illegible]		5	76
do do	640		Ephraim Simpson	do do		5	76
do do	640		John Lyon	do do		5	76
do do	640		George Parsley	Point Labbadie		5	76
do do	320		James Prichett	do do		2	88
do do	640		Philip Robert	Grand Glaize		5	76
do do	320		John Saunders	Merrimack		2	88
do do	160		Widow Charleville	River Desperres		1	34
do do		500	William Bradley	Missouri			93
do do		650	Thomas Burns	St. John's		1	22
West, Simon	620		Thomas Johnston	Merrimack	1816	5	58
Walter, John		160	U. S.	River Desperres			30

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

St. Louis, April 5th, 1817. *John W. Thompson, Shff.*

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. -tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS WAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimers
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets
Super super cloths, } Assorted Colors.
Cassimeres, } assorted colors.
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses.
Ladies walking and fancy shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress
Figured and } GAUZE
Paris Nett

Flannels
Pink muslins
Ginghams.
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive, seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15th 20-tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS, & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29.

BARK

Upland black-oak bark, calculated for tanning, will be purchased at the tan-yard in St. Louis.

Theodore Hunt.

tf-11.

BANK OF MISSOURI

March 1st.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are hereby notified to attend a general meeting at the said bank, on monday the 5th of May next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, when an election will be held for nine directors, for the ensuing twelve months.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. W. Boggs, Cashier.

10t 39

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. -tf

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further instalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each share.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Cashier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

I have brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Hardware,

which I am now opening opposite Mr. Hanly's, and offer by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

Stephen Donohoe.

St. Louis, March 14th, 1817. tf 41

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin & Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriffe
Old Port do
Claret in cases.
Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb 6th, 1817. 36

RAILS.

I will give a reasonable price for 10,000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at St. Louis.

B. Paul.

February 24th, tf 139,

FOR SALE,

Two LOTS in St. Louis, on the Main street, one of which is opposite to Mr. Lee's; the other opposite Mr. Simmon's. Also a small stock of cattle and a tract of land about a mile from the place, on which there is some improvements. Cash or negotiable notes will be received in payment; those who wish to purchase will apply to

Wm. Clark.

St. Louis, March 13th, 1817 3t-42

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the estate of Robert Anderson, late of St. Louis county dec'd, will present them to the undersigned, within one year from this day, or they will be entitled to no dividend in case the estate should be insolvent, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Sarah Anderson, Adm'trix
Caldwell Cairns, Adm'tr.

April 12th, 1817. 46 4t.

NOTICE.

The damages so often repeated, which are daily committed by individuals filling on the dam of my Grist Mill, near the town of St. Louis; in digging in the channel to catch worms; removing stones, placed for the preservation of the dam; breaking and destroying young trees, planted with the intention to keep in order the ground; pulling away thick planks strongly nailed and absolutely necessary to prevent the admission in the under channel of stones, sands, wood, &c. susceptible to shut that under channel, which could not be opened again without large expences and risk for the Mill; disturbing and molesting the slaves specially charged by me to watch to the preservation of my property; puts myself under the hard but absolute necessity to forbid any person, of what age or description they may be, to fish on the dam of my grist mill near St. Louis. I know that many decent and honest persons have fished there, without causing any injury to my property, but as it is not in my power to discern them from the other persons who have materially injured my dam. I give notice that every person whosoever fishing on my dam, will be prosecuted according to law, and in all the extent and tenor of the laws, made and provided in such cases.

Auguste Chouteau.

April 3d, 1817. 6w 49.

AVIS.

Les dommages si consequents et dans fin que des personnes mal intentionnées ou irréfléchies qui vont peeler sur la digue ou chaussée de mon moulin a eau près de St. Louis, me causent, en fouchant dans le canal ou se décharge l'eau pour y prendre des vers, en dérangeant les pierres qui preservent la chaussée, en brisant et détruisant les petits arbres que j'ai planté avec soin pour retenir les terres, en arrachant des madriers solidement cloués et qui servent a empecher les terres ou pierres de tomber vis. avis la dalle qui donne l'eau au moulin, en soulevant ces même madriers, même a force de levier pour y planter leurs ligues et en faisent un passage a des pierres, ou corps etrangers qui pourroient obstruer le passage de l'eau qu'on ne pourroit retablir sans des frais [illegible], en troublant et molestant d'une maniere indigne les esclaves que j'ai specialement charge de veiller a la conservation de ma propriété, me mettant dans la désagréable mais absolue nécessité de défendre a toutes personnes de quelque age et condition qu'elles puissent être de pecher sur ma chaussée ou digue. Je sais que beaucoup de personnes tranquilles et honnetes y ont pêché sans y causer le moindre dommage mais il m'est impossible de les distinguer de celles qui en font causes de si prejudiciables a mes interets. C'est pour quoi par le present et dernier avis je defend a toutes personnes sans exception de pecher sur la digue ou chaussée de mon moulin a eau pres St. Louis sous peine d'être poursuivis juridiquement pour depens dommages, &c. &c. conformement a la loi et dans toute sa rigueur.

Auguste Chouteau.

St Louis, 4 April, 1817. 6t

TAKEN UP,

By George King, in Bonhomme Township, St. Louis county, one sorrel mare, judged to be eight years old, about fourteen hands three inches high, heavy mane and tail, a small star on her forehead. Appraised to thirty-five dollars. Before me this 16th day of April, 1817.

Andrew Whitesell, J. P.

Recorded this 19th. day of April, 1817.

True copy from the Stray Book in my office, St. Louis, 19 April, 1817.

M. P. Leduc, Cl.

TAKEN UP,

By Thomas Williams, living on the Meramec river, in the county of St. Louis, and township of Jeachim, a dun colored horse, five years old, blazed face, trotted last year, no brands perceivable, about fourteen hands high, docked and has no switch tail. Worth one dollar fifty cents, appraised to thirty dollars before me this 22nd June, 1816.

Benjamin Johnston, J. P.

I certify the above to be a true copy from my stray book and the fees in my office the day and date above.

Benjamin Johnston J. P.

Recorded 20th January 1817.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Cl.

April 24th, 1817. 3t-47

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, containing six hundred and forty acres, twenty of which is under fence, together with a valuable Grist and Saw Mill, a good Log House, and other buildings, well worth the attention of any person desiring to purchase property of the above description. For particulars apply to JACOB COONS, living on the premises.

St. Charles county, Dardenne, 3rd March, 1817. 3t.—44.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their paper to be discontinued at the end of the year, will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

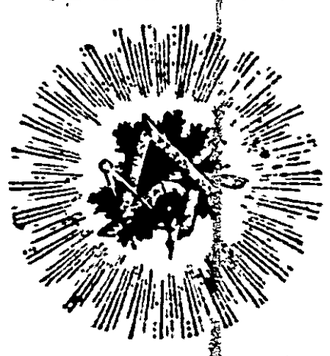
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MAY 10, 1817. [No. 449.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

BY AUTHORITY.



SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
FOR BUILDING
A MASONIC LODGE,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

1 Prize of	$5000	is	$5000
2 do	1000		2000
10 do	600		6000
20 do	200		4000
25 do	100		2500
200 do	50		10000
310 do	20		6200
900 do	10		9000
2550 do	6		15300
			$60000

12000 tickets at $5 is $60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

First drawn number on the 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days of drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive. The first 100 tickets, for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest All other prizes floating

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 500 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz At the stores of Riddick & Pilcher, Th. Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Moles Scott and James Kennerly, St. Louis. E. A. Elliot. *&* Genevieve. Jean Jones, Mine au Breton. Wm. Bates, Herculaneum. At the office of Mich'l. Jones Esq. Kaskaskia and at the office of John Hay Esq. Cakokia. And at the store of John Rochester St. Charles.

J Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T Douglass,
D V. Walker,
T. Hanly.

} Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act of the legislature of the territory of Missouri, entitled 'an act to authorise a lottery for the purchase of fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, for the use of the town of St. Louis.'

SCHEME.

1	prize of	5000	is	5000
1		1000		1000
4		500		2000
20		100		2000
49	of	50		2450
2925		6		17550
3000 prizes			dolls.	30,000
3000 blanks, 6000 tickets at $5 is				30,000

From the above scheme it must appear obvious that this lottery offers greater advantages and less risque of losing than most of those offered to the public, the adventurer having as great a chance to draw a prize, as to draw a blank and as great a chance to draw a high prize as will be found in any other lottery.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed. all prizes not demanded within 120 days after the drawing, will be considered as gratuitously given for the benefit of the town to be expended by the commissioners as the law directs.

Aug. Chouteau,
Theodore Hunt,
Henry Vonphul,
Will. C. Carr,
Thomas F. Riddick.
Commissioners.

St. Louis March 4th. 1817. 3m40

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816, 1-tf

[BY AUTHORITY.]

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 31st day of march, 1808, entitled "An act concerning the sale of the lands of the U. States and for other purposes," the President of the U. States is authorised to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale:

WHEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the United States south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the Public Lands in the district east of Pearl river, bounded on the west by the Chickasawhay river, on the south by the parallel of the 31 degree of north latitude, on the east by the Mobile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by the creeks Santabouge and Bogue Homo, (the one falling into the Tombigby and the other into the Chickasawhay rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the Register of the Land Office at St. Stephens, and which have not been disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stephens, on the river Tombigby, on the first Monday of July next, and continue till the said have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of march, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

James Monroe.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

March 20, 1817.

☞ Printers who publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till the first of June, and forward their accounts (in duplicate) to the Receiver of Public Monies, at St. Stephen's for payment.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

AN ACT

For the relief of Jaint Laval.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the department of war be, and they are hereby authorised to audit and settle the account of Jaint Laval, late of the army of the United States, in such manner and upon such terms as may be reasonable and just.

February 22, 1817.
Approved,
James Madison.

AN ACT

In addition to "an act for the relief of George T. Ross; and Daniel T. Patterson, and the officers and men lately under their command.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the act entitled "an act for the relief of Geo. T. Ross and Daniel T. Patterson, and the officers and men lately under their command, the secretaries of war and navy are hereby authorised and required, by and with the approbation of the President of the United States to draw by their warrant or warrants, from the Treasury of the United States, out of any monies therein not otherwise appropriated, the sum appropriated by the said act, and to appoint an agent or agents to disburse the same, according to the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid.

February 22, 1817.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Providing for the division of certain quarter sections, in future sales of the public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of September next, the sections designated by numbers two, five, twenty, twenty-three, thirty and thirty three, in each and every township of the public lands, the sale of which is now, or hereafter may be, authorised by law, shall be offered for sale either in quarter sections or half quarter sections, at the option of the purchaser, and in every case of the division of a quarter section, the portion shall be made by a line running due north and south, and in every other respect the said sections shall be offered, whether at public or private sale, on the same terms and conditions as have been, or may be, by law, provided for the sale of the other public lands of the United States.

February 22 1817
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the sale of certain grounds be onging to the United States in the City of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the commissioner for the superintendence of the public buildings in the City of Washington be, and he is hereby authorised to lay off into building lots all that part of the public reservation of ground in the said city, numbered ten, lying on the north side of the Pennsylvania avenue, between third and fourth and an half streets west, embraced by the whole of the front of said reservation, on said avenue and extending back, or northwardly, not exceeding two hundred feet: and under the direction of the President of the United States to sell any number of lots not exceeding the half of the whole number, and the avails thereof to pay into the Treasury of the United States; and in such sales the commissioner is hereby directed to reserve to the United States every other lot, except in particular cases, it may be expedient to sell two or more contiguous lots, but all sales made in virtue of this act shall be under, and upon the express condition, that the purchaser shall build and finish, or cause to be built and finished, within three years from the day of sale a good and substantial brick or stone house, of not less than three stories high, exclusive of its basement story, nor less than twenty five feet front; and in failure of a compliance with the said conditions, or any of them, the lots so sold shall revert to the United States, and the party failing shall incur a forfeiture of any and all monies which may have been paid for the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the monies arising from the sales aforesaid be, and they hereby are appropriated to the payment of any monies which may hereafter be expended, for the public buildings and public improvements in the City of Washington.

February 24, 1817.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To repeal the second section of an act entitled "An act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the pay of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the 2d section of an act entitled "an act concerning the pay of the officers, seamen and mariners in the navy of the United States," passed the eighteenth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

February 22, 1817.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Directing the discharge of Lewis Olmsted from imprisonment

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Lewis Olmsted, who is now imprisoned in a gaol in the state of Vermont, on a Judgment at the suit of the United States, by which he was sentenced to pay a fine to the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment; Provided however, that any estate which the said Lewis Olmstead may have or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy the sentance against him, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned.

February 22, 1817.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning the Navigation of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the thirteenth day of September next, no goods, wares, or merchandize shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens, or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture; or from which such goods, wares or merchandize can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation; *Provided, nevertheless,* That this regulation shall not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation which has not adopted and which shall not adopt a similar regulation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares or merchandize, imported into the United States, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and the ship or vessel, wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States: and such goods, wares, or merchandize, ship or vessel, and cargo, shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That after the thirtieth day of September next, the bounties and allowances now granted by law to the owners of boats or vessels engaged in the fisheries, shall be paid only on boats crews of which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the collector of the district where such boat or vessel shall belong, to be citizens of the United States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be imported, under penalty of forfeiture thereof, from one port of the United States to another port of the United States, in a vessel belonging wholly or in a part to a subject of any foreign power: but this clause shall not be construed to prohibit the sailing of any foreign vessel from one to another port of the United States, provided no goods, wares or merchandize, other than those imported in such vessels from some foreign port, and which shall not have been unladen, shall be carried from one port or place to another in the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That after the thirtieth day of September next, there shall be paid a duty of fifty cents per ton upon every ship or vessel of the United States which shall be entered in a district in one state, from a district in another state, except it be an adjoining state on the sea-coast, or on a navigable river or lake, and except also it be a coasting vessel going from Long-island, in the state of New-York, to the state of Rhode-Island, or from the state of Rhode-Island to the said Long-Island, having on board goods, wares and merchandize taken in one state to be delivered in another state: *Provided,* That it shall not be paid, on any ship or vessel having a license to trade between the different districts of the United States, or to carry on the bank or whale fisheries more than once a year: *And provided also,* That if the owner of any such vessel, or his agent, shall prove to the satisfaction of the collector, that three fourths at least of the crew thereof are American citizens, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state, the duty to be paid in such case, shall be only at the rate of six cents per ton; but nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal or affect any exemption from tonage duty given by the eighth section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of certain districts," and therein to amend an act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes."

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That after the thirteenth day of September next, there shall be paid upon every ship or vessel of the United States, which shall be entered in the United States, from any foreign port or place, unless the officers, and at least two thirds of the crew thereof shall be proved citizens of the United States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state, to the satisfaction of the collector, fifty cents per ton: *And provided also,* That this section shall not extend to ships or vessels of the United States, which are now on foreign voyages, or which may depart from the United States, prior to the first day of May next, until after their return to some port of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the several bounties and remissions of abatements of duty, allowed by this act, in case of vessels having a certain proportion of seamen who are American citizens, or persons not the subjects of any foreign power, shall be allowed only in the case of vessels having such proportion of American seamen during their whole voyage, unless in case of sickness, death or desertion, or where the whole or part of the crew shall have been taken prisoners in the voyage.

Approved,
JAMES MADISON.
March 1, 1817.

AN ACT

For the relief of James Villere.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional Accountant of the war department be, and he is hereby authorised and directed, to audit and settle the claims of James Villere, on account of fuel used by the American troops, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said accountant be, and he is hereby, authorised and directed to audit and settle the claim of the said James Villere, on account of damages sustained by filling up a canal running through his plantation, by order of general Jackson, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, a reasonable compensation for opening the said canal, and one year's rent for such part of his plantation as was planted with sugar cane, and overflowed and destroyed in consequence of filling of the said canal.

Sec. 2. (3.) *And be it further enacted,* That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said James Villere, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,

March 3, 1817.
Approved,
James Madison.

AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph I Green.

Be it enacted by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Department of War be, and they are hereby authorised to adjust and settle the claim of Joseph I. Green, for the damage done to his house in Plattsburg, in the state of New-York, under the orders of general M'Comb, in the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount thereof when ascertained, shall be paid to the said Joseph I Green, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817.
Approved,
James Madison.

It will be recollected, that it was stated some time ago by us, as a report, that the Senate had under discussion a Commercial Treaty, concluded with Sweden by our minister, Mr. Russell. We find it stated in some of the newspapers, that the treaty was rejected by the Senate. Not so, according to our information. The treaty was ratified, with the exception of one or more articles, which it is presumed are to be the subject of future negociation.

Nat. Int.

SUBJECTS OF LEGISLATION

We are extremely glad to perceive that our legislature have not suffered the all-important subject of the Canal to sleep. Let us also hope, that the odious and barbarous practice of imprisonment for debt will be abolished at this present session. Let credit stand on the footing of mercantile discretion.—*Punish crimes, but not misfortunes;* nor make the *person* responsible for debts contracted on a pledge of *property.* Let this principle be solemn

ly proclaimed, and CREDIT will soon stand high—for every man will be afraid of forfeiting it.—*Col.*

A respectable London paper says—"It is currently reported, and we believe not without some ground that Ministers have resolved to propose some reform in the Parliamentary Representation, by annihilating the power of some of the rotten Boroughs to send members, and conferring that privilege on some of the greater cities and towns, as Glasgow and Manchester.

From the New-York Gazette,
MARCH 26.

Important.

Captain Selby, of the Gazette, informs, that on the 16th instant, the day he sailed from St. Jago de Cuba he was boarded by Commodore Taylor, of the privateer brig Fourth of July, and was informed by the commander, that the preceding day he spoke a British Packet, from England, the commander of which stated, that "all the south of France had revolted, and that the King and his family had been obliged to leave the country."

The natural question is, can this news be correct? We answer: that as far as Captain Selby's veracity is concerned, so far we know it is so. As to the probability of such an event, the reader will form his own opinion. There can be no doubt but that the packet may have arrived with news two weeks later than any received in the U. States.

The emperor of China is said to have refused to receive the British Ambassador lately sent to that quarter of the world with splendid presents for his Imperial majesty: of the presents, he would only accept the portraits of the king and queen of England.

A case has occured in New-York which has caused its Senate to introduce "An act concerning the Shakers." One James Chapman had married Eunice Chapman, by whom he had three children—he then abandoned her, joining the society of Shakers in Neskauna, county of Albany; the children he took from her and concealed; he insisted that the marriage contract was annulled, and warned all persons against trusting her as he would pay no debts of her contracting. This being upon the principle of that society, who hold that it is sinful to hold any intercourse with those who are not members, without, what they term a gift from their elders,' and all married persons who join them are, therefore, absolved from the marriage vows.

To arrest the propagation of principles subversive of the peace and happiness of families and the order of society'—the bill enacts, that Eunice Chapman is divorced from her husband, but that he shall not marry during her life time—and that any *married* person who hereafter attaches him or herself to the society of Shakers shall be considered as civilly dead, and his or her property disposed of as if such person were really dead, &c.—*Compiler.*

KENTUCKY VINDICATED.

[*From the Kentucky Reporter.*]

TO EDITORS AT THE EASTWARD.

We have lately seen in the Boston Centinel, a repetition of the old calumny which was thrown on the Kentucky troops at N. Orleans, and which has been so often and so fully refuted. If the Centinel and other Papers in that quarter, have never seen or never published the following documents, they will do an act of justice by re-publishing them at the present time. The following is the paragraph which appeared in the centinel:

"The democrats of Kentucky, who dearly love a frolic, have given Com. Barney, who has gone to settle in the western country, a dinner and a desert. After being toasted as a '*patriot* and a *soldier*," the commodore made a speech, *a la mot. d' Anglais*, recounting the 26 battles he had fought, in all which, but one, he had been successful, and in that one (at Bladensburg) his ill success was not owing to any blame in him. "*If I had had with me* (continued the Commodore) 2000 *Kentuckians instead of* 7000 *Marylanders. Washington city would not have been sacked, nor our country disgraced.*" So far so good; but Gen. Jackson does not appear to have quite so exalted an opinion—after having proved them—of these Kentuckians as the commodore has. In one of his official despatches, after the battle of New-Orleans, he says.

"I had the extreme mortification and chagrin to observe Gen. Morgan's right wing, composed as herein mentioned, of the *Kentucky Militia*, commanded by Maj. Davis, abandon their breast work, and flying in a most shameful and dastardly manner, almost without a shot"!!

The editor of the Centinel, it appears, was not satisfied with merely repeating the slander; but, as is customary with the Editors of that Party, has committed a kind of *forgery* in his quotation, to give the calumny more weight. *It is false*, that Gen. Jackson ever wrote, in one of his official despatches, or in any thing else, such a sentence as that attributed to him by the Centinel, or any thing like it. The sentence was penned by that commodore who, with Gen. Morgan, was the *cause* of the retreat, as well as the *source* of the calumny. We will first give an extract from the "History of the late War in the Western Country", which has been published at our office; and then add some of the principal official documents on this subject:

"On the other side of the river, our arms experienced a reverse. The battery erected by com. Patterson was constructed for annoying the enemy across the river, and raking the front of our works on the left side, and during the attack this morning, it was employed in that way with considerable effect. But before the action ceased on the left, an attack was made on the right bank. The 8th regiment, with some seamen and marines, having crossed the river opposite the British camp, and led by col. Thornton, advanced under cover of some field pieces, and put to flight a corps commanded by maj. Arno, who had been sent down to oppose their landing. Continuing their march up the river, they next attacked 200 Kentuckians under col. Davis, who had been sent half a mile in front of our works to oppose them. After a sharp skirmish, col. Davis retreated, by order of gen. Morgan, with the loss of about 30 men, in killed, wounded and missing; and, having reached the entrenchment, he was ordered to post his men on the right of the Louisiana militia. The guns in the battery could not be employed against col. Thornton until they were turned in their embrasures, which was not undertaken till it was too late to accomplish it before the charge was made. Gen. Morgan had 500 Louisana militia, safely posted behind a finished breast work, which extended 200 yards from the battery at right angles to the river, and was defended by three pieces of artillery. The 170 remaining Kentuckians on his right, were scattered along a ditch 300 yards in extent: and still further on the right, there were several hundred yards of open ground entirely undefended.

"In this situation of things, the enemy, with steady pace, continued advancing to the charge in two columns, under the cover of a shower of rockets. Their right column advancing next the river, was thrown into disorder, and driven back by Morgan's artillery; the other advancing against the Kentuckians, was resisted by their small arms, till a party of the assailants had turned their right flank, and commenced a fire on their rear. Overpowered by numbers in front, assailed in their rear, and unsupported by their companions in arms, they were at last compelled to retreat from their untenable position. The Louisiana militia then retreated also from their breast-work and artillery, before they had felt the pressure of the enemy. Com. Patterson, perceiving how the contest would issue, spiked his cannon, and was ready to join in the retreat with his marines. The enemy pursued them some distance up the river, and then returned to destroy the battery and other works.

"Patterson and Morgan, conscious that they had acted badly, the former in not turning his guns in time, and the latter in leaving his right flank weak uncovered & unsupported, whilst his main force was uselessly concentrated behind the breast-work, determined to throw the whole blame of the defeat on the handful of Kentuckians who had the misfortune to be present, and to do all the fighting that was done, except a few discharges from the artillery. They induced gen. Jackson to tell the war department that "the Kentucky reinforcements *ingloriously fled*, drawing after them, by their example, the *remainder* of the forces"—and the commodore, in his report to the navy department, stigmatised them in terms still more offensive. A court of enquiry was demanded by col. Davis, before which the facts were proven as above detailed. The court, however, merely pronounced the Kentuckians *excusable*; which being deemed unsatisfactory, gen. Adair, again pressed the subject on the commander in chief, and at last obtained a dry reluctance sentent of *justification*. The detachment did all, at least, that could be expected from brave men, if it was not entitled to praise for their common gallantry.';

[*Hist. L. W. page* 519.

Sentence of the Court of Enquiry.

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District, Adjutant Generals Office, *N. Orleans, Feb.* 18*th*, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.

At a court of enquiry convened at this place, on the 9th inst. of which Maj. Gen. Carroll is President, the military conduct of Col. Davies, of Kentucky militia, and Cols. Dijon and Cavallier, of Louisiana militia, in the engagement on the 8th January last, on the west bank of the river Mississippi, were investigated. The court, after mature deliberation, is of opinion, that the conduct of those gentlemen in the action aforesaid, and *retreat* on the 8th of January, on the western bank of the river Mississippi, is not reprehensible. The causes of the retreat, the court attributes to the shameful flight of the command of Major Arno, sent to oppose the landing of the enemy. The retreat of the Kentucky militia, which, considering their possition, the deficiency of their arms, and other causes, may be excusable, and the *panic* and *confusion* introduced into every part of the line, thereby occasioning the retreat and confusion of the Orleans and Louisiana militia. Whilst the court found much to applaud in the zeal and gallantry of the officer immediately commanding, they believe that a further reason of the retreat may be found in the manner in which the force was placed on the line, which they consider exceptionable. The commands of Colonels Dijon, Cavalier and Desfluett, composing 500 men, supported by 3 pieces of artillery, having in front a strong breastwork, occupying a space of only 200 yards—whilst the Kentucky militia, composing Col. Davis's command, only 170 strong without artillery, occupied more than 300 yards, covered by a small ditch only.

The Major General approves the proceedings of the court of enquiry which is hereby dissolved.

By command,
H. CHOTARD, *Ast. Adj. Gen.*

Extract from the letter of Gen. Adair to Gov. Shelby, dated

"New-Orleans, April 10, 1815.

"I send you the copy of a letter I wrote to Gen Jackson, and his answer; these papers speak for themselves. I will only observe, that it is not my wish to censure or detract from any description of troops: but it is duty to the Kentuckians, to remove from them improper or unjust censures, and to give them credit for the services they have really performed. I will take with me to Kentucky, a certified copy of the testimony taken before the court of enquiry, and the opinion of that court, and deposite it in the office of state."

The letter from Adair to Jackson.

New-Orleans, March 20, 1815.

SIR,

A sense of duty to my country and to the corps with which I immediately served, during the late perilous campaign under your command, has induced me to lay before you the following statement of facts which cannot be controverted.

Late on the evening of the 7th January, I received an order from the adjutant general's office, to send 400 men from gen. Thomas's division, under a proper officer, who was directed to march them up the river to the city, where he would receive arms for the men, cross the river, and place himself under the command of gen. Morgan. This order was given to col. Davis at 7 o'clock, who immediately marched the number of men ordered to the city, where about 200 of them were furnished with indifferent arms; the remainder, who could not be armed in any way, returned to their camp. Col. Davis crossed the river in the night, and reached gen. Morgan's camp at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 8th. He was immediately ordered to march down the river until he met the enemy—to attack him, and if compelled by numbers, to retreat. He was to dispute every inch of ground back to the general's breast-work. This order was executed by col. Davis in its fullest extent. He met the enemy at the distance of half or three quarters of a mile from the breast-work; and altho' deserted by maj, Arno's command, (with whom he was to act,) he formed his men in the open field, attacked the enemy, and fired from three to five rounds, and retreated under a heavy fire, after having received an order from the general's aid to do so—his men still returning the fire of the enemy, who pressed him until he passed the breastwork. The above statement is fully proven by the testimony of maj. Brown, (aid to Gen. Morgan;) by maj. Tessier, of the Louisiana militia; by maj. Johnson and Dr. Hamilton. No blame, no censure, could possibly be attached to the Kentuckians in this affair. Col. Davis, on passing to the rear of the breastwork, was again ordered by gen. Morgan to form his corps (now 170 strong) on the right of the Louisiana militia, who 500 strong, and supported by the artillery, were posted behind a breastwork, finished, and extending 200 yards out at right angles from the river. Col. Davis's command of 170 men were agreeably to the general's order, formed, or rather, stretched along a ditch from the right of the breastwork, occupying a space of 300 yards.—In this weak, defenceless situation they received the attack of the enemy in front. The Kentuckians here again fired from 5 to 7 rounds (all those whose guns could fire,) nor did they retreat until a part of the enemy's force had turned or passed their right, and were firing on the rear. Longer resistance must have subjected them to inevitable capture and destruction.

For the truth of the facts here stated, I refer you to the testimony of Capt. Holt, Capt. Ford, and adjutant Stephens, taken before the court of enquiry; as likewise colonel Caldwell of the Louisiana militia, who had the ground measured. On the right of the Kentucky line, thus scattered along a ditch, there was still a space of open ground, several hundred yards, undefended by any, where the enemy might and did pass to their rear. No attempt was made, no order given to support the Kentuckians by a detachment from the breastwork—when they might have been well spared, for it is in proof, that the enemy's line, approached the breastwork on the levee, was repulsed by our artillery, and fell back; nor did they advance again until the right of our line was turned, and the breastwork abandoned. Thus then we find 500 men of the Louisiana militia completely defended by a breastwork in front, and supported by several pieces of artillery, defended on their right by the Kentucky detachment, who although few in number, and badly armed, were left to bear the whole force of the enemy, or retreat from inevitable destruction. To the retreat of that small corps has been attributed the disgrace of that day. More sir; it has been represented by letters from this place, published in Tennessee, and throughout the union, as the shameful, cowardly flight of a strong detachment of Kentuckains, without firing a gun. This calumny, false and unfounded as it is, has gained credit abroad, from your excellency's official communication of the 9th January, to the secretary at war. In that you designate the Kentucky troops with Gen. Morgan, as a strong detachment; and again say they ingloriously fled, drawing after them the rest of the troops. You will not for a moment believe, that I can mean any the slightest reflection on your conduct by thus bringing into view your official letter. I have been induced to make this appeal to your justice, for a more explicit approval of their conduct, and, if they are entitled to it, for such an one as will enable them to meet their fellow-soldiers in Kentucky without a blush. Finding after the retreat of the enemy, that you had much still to occupy and perplex you, I purposely delayed this application until you might have leisure to attend to it.

I am sir, with the highest sentiments of respect and esteem, your most obedient servant.

JOHN ADAIR.

Maj. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

Extract from Jackson's Answer.

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District, New-Orleans, April, 2 1815

"SIR—I have received your letter of the 20th ult. but a multiplicity of engagements have prevented me from answering it earlier.

As nothing would give me more pain than the belief that I had done injustice to any portion of the troops under my command, so nothing in such an event, would afford me greater satisfaction than to make reparation.

"It is true that in writing to the secretary of war, the day after the action of the 8th of January, giving him an account of that affair, and of the arrangements I had made for it, I did state, that I had ordered a strong detachment of the Kentucky militia to the right bank of the river and that they ingloriously fled before the enemy.

"This detachment, by my order, was to consist of 400; and if any causes intervened to occasion a diminution of it, you cannot but be sensible, that I was not made acquainted with that fact, until after the letter you alluded to had been forwarded.

"As to my statement respecting the conduct of these troops, it was founded on that made to me by Commodore Patterson and General Morgan who were present and commanding. Their statement I not only did believe, but was *bound* to believe."

The court of enquiry, greatly to my satisfaction, have acquitted Colonel Davis, of any conduct deserving censure, on the right bank of the river; on the left, it gives me great happiness to state that the Kentuckians who acted immediately under your command, sustained the honor of their state and of our common country.

I have the honor to be with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.
Maj. Gen. commanding,
7th, M. District."

"Gen. JOHN ADAIR."

A few days after the above was written, the General subjoined the following remarks to the opinion of the court of enquiry.

"The General is impressed with a belief that the conduct of the detachment of Kentucky militia, composing Colonel Davis's command, on the 8th of January, has been misrepresented; and that their retreat was not only excusable, but absolutely justifiable, owing to the unfortunate position in which they were placed."

New-Orleans, April 4th, 1815.

EXTRACT

From DR. RUSH's *inquiry into the Effects of Ardent Spirits upon the human body and mind.*

The effects of ardent spirits divide themselves into such as are of a prompt and such as are of a chronic nature. The former discover themselves in drunkenness, and the latter, in a numerous train of diseases and vices of the body and mind.

I shall begin by briefly describing their prompt, or immediate effects, in a fit of drunkenness.

This odious disease, (for by that name it should be called) appears with more or less of the following symptoms, and most commonly in the order which I shall enumerate them.

1. Unusual garulity.
2. Unusual silence.
3. Captiousness, and a disposition to quarrel.
4. Uncommon good humor, and an insipid simpering or laugh.
5. Profane swearing and cursing.
6. A disclosure of their own and other people's secrets.
7. A rude disposition to tell those persons in company, whom they know, their faults.
8. Certain immodest actions. I am sorry to say that this sign of the first stage of drunkenness sometimes appears in women, who when sober, are uniformly remarkable for chaste and decent manners.
9. A clipping of words.
10. Fighting, a black eye or a swelled nose often mark this grade of drunkenness.
11. Certain extravagant acts, which indicate a temporary fit of madness. These are singing, hallooing, roaring, imitating the noise of brute animals, jumping, tearing off clothes, dancing naked, breaking glasses and china, and dashing other articles of household furniture upon the ground, or floor. After a while the paroxysm of drunkenness is completely formed. The face now becomes flushed; the eyes project and are somewhat watery; winking is less frequent than in nature;

the under lip is protruded; the head inclines a little to one shoulder; the jaw falls; belching and hiccupping take place; the limbs totter; the whole body staggers. The unfortunate subject of this history next falls on his seat; he looks around him with a vacant countenance, and mutters inarticulated sounds to himself. He attempts to rise and walk; in this attempt, he falls upon his side, from which he gradually turns upon his back. He now closes his eyes, and falls into a profound sleep, frequently attended with snoring and profuse sweats, and sometimes with such a relaxation of the muscles which confine the bladder and the lower bowels, as to produce a symptom which delicacy forbids me to mention. In this condition, he often lies from ten, twelve and twenty-four hours, to two, three, four and five days, an object of pity and disgust to his family and friends. His recovery from this fit of intoxication is marked with several peculiar appearances. He opens his eyes, and closes them again, he gapes, and stretches his limbs; he then coughs and pukes; his voice is hoarse; he rises with difficulty, and staggers to a chair; his eyes resemble balls of fire; his hands tremble; he loaths the sight of food; calls for a glass of spirits to compose his stomach; now and then he emits a deep fetched sigh, or groan; from a transient twinge of conscience, but he more frequently scolds, and curses every thing around him. In this state of languor and stupidity he remains for two or three days, before he is able to resume his former habits of business and conversation.

Pythagoras we are told maintained that the soul of men, after death, expiated the crimes committed by them in this world animating certain brute animals and that the souls of those animals, in their turns, entered into men, and carried with them all their peculiar qualities and vices. This doctrine of one of the wisest and best of the Greek philosophers was probably intended only to convey a lively idea of the changes which are induced in the body and mind of man by a fit of drunkenness. In folly it causes him to resemble a calf; in stupidity, an ass in roaring, a mad bull; in quarreling and fighting, a dog; in cruelty a tiger; in fetor, a skunk; in filthiness, a hog; and in obscenity, a he-goat.

It belongs to the history of drunkenness to remark, that its paroxysms occur, like the paroxysms of many diseases, at certain periods, and after longer or shorter intervals. They often begin with annual, and gradually increase in their frequency, until they appear in quarterly, monthly, weekly, and quotidian or daily periods. Finally, they afford scarcely any marks of remission, either during the day or the night. There was a citizen of Philadelphia many years ago, in whom drunkenness appeared in this protracted form. In speaking of him to one of his neighbors, I said, "Does he not *sometimes* get drunk?" "You mean," said his neighbor, "is he not *sometimes* sober?

It is further remarkable, that drunkenness resembles certain hereditary, family and contagious diseases. I have once known it to descend from a father to four out of five of his children. I have seen three, and once four brothers, who were born of sober ancestors, affected by it, and I have heard of its spreading through a whole family composed of members not originally related to each other. These facts are important, and should not be overlooked by parents, in deciding upon the matrimonial connections of their children.

Let us next attend to the chronic effects of ardent spirits upon the body and mind. In the body, they dispose to every form of acute disease, they moreover *excite* fevers in persons predisposed to them, from other causes. This has been remarked in all the yellow fevers which have visited the cities of the United States. Hard drinkers seldom escape, and rarely recover from them. The following diseases are the usual consequences of the habitual use of ardent spirits, viz.

1. A decay of appetite, sickness of stomach, and a puking of bile, or a discharge of a frothy and vicid phlegm by hawking, in the morning.

2. Obstructions of the liver. The fable of Prometheus, on whose liver a vulture was said to prey constantly as a punishment for his stealing fire from heaven, was intended to illustrate the painful effects of ardent spirits upon that organ of the body.

3. Jaundice and dropsy of the belly and limbs, and finally, of every cavity in the body. A swelling in the feet and legs is so characteristic, a mark of habits of intemperance, that the merchants in Charleston, I have been told, cease to trust the planters of South Carolina, as soon as they perceive it. They very naturally conclude industry and virtue to be extinct in that man, in whom that symptom of disease has been produced by the intemperate use of distilled spirits.

4. Hoarseness, and a husky cough which often terminate in consumption, and sometimes in an acute and fatal disease of the lungs.

5. Diabetes, that is, a frequent and weakening discharge of pale or whitish urine.

6. Redness and eruptions on different parts of the body. They generally begin on the nose, and after gradually extending all over the face, sometimes descend to the limbs in the form of leprosy. They have been called "rumbuds" when they appear in the face. In persons who have occasionally survived these effects of ardent spirits on the skin, the face after a while becomes bloated, and its redness is succeeded by a death-like paleness. Thus the same fire which produces a red color in iron, when urged to a more intense degree, produces what has been called a white heat.

7. A fetid breath, composed of every thing that is offensive in putrid animal matter.

8. Frequent and disgusting belchings. Dr. Haller relates the case of a notorious drunkard having been suddenly destroyed, in consequence of the vapor discharged from his stomach by belching accidently taking fire, by coming in contact with the flame of a candle.

9. Epilepsy.

10. Gout, in all its various forms of swelled limbs, cholic, palsy, and apoplexy.

Lastly, 11. Madness. The late Dr. Waters, while he acted as house pupil and apothecary of the Pennsylvania hospital, assured me, that in one third of the patients confined by this terrible disease it had been induced by ardent spirits.

Most of the diseases which have been enumerated are of a mortal nature. They are more certainly induced, and terminate more speedily in death, when spirits are taken in such quantities, and at such times, as to produce frequent intoxication; but it may serve to remove an error with which some intemperate people console themselves, to remark, that ardent spirits often bring on fatal diseases without producing drunkenness. I have known many persons destroyed by them, who were never completely intoxicated during the whole course of their lives. The solitary instances of longevity which are now and then met with in hard drinkers, no more disprove the deadly effects of ardent spirits, than the solitary instances of recoveries from apparent death by drowning, prove that there is no danger to life from a human body lying an hour or two under water.

The body after its death, from the use of distilled spirits, exhibits by dissection certain appearances which are of a peculiar nature.—The fibre of the stomach and bowels are contracted; abscesses, gandgene, and schirri, are found in the viscera; the bronchial vessels are contracted; the blood-vessels and tendons, in many parts of the body, are more or less ossified; and even the hair of the head possesses a crispness, which renders it less valuable to wig-makers than the hair of sober people.

Not less destructive are the effects of ardent spirits upon the human mind. They impair the memory, debilitate the understanding, and pervert the moral faculties.—It was probably from observing these effects of intemperance in drinking upon the mind, that a law was formerly passed in Spain, which excluded drunkards from being witnesses in a court of justice. But the demoralizing effects of distilled spirits do not stop here. They produce not only falshood, but fraud, theft, uncleanliness, and murder.—Like the demoniac mentioned in the New-Testament, their names is "legion," for they convey into the soul a host of vices and crimes.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI TERRITORY.

In again tendering you my services, to represent you in the Congress of the United States, I am not insensible of the great importance of the trust—I am however emboldened to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, by a firm conviction that during the time I had the honour of a seat in Congress, and until the end of the session, my best exertions were used for the interests of the territory, and should you again confide in me, I shall not fail to employ my best faculties to secure the right of the people, and promote the permanent interests, happiness, and prosperity, of the country.

As I consider it the business of the people to conduct the election, and to make choice of the candidate whom they consider able, and willing to represent their wants and interests, I should deem it impertinent in me to obtrude myself upon their notice by the help of tricks, stratagem, and the arts of electioneering—and I declare solemnly that I do not wish my friends to make any remarks in the newspapers against my opponents, nor even to recriminate upon those who may abuse me. Having no individual ends to accomplish by going to Congress, I shall not undertake to carry myself through by my own boastings, nor by the disparagement of others. The only favour I ask is, that what may be published against me may be made known long enough before the election for strangers to me to enquire of my acquaintances and neighbors *if such things be true*, for upon the testimony of my neighbors and acquaintances, I am willing that my character shall stand or fall. It has already been twice published in the Missouri Gazette "*that in the debate on the contested election I had said that I would rather the territory should be unrepresented than that Mr. Easton should have a seat*" A copy of my speech on that subject is now spread among the people, and contains no such sentiment, nor was any such ever uttered by me—and from this specimen at the very commencement of the Congress, the community can judge of the candor with which I am to be treated.

In thus announcing myself as a candidate, I must express my *sincere wish* that party contests, and individual recriminations may not agitate the public mind, and that the voters may exercise their judgments and confer their suffrages on the most deserving, unruffled by passions and unclouded by prejudices, the public tranquility which now so happily prevails shall not be disturbed by me.

JOHN SCOTT.

May 7, 1817.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

May 2nd, 1817,

Drafts on the Schuylkill Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, for sale at the Bank of St. Louis.

John B. N. Smith, Cashr.

3t-49.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

May 2nd, 1817,

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cashr.

9t-49.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

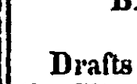
May 2nd, 1817,

The books for the sale of the capital stock of this bank, are now opened at the Banking-house on the Main street,

John B. N. Smith Cashr.

3t-49.

NOTICE.



THE FERRY BOAT in future, from the Illinois Territory to St. Louis, will land on the Missouri side, immediately above the sand-bar.

The subscriber having supplied himself with a Large Ferry Flat and two Keel Boats, will be enabled to transport waggons and teams with the greatest safety, as also, cattle and horses.

He hopes from his attention to business and the undoubted safety of his boats to merit the patronage of the public.—He will at all times have small crafts for crossing individuals, at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER NASH.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817.—tf 49

NOTICE.

The subscriber has lately established a Ferry on the Missouri, one mile above Belle Fontaine, five miles from Portage de Sioux, and five miles from St. Ferdinand, and about fifteen miles from St. Louis. Any person who may call shall be crossed on the shortest notice. My boats are in good repair and shall cross passengers cheap.

PHINEAS JAMES.

August 26th, 1816. 3t49

NEW GOODS.

Porter, Glasgow and Nivin

Respectfully inform the citizens of St. Louis and the public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Theodore Hunt, two doors below the Washington Hall Hotel, a large and well chosen assortment of Merchandize, suitable for the spring, summer and fall seasons. Consisting of fine and course Woolen, Cotton, French and India Goods, Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description.

Glassware	Paints
Queensware	French Brandy
Tinware	Jamaica spirits
Juniata Bar Iron	Madeira, L. P.
Plough Irons	Teneriffe and
Drawing Chains	Port Wines
Hoes and Axes	Whiskey
Castings of differ	Loaf, Lump and
ent descriptions	Brown Sugars
Brushes	Coffee
Saddles & Bridles	Imperial, Young
Ladies, gentlemen	Hylon & Hyson
and childrens	skin Teas
shoes of all kinds	Pepper
Furr & wool Hats	Spice
Wire & hair Seives	Indigo
Patent family	Tobacco
Medicines	Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, May, 10th, 1817. 8t-49

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

JOSEPH BOUJU,

Watchmaker, Silversmith and Jeweller,

Has opened a shop opposite the store of Mr. Walt, in the town of St. Louis, where he will execute work in the line of his business on the shortest notice & in the best manner, as he will warrant any piece of work which may go out of his shop; he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of all articles in his line, which he will sell at a reduced price for cash.

Two apprentices between the ages of twelve and fifteen, of good character, are wanted.

St. Louis, May 10th. 1817. 3t 49

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

The subscriber is now opening at the mouth of Wood river, Madison county Illinois territory, a general assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in St. Louis. Wheat, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries will be taken in payment, and a liberal credit given. He still continues the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. as usual. All persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay their notes and accounts now due.

Clayton Tiffin.

St. Marys, May 6th, 1817. 6t 49

NOTICE.

All persons indebted for Goods purchased of Benj. Plank, at Bonhomme, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle their accounts without delay.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis, May 10, 1817.

N. B—Those from whom produce was to be received, will please deliver the same at St. Louis, on or before 1st June next. 49—3t.

TAKE NOTICE,

My creditors are hereby notified that on Monday the 26th of May inst. I shall apply to Jos Charless and J. V. Garnier, esqs. two justices of the peace in and for the township & county of St. Louis, or to the Judge of the circuit court for the northern circuit of the territory of Missouri, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

John Cummins.

St. Louis Jail. 5th May, 1817. 2t 49

FERRY ON THE MISSISSIPPI,

Known by the name of the Point Ferry.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has re-established the above well known ferry immediately above the mouth of Missouri, so as to cross travellers of all descriptions with safety and dispatch; the bottoms are high and free from swampy ground on both sides of the river to the high lands & unintercepted by high water, at all times will afford an inducement to all travellers bound to the Missouri territory, who wish to cross the Mississippi above the mouth of Missouri, to make choice of the road by the Point ferry, as it will be their nearest and best way. All persons passing from the Missouri territory, are requested to place their horses immediately upon the point of land formed by the junction of the two rivers, whereby horsemen can be distinguished from footmen, and save the ferrymen much unnecessary labor.

Jesse Cheek.

May 6th, 1817. 6t 49

TEN DOLLS. REWARD.

I lost my horse at Capt. Joseph Conway's in the month of July last, about 15 miles from St. Louis, he is 7 or 8 years old, between 15 & 16 hands high, a dark bay, all of his feet white, his hind feet white higher than his fore ones, white face, mane hangs heavy on both sides of his neck, high withers, works and rides well, either racks or trots with ease. I will give the above reward for my horse to be delivered at Capt. Conways, or to me at the mouth of Missouri, or five dollars for information so as I can get the said horse.

Jesse Cheek.

Point Ferry, mouth of Missouri, May 5th, 1817. 2t 49

NOTICE,

All persons indebted to the estate of Edward Rieley dec'd. late of St. Louis county, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those who have demands against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for payment.

Ambros Boals:
Administrator.

May 10th, 1817. 3t 49

FOUND,

A small sum of money in the Town of St. Louis: the owner discribing the same to the printer, and paying for this advertisement may receive the same. May 8th. 1t

---

County of Cape Girardeau, ss.

Taken up by William Golleher, who made oath according to law, in Cape Girardeau township, a bay horse with both his hind feet white, branded thus as far as can be ascertained (6) on the near shoulder, with a star in his forehead about fourteen hands and three inches high, believed to be five years old, last spring appraised to forty five dollars by Jas. Ravenscroft, Parish Green and Isaac Williams, who were sworn according to law; before me the 7th day of Dec. 1816,

G. Henderson, J. P.

TAKEN UP

By Jeremiah Clay, on Splice Creek, Howard county, Lamine township, a black Mare about fourteen hands high, about eight years old this spring—some white hairs in her forehead—some saddle marks—no brands perceivable—appraised to 20 dollars by John Pettegrew and Edward M'Daniel, this 8th day of March 1817.

JOHN MUNRO J P

A true transcript of the original filed in my office. GRAY BYNUM Clk. M. CC.

TO LEASE.

I have adjoining the plantation of Judge Stewart, on the Missouri, a tract of land, thirty acres in a field—a good cabin, stable and spring, and a small orchard which I wish to Lease, for terms apply to Edward Bates Esq. or to me at St Louis

March 9, 1817. RUFUS EASTON.

ST. LOUIS,

Saturday May 10, 1817.

A gentleman of this place has favoured us with a sight of a portfeuille of letters, containing a correspondence between the Pay-master General, Mr. Brent, and Mr. Douglass, the pay-master of this district, on the subject of the payment of the Rangers and Militia of this territory; from which there appears a tissue of disappointments which no human foresight could prevent; nor can we say who is to sustain censure for the delay of payment.

Several communications directed to us from Washington City, by Col. Easton; were received by yesterday mail. & shall be noticed in our next.

NEW ENGLAND REGENERATED.

The republicans of New Hampshire has again been victorious at the last election, for governor, having a great majority over the federal candidate.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Returns from 79 towns give Mr. Wolcott the republican candidate, a majority over Mr. Smith, for governor, of 392 votes—and letters say there is no doubt of the election of Mr. W. by a majority of from 6 to 800.

The Massachusetts election, it is said, will certainly terminate in favor of the republicans.

The governor of Ponsacola has requested Gen. Gaines to occupy and secure that post against a meditated attack from the patriots—General G. has sent to the royal, governor a polite refusal.

The murderers, of the unfortunate Miss Hamilton, of Athens N.Y. has been discovered, 490

From the Enquirer.

SIR,

You will readily discern that my objects in furnishing the following panegyrick are ist. To do the honors of the Commonwealth and the Nation to a man, who for nearly forty years, has adore the station so much honor. 2d. In the mode of doing this, to rebuke faction and remind the people that their meed, when judiciously bestowed, tramples on the baubles of monarchy, 3d, To engrave upon their mind the cost and value of our Constitution, and upon their memory the merit of those Patriots who framed it, struggled for its adoption—and afterwards, uprightly administered its new and difficult government. 4th. To exhibit for emulation, a compact etching of the Ex President; in as much as for snow-white probity, candour, worth and modesty, mingled with the elements of political greatness, no such man has hitherto illustrated the Cabinet of this Nation.

Hence his biography ought to become the treasure of the land. It is apart from egotism that I affeverate the opinion that in preparing public applause for such a lawgiver, bright genius and correct taste ought to be deliberately employed. And why? In order that the youth of the Republic being enamored of the model, society might in due time become impregnated by its lustre, and bring forth living copies of such a master piece. Alas, I can perceive how the portrait ought to be drawn and coloured as clearly as I can perceive how far short my performance falls of my conception.

—

COUPLETS

DELINEATED TO THE

EX-PRESIDENT

On his quitting the Chair, 1817.

Hail, illustrious Madison! let others run
To meet the radiance of the *rising Sun*:
Thy *setting* orb that yet illumes this shore,
Impartial retrospection that attracts us more;
Attracts us latitude's ingenuous heat,
Bleſs'd as like crimſon eve, benignly ſweet.
Illuſtrious Statesman! from the State retir'd,
By all the protected for an age admir'd—
Lo! now untainted by the Flatterer's lore,
We offer homage that muſt long endure.
The free will offering of a People free,
Laurels that thicken, nobly earned by thee.
Sponta-ne-ous incenſe what we *will* impart,
Like to the Altar of thy Country's heart,
All must applaud and venerate thy name,
Thy love of *Reason*, and diſdain of *Fame*:
Thy moral worth, emaculate from youth,
Thy zeal for hobe-s liberty and truth:
Thy ſteadfaſt z al inflexibly that ſtood,
Intent on plans of weighteſt public good.
At home engroſſed by grave and wiſe reform,
Abroad, reſiſting violence and ſtorm.
Envy does now the imputed fault forget,
For Sons of Glory pleaſe not 'till they ſet.'
Envy itſelf, at laſt, is reconciled,
To Southern ſentiment in a form ſo mild'
Each rival now exported praiſe beſtows,
And "Britain bluſh whoſe Fathers was thy foes."
Who feels moſt joy to find thy Country bleſt,
Thy leading actions will appreciate beſt.
'Tis thus Republics cherish Freedom's pride,
Whoſe light directs them, and whoſe counſels guide.
'Tis thus pure, general homage glory wings,
High o'er the Eagle plume beſtow'd by Kings:
'Tis thus great Nations, when great Men retire,
Extol rare deeds with retroſpective fire!
Yet, Patriot, *learn* for each ſuperior part,
As *bright in intellect*, as *pure in heart*;
Republican erect, of ſoul auguſt—
As Phocion modeſt, and as Cato juſt;
The Conſtitution that our ſires proclaim'd
Thy *mind firſt ſketch'd—and thy aſſiſtance framed*
What tho' *other* toils have millions bleſt
This, from effect more vaſt, tranſcends the reſt.
Momentous work! when Anarchy or guile,
Made many a Patriot ſigh and Tyrant ſmile:
When troubles veil'd the ſky that heroes clear'd,
And awful feud amid our States appear'd;
Talent and Virtue how ſeverely tried!
'Twas then that *thine* ſhone forth the Nation's guide.
Momentous work! free Empire's Arch to raiſe,
High tack beyond the ſight of vulgar praiſe.
To model from a grand, but new deſign,
The people's ſov'reign rank, our "*right divine*."
Yet hence great States ſupreme, ſurrender'd away,
Great powers ſelf governed gave great power away.
Momentous work! oppoſ'd by many a band.
Beſieg'd, in form, by giants o'er the land:
Who that e'en now enjoys the work ſublime,
But trembles at the portents of the time!
Who now that ſolemnly reviews the hour
But dreads to feel the tottering of that tower—
Sole guard 'gainſt inteſtine blows,
Sole only bulwark againſt foreign foes!
When Henry's lightning flaſh'd above control,
And cann'd big bolts of Eloquence to roll:
When valiant leaders ſmote each naked line,
And zealots toil'd t' explore by ſap and mine:
Then, in thyſelf an hoſt, profound debate,
Won, inch by inch, ſalvation for the State.
Full intellect urg'd Reaſon's god like ſway,
And Truth triumphant bore the Palm away;
Immortal Liberty's broad rampart rear'd
By Freemen hallow'd and by Tyrants fear'd.
So in mid ocean towers a rock ſublime,
And breaſts ſome awful tempeſt of the clime:
While round its baſe th' inſurgent billows ſpread,
"Eternal ſunſhine ſettles on its head."
Bleſt be the code, by whomſoe'er 'twas wrought,
Replete with maxims ſound and liberal thought,
To expunge the Sophiſt's *web*, the Deſpot's *brood*,
Refine the coarſe, and humanize the rude;
Code, which man's ſtanding rights has wide unfurl'd,
And fix'd *pre-eminence* for this new world.
Confiding Freedom to each Freeman's truſt,
Confirm'd forever, now 'tis render'd juſt!
Bleſt be each ſage whoſe faculties combin'd,
To fix this noble charter for man kind;
Wiſe, moral, cull'd from each ſound Statesman's beſt,
To dignify man's nature in the Weſt;
Merit to ſubſtitute for rank and birth,
And peaceful toil for plundering war on earth!
Bleſt be each patriot ſire who lent his weight,
Juſtice to ſpur, and order to conſecrate:
Bleſt who by yielding claims aboliſh'd wrongs,
'Till one grand Nation grew from jarring throngs:
Cheer'd now by ſyſtem, that thro' vaſt extent,
"Spreads undivided, operates unſpent."
While Union weaves true Liberty a Robe,
That cheriſhes free men o'er half the Globe!
Unrival'd ſyſtem—fixing as it ſhould,
All the great elements of general good.
System of rules that public faith maintain,
And guard, like life, each freeman's honeſt gain;
And precious rights of perſon and of things,
Exempt from tythe to Prieſts or toll to Kings;
Conſcience and ſuffrage, eminently pure
Free Speech protected, and the Preſs ſecure;
Syſtem intent, all minds to diſenthral,
By knowledge ſpread, like common light, for all;
Open as day, that every youth ſincere,
May prize the rights that knowledge muſt endear!
Rare government that every nation knows,
Ne'er by intrigue diſturb'd their juſt repoſe;
Nor will, nocheck'd, permit the proudeſt throne
To violate the code that guards its own;
Prompt to perform ſtrict juſtice o'er the ball,
And firm to claim it from the hands of all.
Hence Victory's wreath adorns Columbia's creſt
And ball of Empire rolls to Freemen weſt;
Truncheon and Trident move, alike tranſferr'd
And Glory's plumage from the royal Bird!
Hence happy Freemen unfetter'd plan-dits roll
Diffuſe thy juſt renown from pole to pole:
Their country's Flag and Patriot Leader hail,
Wherever Books are read, or Ships can ſail!
Extol ſuperior Virtue, tried by time—
Thy proſperous meaſures, and thy ſoul ſublime—
"That nothing earthly gave, or can deſtroy"
The ſource of greatneſs, and the ſource of joy:
Thus noble efforts bring benign content
Fruit of gay conſcience and a life well ſpent,
And render fit repoſe, in life's decay;
But the fine Evening of a brilliant Day!
Thus grateful millions now thy name repeat,
Whoſe praiſe aſcends like morning incenſe ſweet.
"Farewell, great Madiſon! Thou beſt of men,
We neſer ſhall look upon thy like again."

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 25, 1816. tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former ſupply of Merchandize, a large aſſortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for ſale at low prices, at his ſtore, two doors below Major Paul's ſtore, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths, Caſimers, Coatings, Forest Cloths, Flushings, and Blankets — Aſſorted Colors.
Super super cloths, & Caſſimeres, — aſſorted colors.
German, Frame, and Toilet Glasses.
Ladies walking and fancy shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress, Figured and Paris Nett — GAUZE.
Flannels
Pink muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive, seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15t 2c-t-f

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have juſt received a large ſupply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Alſo a handſome ſelection of ſchool and miſcellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have alſo for ſale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Miſſiſippi trade. June 29

BARK

Upland black-oak bark, calculated for tanning, will be purchased at the tan-yard, in St. Louis.

T. Hunt.

tf-44.

RAW HIDES.

The higheſt price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for caſh or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

JOHN LITTLE,

Has juſt received and is now opening at his ſtore, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Conſiſting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cogniac Brandy, do Jamaica Spirits, Hollard Gin & Whiskey, L. P. Madeira Wine; do do Teneriff do, Old Port do, Claret in cases, Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for caſh or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

I have brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handſome and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods & Hardware,

which I am now opening oppoſite Mr. Hanly's, and offer by wholeſale or retail at very low prices.

Stephen Donohoe.

St. Louis, March 14th, 1817. tf 41

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The ſtockholders of the Bank of Miſſouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further inſtalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each ſhare.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Caſhier.

Bank of Miſſouri, February 7, 1817. 36

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new ſtone houſe, on Main ſtreet, oppoſite the ſhop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's ſtore, a large and elegant aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchaſed in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the moſt reaſonable terms, and which they can, and will ſell cheap, either by wholeſale or retail, for caſh, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, ſending to us for goods by children or ſervants, will pleaſe to ſend a written order, which ſhall be returneſt on the re delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

NOTICE.

In execution of an act of the general aſſembly of the Territory of Miſſouri, entitled "an act ſupplementary to the act providing for the levying and collecting territorial and county taxes," and approved the 29th day of January, 1817. All perſons, owners or having in their poſſeſſion, ſome certificates on the territorial treaſury, which may have been iſſued and remain unpaid, are notified to preſent the ſame to the territorial treaſurer, in order that he may comply with the proviſions of ſaid act, on or before the firſt day of September, 1817.

PETER DIDIER,

Treaſurer of Territory of Miſſouri.

St. Louis, April 18th, 1817. 8t. 46

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. tf

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

March 19th, 1817.

A further inſtalment of five per centum on each ſhare of the capital ſtock of this bank, muſt be paid at the banking-houſe on the fifth day of June next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith Caſhr. 42

Extract from the 11th ſection of the act of Incorporation.

"That it ſhall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the ſtockholders reſpectively, all ſuch ſums of money by them ſubſcribed, at ſuch time and in ſuch proportion as they ſhall ſee fit, under pain of forfeiture of their ſhare or ſhares, and of all previous payments thereon to the ſaid company, always however giving ſixty days notice of ſuch call and demand."

NOTICE,

All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Robert Anderſon, late of St Louis county dec'd. will preſent them to the undersigned, within one year from this day, or they will be entitled to no dividend in caſe the eſtate ſhould be inſolvent, and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Sarah Anderſon, Adm'trix.

Callwell Cairns, Adm'tr.

April 12th, 1817. 46. 4t.

NOTICE.

The damages ſo often repeated, which are daily committed by individuals fiſhing on the dam of my Grill Mill, near the town of St. Louis; in digging in the channel to catch worms; removing ſtones, placed for the preſervation of the dam; breaking and deſtroying young trees planted with the intention to keep in order the ground; pulling away thick planks ſtongly nailed and abſolutely neceſſary to prevent the admiſſion in the under channel of ſtones, ſands, wood, &c. ſuſceptible to ſhut that under channel, which could not be opened again without large expences and riſk for the Mill; diſturbing and moleſting the ſlaves ſpecially charged by me to watch to the preſervation of my property; puts myſelf under the hard but abſolute neceſſity to forbid any perſon, of what age or deſcription they may be, to fiſh on the dam of my griſt mill near St. Louis. I know that many decent and honeſt perſons have fiſhed there, without causing any injury to my property, but as it is not in my power to diſcern them from the other perſons who have materially injured my dam. I give notice that every perſon whoſoever fiſhing on my dam, will be proſecuted according to law, and in all the extent and tenor of the laws, made and provided in ſuch caſes.

Auguſte Chouteau.

April 3d, 1817. 6w45.

AVIS.

Les dommages ſi conſequents et ſans fin que des perſonnes mal intentionnées ou irréfléchies qui vont pecher ſur la digue ou chauſsée de mon moulin a eau près de St. Louis, me cauſent, en prochant dans le canal ou ſe decharge l'eau pour y prendre des vers, en dérangeant les pierres qui preſervent la chauſsée, en briſant et detruiſant les petits arbres que j'ai planté avec ſoin pour retenir les terres, en arrachant des madriers ſolidement cloués et qui ſervent a empecher les terres ou pierres de tomber vis avis la dalle qui donne l'eau au moulin, en ſoulevant ces même madriers, même a force de levier pour y planter leurs lignes et par la laiſſent un paſſage a des pierres, ou corps etrangers qui pourroient obſtruer le paſſage de l'eau qu'on ne pourroit retablir ſans des frais enormes, en troublant et moleſtant d'une maniere indigne les eſclaves que j'ai ſpecialement chargé de veiller a la conſervation de ma propriété, me mettent dans la déagréable mais abſolue néceſsité de ceffendre a toutes perſonnes de quelque age et condition qu'elles puiſſent être de pecher ſur ma chauſsée ou digue. Je ſais que beaucoup de perſonnes tranquilles et honnetes y ont pêché ſans y cauſer le moidre dommage mais il m'eſt impoſſible, de les diſtinguer de celles qui en ont commis de tres prejudiciables a mes interets, C'eſt pour quoi par le preſents et dernier avis Je defend a toutes perſonnes ſans exception d pecher ſur la digue ou chauſsee de mon moulin a eau pres St. Louis ſous peine d'être pourſuivies juridiquement pour depens dommages, &c. &c. conformement a la loi et dans toute ſa rigueur.

Auguſte Chouteau.

St Louis, 4 Avril, 1817. 6f

NOTICE.

I will receive for paſturage either by the month or week, in the well known paſture of John B. C. Lucas, near St. Louis, any number of horſes or cattle, not exceeding twenty, the two never failing ſprings, and a handſome grove of young timber which it contains renders it peculiarly convenient and advantageous, a few horſes may be ſtabled and fed with grain during the night if required.

ADRIAN LUCAS.

St Louis May 2nd 1817. 3t-48.

RAILS.

I will give a reaſonable price for 10,000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at St. Louis.

R. Paul.

February 24th, tf-439.

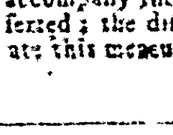
Notice.

WHERAS I have given three notes to William and John Bowns for $233 and 1/3 of a dollar, each note, or thereabout, to make in the whole ſeven hundred dollars, for the conſideration of an improvement I bought of him, ſituate on the Grand Oſage River, where the road paſſes from Potoſi to Boons Lick. The notes are written payable firſt in Auguſt 1817, the ſecond in Auguſt 1818, and the third and laſt note in Auguſt 1819. I hereby inform the ſaid Bowns or [Bounds] and the public generally, that I will not pay the ſaid ſums mentioned in ſaid notes, nor any part thereof, as the ſaid William and John Bowns or [Bounds] has practiſed a fraud on me, by ſelling me what did not belong to them, but did belong to a certain Samuel Carſon who ſold it to Wm. Gray, who has exhibited a bill of ſale to me for the improvement aforeſaid.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 29th, 1817. 48 3t*

TAKEN UP,



By George King, in Bonhomme Township, St. Louis county, one ſorrel mare, judged to be eight years old, about fourteen hands three inches high, heavy mane and tail a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, Appraiſed to thirty five dollars: Before me, this 16th day of April 1817.

Andrew Kinkead, J. P.

Recorded this 16th. day of April, 1817. True copy from the Stray-Book in my office St. Louis 19 April, 1315. 47

M. P. Leduc, Clk. ſt. L. C. C. C.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is publiſhed Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within ſix months from the commencement of the year.

Thoſe who do not direct their papers to be diſcontinued at the end of the year will be conſidered as engaged for the next. None will be diſcontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Perſons reſiding at a diſtance who wiſh to take this paper, muſt in future pay their ſubſcriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the ſafety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

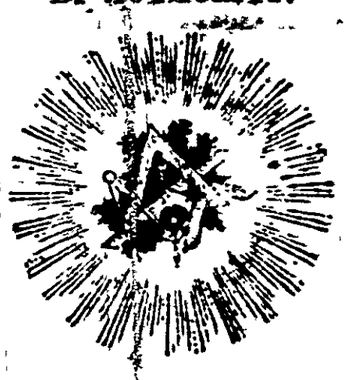
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inſerted at the OLD eſtabliſhed prices. CASH muſt accompany them or they will not be inſerted; the difficulty of collection creates this meaſure.

THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MAY 17, 1817. [No. 430.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

BY AUTHORITY.



SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
FOR BUILDING
A MASONIC LODGE,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

1	Prize of	$5000	is	$5000
2	do	1000		2000
10	do	600		6000
20	do	200		4000
25	do	100		2500
200	do	50		10000
310	do	20		6200
900	do	10		9000
2550	do	6		15300
				$60000

12000 tickets at $5 is $60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

First drawn number on the 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes payable in part by 100 tickets beginning with No 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive The first 100 tickets for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest All other prizes floating

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 500 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz At the stores of Riddick & Pilcher, Th Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Moles Scott and James Kennerly, St. Louis. E. A. Elliot. S Genevieve. John Jones, Mine au Breton Wm. Bates, Herculaneum. At the office of Mich'l. Jones Esq. Kaskaskia and at the office of John May Esq Cahokia. And at the store of John Rochester St. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass.
D. V. Walker,
T. Hanly.

Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

BY AUTHORITY

An act of the legislature of the territory of Missouri, entitled an act to authorise a lottery for the purchase of fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, for the use of the town of St. Louis.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	5000	5000
1		1000	1000
4		500	2000
20		100	2000
49	of	50	2450
2925		6	17550

3000 prizes dolls. 30 000
3000 blanks. 6000 tickets at $5 is 30,000

From the above scheme it must appear obvious that this lottery offers greater advantages and less risque of losing than most of the like offered to the public, the adventurer having as great a chance to draw a prize, as to draw a blank and as great a chance to draw a high prize as will be found in any other lottery

Prizes subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed. All prizes not demanded within 120 days after the drawing, will be considered as gratuitously given for the benefit of the town to be expended by the commissioners as the law directs.

Aug. Chouteau,
Theodore Hunt,
Henry Vonphul,
Will. C. Carr,
Thomas F. Riddick.
Commissioners.

St. Louis March 4th. 1817. 3n 40

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware, which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816, 1-tf

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
May 2nd, 1817,

Drafts on the Schuylkill Bank. in the City of Philadelphia, for sale at the Bank of St. Louis.

John B. N. Smith, Cashr.
3t-49.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
May 2nd, 1817,

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.
John B. N. Smith, Cashr.
9t-49.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
May 2nd, 1817,

The books for the sale of the capital stock of this bank, are now opened at the Banking-house on the Main street,

John B. N. Smith Cashr.
3t-49.

NEW GOODS.
Porter, Glasgow and Nivin

Respectfully inform the citizens of St. Louis and the public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Theodore Hunt, two doors below the Washington Hall Hotel, a large and well chosen assortment of Merchandize suitable for the spring, summer and fall seasons. Consisting of fine and coarse Woolen, Cotton, French and India Goods, Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description.

Glassware	Paints
Queensware	French Brandy
Tinware	Jamaica spirits
Juniata Bar Iron	Madeira, L. P.
Plough Irons	Teneriffe and
Drawing Chains	Port Wines
Hues and Axes	Whiskey
Castings of different descriptions	Loaf Lump and Brown Sugars
Brushes	Coffee
Saddles & Bridles	Imperial, Young
Ladies gentlemen and childrens shoes of all kinds	Hyson & Hyson skin Teas
Fur & wool Hats	Pepper
Wire & hair Seives	Spice
Patent family Medicines	Indigo
	Tobacco
	Snuff, &c. &c &c.

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, May 10th, 1817. 3t 49

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

The subscriber is now opening at the mouth of Wood river, Madison county Illinois territory, a general assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in St. Louis. Wheat, Beef Pork, Butter, Cheese, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries will be taken in payment, and a liberal credit given. He still continues the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. as usual. All persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay their notes and accounts now due.

Clayton Tiffin.

St. Marys, May 6th, 1817. 6t 49

NOTICE.

All persons indebted for Goods purchased of Benj. Plank, at Bonhomme, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle their accounts without delay.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis. May 10, 1817.

N. B—Those from whom produce was to be received, will please deliver the same at St. Louis, on or before 1st June next. 49—3t.

JOSEPH BOUJU,
Watchmaker, Silversmith and Jeweller,

Has opened a shop opposite the store of Mr. Wait, in the town of St. Louis, where he will execute work in the line of his business on the shortest notice & in the best manner, as he will warrant any piece of work which may go out of his shop; he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of all articles in his line, which he will sell at a reduced price for cash.

Two apprentices between the ages of twelve and fifteen, of good character, are wanted.

St. Louis, May 10th, 1817. 3t 49

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To provide for the prompt settlement of the public accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March next the officers of accountant and additional accountant of the Department of War, the office of accountant of the Navy, and the office of superintendant general of military supplies, be and they are hereby abolished.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said 3d day of March next all claims and demands whatever, by the U. States or against them, and all accounts whatever, in which the U. States are concerned, either as debtors or creditors, shall be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the third day of March next, in addition to the officers in the Treasury Department already established by law, there shall be the following officers, namely, four auditors and one comptroller.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the first auditor to receive all accounts accrueing in the Treasury Department, and after examination to certify the balance and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the first comptroller for his decision thereon; it shall be the duty of the second auditor to receive all accounts relative to the pay and clothing of the army, the subsistence of officers, bounties, and premiums, military and hospital stores, and the contingent expenses of the War Department; that it shall be the duty of the third auditor to receive all accounts relative to the subsistence of the army, the quarter master's department, and generally all accounts of the War Department other than those provided for; and it shall be the duty of the fourth auditor to receive all accounts accruing in the Navy Department, or relative thereto; and the second, third and fourth auditors aforesaid shall examine the accounts respectively, and certify the balance, and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificates to the second comptroller for his decision thereon; and it shall be the duty of the fifth auditor to receive all accounts accrueing in or relative to the Department of State, the general Post-office, and those arising out of Indian affairs, and examine the same, and thereafter certify the balance, and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the first comptroller for his decision thereon: *Provided*, That the President of the U. States may assign to the second or third auditor the settlement of the accounts which are now confided to the additional accountant of the War Department.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the auditors charged with the examination of the accounts of the War and Navy Departments, to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money in regard to those Departments, and of all debts due to the United States on monies advanced relative to those Departments; to receive from the second comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts with their vouchers and certificates, and to record all warrants drawn by the Secretaries of those Departments, the examination of the accounts of which has been assigned to them by the preceding section. And it shall be the duty of the said auditors to make such reports on the business assigned to them as the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments may deem necessary and require for the services of those Departments.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said auditors shall annually on the first Monday in November report to the Secretary of the Treasury the application of the money appropriated for the Military and Naval Departments for the preceding year, which shall be laid before Congress by him with the annual statement of the public expenditure.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasuer of the United States shall disburse all such monies as shall have been previously ordered for the use of the War and Navy Departments by warrants from the Treasury, which disbursements shall be made pursuant to warrants drawn by the Secretary of the War and Navy Departments respectively, countersigned by the second comptroller, and registered by the auditors respectively.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the first comptroller to examine all accounts settled by the first and fifth auditors, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Register; to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the Secretary the official forms to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein; he shall also superintend the preservation of the public accounts, subject to his revision, and provide for the regular payment of all monies which may be collected.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the second comptroller to examine all accounts settled by the 2nd, 3d and 4th auditors, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Secretary of the Department in which the expenditure has been incurred; to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the said Secretaries the official forms to be issued in the different offices for disbursing the public money in those Departments, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the persons employed therein; and it shall also be his duty to superintend the preservation of the public accounts, subject to his revision.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the first comptroller to superintend the recovery of all debts to the U. States; to direct suits and legal proceedings and to take all such measures as may be authorized by the laws, to enforce prompt payment of all debts to the U. States.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the provision contained in the second section of the act passed 3d March, 1797, entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the U. States and receivers of public money," which directs that in every case where suits have been or shall be instituted, a transcript from the books and proceedings of the Treasury, certified by the Register, shall be admitted as evidence, and be extended in regard to the accounts of the war and Navy Departments, to the auditors respectively charged with the examination of those accounts, and that certificate, signed by them, shall be of the same effect as that directed to be signed by the register.

Sec. 12, *And be it further enacted*, That the auditors of the public accounts shall be empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they shall be charged.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause all accounts of the expenditure of public money to be settled within the year, except where the distance of the places where such expenditure occurs may be such as to make further time necessary; and, in respect to expenditures at such places the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, shall establish fixed periods at which a settlement shall be required. And it shall be the duty of the first comptroller to lay before Congress, annually during the first week of their session, a list of such officers as shall have failed in that year to make the settlement required by law.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That in the annual statement of all accounts on which balances appear to have been due more than 3 years, which the comptroller is now required by law to make, he shall hereafter distinguish those accounts, the balances appearing on which shall in his opinion be owing to difficulties of form, which he may think equitable shall be removed by an act of Congress, and where the debtors by whom such balances shall have been due more than three years shall be insolvent, and have been reported to Congress for three successive years as insolvent, the comptroller shall not be required in such case to continue to include such balances in the statement above mentioned.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the comptroller appointed by virtue of this act, shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and that of the auditors, each, three thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters and packages to and from the comptroller and auditors herein before mentioned, be conveyed free of postage, under the same regulations that are provided by law for other officers of government, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised to assign the several sums appropriated for clerk hire in the office of the accountant superintendant general of military supplies, and accountant of the navy to the officers hereby created to which their respective duties shall be assigned.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To alter and establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the post roads hereafter named be discontinued:

In Pennsylvania.

From Wysoxby, Orville and Warren to Nanticoke.

From Silver Lake or Montrose to Binghamton.

From Williamsport to Jersey Shore.

In Virginia.

From Liberty to Fincastle.

In Indiana.

From Brookville by Bath and Lewistown to Salisbury.

In Kentucky.

From Isbelville to Ewingville.

From Greenup c. h. to Little Sandy Salt-works.

From Danville by Casey c. h. Pulaski c. h. Wayne c. h. Burksville and Columbia to Danville.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following be established post roads.

In Maine.

From Jayby, Jaypoint, Dixfield and Holwanstown to Rumford.

From Anson to Solon.

In New-Hampshire.

From Dunstable by Nottingham West to Pelham.

From Ackworth, Lempster and Unity to Newport.

From Ossippee by Effingham to Parsonfield.

In Vermont.

From Craftsborough by Thelyvale and Montgomery to Richford.

In Massachusetts.

From Groton, Pepperel and Holles, to Amhurst, N. H.

In Connecticut.

From Bridgeport by Weston, Redding and Bethel to Danbury.

From Stanford by way of New Canaan and North Ridgefield to Danbury.

From Colchester by Chatham to Middletown.

In New-York.

From Canandaigua by Bristol, Richmond, Livonia, Gennessee and Warsaw to Sheldon.

From Oswego Falls by Port Glasgow and Portland, and along the ridge road by Carthage to Rochester.

From Moscow by the state road to Buffalo.

From Oswego by Montrose, Pa. and the turnpike to Milford, thence by Hamburg in New-Jersey, to Jersey city.

From Poughkeepsie through Brekman town to New Milford.

Brom Bath by Angelica, Hamilton, Washington Pa. Condersport and Jersey Shore to Williamsport.

From Bath to Naples.

From Angelica by Nunda and Leicester to Batavia.

From Salem by Hebron, Argyle and Fort Edwards to Sandy Hill.

From Shingston by Hurley, Marbletown, Rochester, Warwarsink, Mamakoting, to Milford, Pa.

From Madison by Petersboro' to the Sullivan post office at the Chittenengo creek.

In New-Jersey.

From Trenton by Birmingham, Lambersville, Prattsville, Frenchtown, Milford and Hughes' Forge to Easton, Pa.

From Baskingride by New Providence to Springfield, in Essex county.

In Pennsylvania.

From Newton on the Somerset great road by Fairfield meeting house to Armagh.

From Greensburgh by the Great Salt works to Indiana.

From Connelsville to Mount Pleasant.

From Kittaning to Roseburg.

From Franklin by Oil Creek Town, Centerville, Bloomfield and Union, to Waterford.

From Lewistown by Bellville, M'Aleavy's, Henry's and Petersburg to Alexandria; or from Lewistown by Belleville, Kisharvyville's valley, Wilson's mills and Huntingdon to Alexandria.

From Womersdorf by Rohersburg, Pine Grove, Klingerstown and Georgetown to Sunbury.

From Meanseville by Sugar creek and Smith's to Putnamville.

From Putnamville by Columbia, Springfield, Athens and Old Sheshiquin to Meanville.

From Montrose by Orwell and Warren to Athens.

From Shrickshenny by Huntingdon, Jackson and Evenville to Jerseytown.

In Maryland.

From Westminster by Taneytown and Emmittsburg to Waynesburg.

From Baltimore by Randalstown, Freedom and New Windsor to Uniontown.

In Ohio.

From St. Clairsville by Harrisville,

Cadiz, Flushing, Morristown, Belmont and Barnsville to Woodfield, thence by Dillon's, on Capteen Creek, to St. Clairsville.

From Dayton to Monroe.

From Columbus to Granville.

From London by Springfield to Dayton.

From Newark by New Lebanon to Lancaster.

From Cincinnati by Carsons, Ingersolls's ferry, or town of Miami, Clarke's store and Harrison, to Brookville, Indiana.

In Virginia.

From Charlottesville by Graham's store to Brown's turnpike.

From Liberty to Salem.

From Clarksburg by Lewis c. h. to Point Pleasant.

From Hull's store in Pendleton county to Bath c. h.

In Kentucky.

From Chattelsburg by Little Sandy Salt works, Isle's mills, Owingsville and mouth of Bald Eagle to Paris.

From Louisville by Middletown New-Castle and twin meeting house to Boone c. h.

From Russelville by Greenville, Madisonville, Belville and Morganfield, to Shawneetown (Indiana.)

From Elizabethtown by Philadelphia to Corydon (Indiana.)

From Danville by Liberty and Somerset to Monticello.

From Monticello by Burksville to Glasgow.

From Burksville to Columbia.

From Upper Blue-Lick by Moorfield to Owinsville.

From fort William by Benford to New-Castle.

In North Carolina.

From Morgantown by Rutherfordton to Greenville, S. C.

In Tennessee;

From Boat yard to Scott c. h.

From Dandridge by Sevierville to Maryville.

From Knoxville by Loysborough and Speedville Iron Works to Cumberland Gap.

From Shelbyville to Winchester.

From Nashville by John Hunt's to Clarksville.

From Morgantown by Russels's ferry, Chota, Tellico Plains, Beaver Dams and Griffins to Carnesville, Geo.

In South Carolina:

From Pocotaligo by Hickory Hill, in Prince William Parish to Lower Three runs, or Higginbottom's

From Cambridge, Scuffle town to Pickensville.

In Georgia:

From Washington by Elbertor c. h. and Danielsville, to Carnesville.

In Indiana:

From Corydon by Shoemaker's, Troy, Mount Pleasant, Darlington and Evensville to Harmony.

From Corydon by Fredericksburk, to Salem.

From Lexington by Salem to Paoli.

From Vincennes by Emmersonville and Carlisle, Monroe and Terre Haut, to Fort Harrison.

From Madison to New-Castle, Kentucky.

From Madison to Vernon.

From Lawrenceburg by Decature to Wilmington.

From Hamiltown, O. by Brookville, Bonnersville, Waterloo, Centerville, Salisbury, Dunlapsville and Fairfield to Crookville.

From Princeton to Henderson, Kentucky.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM ENGLAND.

New-York April 5.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the brig Wrangler, capt. Lovett, in 60 days from Havre de Grace, and 48 from Torbay; England, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received a file of London papers to the evening of the 7th, February inclusive—12 days later than before received.

The British parliament met on the 28th January, and the prince regent opened the session by a speech from the throne. The regent was insulted on his way to parliament by the populace; and on his return was fired at and attacked with stones by a mob—the windows of his carriage were broken—Lord J. B. Murry, who attended the regent in the carriage received a wound—and his royal highness escaped through the interference of the militia. A London paper of the 30th January, gives the following particulars of the attack made upon the prince regent.

"On the return of the prince regent from the house of lords, the crowd assembled in the streets, had increased greatly. In St. James's Park in particular, the mob was immense, and they began to utter the most violent and indiscreet expressions the instant the royal carriage appeared. When the cavalcade had reached the stable yard gate, it appears that the glasses of the state carriage were broken on both sides, almost instantaneously The general impression was that stones were the missies employed and yet the glasses, which are of uncommon thickness, were broken as cleanly as if done by a discharge from a musket or pistol.

"On the prince regent alighting from the state carriage at St. James's Palace, he immediately sent for lord Sidmouth and after waiting considerable time left it in his private carriage for Carleton house; and the refractory part of the populace having left the Park, he was then received with loud huzzas. His royal highness left his commands for lord Sidmouth to follow him to Carleton house where his lordship arrived shortly afterwards, as did the duke of York, and the duke and duchess of Gloucester; their royal highness having heard of what had happened, lost no time in reparing to Carleton house to make enquiries.

"Lord J. Murry, who attended the Regent in the state carriage as a Lord in Waiting, received a blow over his right eye from a piece of the strong plate glass having hit him.

"While the more serious occurrences just alluded to were taking place in the Park, a farce was got up in Palace yard, for the amusement of the rabble there assembled. The actors were Mr. Hunt and Lord Cochrane. About 3 o'clock the attention of the passengers in Parliament, were attracted by a man in a dirty blue coat, carrying a pole on his shoulder, to which a heavy bundle of parchment was suspended. This person was orator Hunt, for as such he speedily announced himself. About fifty boys preceded and followed him, calling out, 'Make way for Mr. Hunt!' and in this way the procession arrived in New Palace Yard.

Here Mr. Hunt stopped, and rapping at the door of No. 7 asked if Lord Cochrane had come. Being answered in the affirmative, he deposited his burden in the passage, and Lord Cochrane came forth. Hunt then harangued his followers from the step of the door; the noise was so great that no person could hear a word, if we would except his worthy colleague, who stood behind him in humble reverence of his superior spouting faculties. A board or plank, and an arm chair were then produced by Mr. Hunt; and upon the chair Lord Cochrane was placed. His lordship was in this manner conveyed on the shoulders of his admirers across Palace yard to the door of Westminster Hall, where he was sat down amid three cheers, and entered with his bundles of parchment. Hunt, who had preceded Lord Cochrane, clearing the way, now got unbidden into the chair, and was then conveyed to the place from whence they had set out, Here he made another speech to the chairmen, who carried him, and then entered the house. The mob then left him, taking the direction of the Park.

Several persons had been arrested and examined, on suspicion of being concerned in the assault upon the Prince regent, and one of them had been committed for trial, on the charge of high treason.

Sir Francis Burdett in the house of commons, on the 28th of January gave notice, he should on this day month submit a motion on the subject of reform in parliament.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—January 28 1817.

This being the day appointed by the Prince Regent for the meeting of both Houses of Parliament his royal highness came down in state, and entered the house of Peers at two o'clock—His royal highness was attended by all the great officers of state; the earl of Liverpool carried the sword of state on his royal highnesses's right hand, and the marquis of Winchester, carried the crown on a cussion on his left.

In a few minutes after the regent had taken his seat on the throne, the commons having been summoned by the Usher of the black rod, appeared at the bar of the house of peers, with their speaker at their head, when his royal highness delivered to both houses of Parliament the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce to you, that no alteration has occured in the state of his majesty's lamentable indisposition.

I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their earnest desire to maintain the general tranquility.

The hostilities to which I was compelled to resort, in vindication of the honor of the country against the government of Algiers, have been attended with the most complete success.

The splendid achievements of his majesty's fleet, in conjunction with a squadron of the king of the Netherlands, under the gallant and able conduct of Admiral viscount Exmouth, led to the immediate and unconditional liberation of all christian captives then within the territory of Algiers, and to the renunciation by its government of the practice of christian slavery.

I am persuaded that you will be duly sensible of the importance of an arrangement so interesting to humanity, and reflecting, from the manner in which it has been accomplished, such signal honor on the British nation.

In India, the refusal of the government of Nepaul to ratify a treaty of peace, which had been signed by its plenipotentiaries, occasioned a renewal of military operations.

The judicious arrangements of the governor general, seconded by the bravery and perseverance of his majesty's forces, and of those of the East India Company, brought the campaign to a speedy and successful issue; and peace has been finally established upon the just and honorable terms of the original treaty.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimate of the current year to be laid before you.

They have been formed upon a full consideration of all the present circumstances of the country, with an anxious desire to make every reduction in our establishments, which the safety of the empire and sound policy allow.

I recommend the state of the public income and expenditure to your early and serious attention.

I regret to be under the necessity of informing you, that there has been a deficiency in the produce of the revenue of the last year; but I trust that it is to be ascribed to temporary causes; and I have the consolation, that you will find it practicable to provide for the public service of the year, without making any addition to the burdens of the people, and without adopting any measures injurious to that system, by which the public credit of the country has been hitherto sustained.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the arrangements which were made in the last session of Parliament, with a view to a new silver coinage have been completed with unprecedented expedition.

I have given directions for the immediate issue of the new coin, and I trust that this measure will be productive of considerable advantage to the trade and internal transactions of the country.

The distresses consequent upon the termination of a war of such unusal extent and duration, have been felt with greater or less severity throughout all the nations of Europe; and have been considerably aggravated by the unfavorable state of the season.

Deeply as I lament the pressure of these evils upon this country. I am sensible that they are of a nature not to admit of an immediate remedy: but whilst I observe with peculiar satisfaction the fortitude with which so many privations have been borne, and the active benevolence which has been employed to mitigate them, I am persuaded that the great sources of our national prosperity are essentially unimpaired; and I entertain a confident expectation that the native energy of the country will, at no distant period, surmount all difficulties in which we are involved.

In considering our internal situation, you will, I doubt not, feel a just indignation at the attempts which have been made to take advantage of the distresses of the country, for the purpose of exciting a spirit of sedition and violence.

I am too well convinced of the loyalty and sense of the great body of his majesty's subjects, to believe them capable of being perverted by the arts which are employed to seduce them; but I am determined to omit no precautions for preserving the public peace, and for counteracting the designs of the disaffected: and I rely with the utmost confidence on your cordial support and cooperation, in upholding a system of laws and government, from which we have derived inestimable advantages, which has enabled us to conclude, with unexampled glory, a contest whereon depended the best interests of mankind, and which has been hitherto felt by ourselves, as it is acknowledged by other nations, to be the most perfect that has ever fallen to the lot of any people.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Two messengers from the Lords appeared at the bar, with a communication—being admitted to the table, stated, that they were commanded by their Lordships, to desire a present conference with this House, in the painted chamber, on a subject materially affecting the safety of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and the dignity of Parliament; and were directed to inform the House that in the absence of the usual messengers, the clerk assistant, and the reading clerk, were deputed to convey the message.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House do acquiesce in the message sent by the Lords' This motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Speaker then said, that as the House had agreed to the message requesting a conference, it would be proper to name their messengers.

The following members were accordingly deputed: The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Canning, Mr. Pousonby Mr. Tierney, Sir S. Romilly, Lord Arch Hamilton, Lord Lascelles, Mr. Freemantle, and several others, who repaired to conference. After a short interval, they returned to the House: when

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reported, that the Lords had communicated to them that several daring outrages had been committed on the person of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on his return from Parliament this day; that they had agreed upon an address to his Royal Highness, and requested the concurrence of the Commons House in the same. The Lords had likewise informed them, that they had received the evidence of a witness, who was the right honorable James Murry

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that the further consideration of the debate on the address should be adjourned till tomorrow.

This being agreed to, the right honorable gentleman moved that the message of the lords be taken into consideration and that lord James Murray be called in and examined as to the fact stated in the address.

Lord J. Murray was then called to the bar, and in answer to certain questions put to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Curwen, Mr. Wynne, and some other members, stated, that he is a lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince Regent, and was in attendance on his royal highness in the carriage; on their passage from the house of lords, on their return between Carleton House and St. Jame's the glass of the carriage was fractured, it was the glass on the prince's left hand. The fracture appeared to be produced by two bullets, for round apertures had been made in the glass, and the remainder of it was not broken; he had not the slightest doubt that the fracture was caused by bullets About a minute after this happened, a very large stone was thrown at the other glass, and then three or four other stones with great violence; he had examined the first glass that was broken minutely; there was no crowd near the carriage at the time; but if a pistol had been fired with gunpowder, the person firing it he thinks must have been recognized—he supposes as no report was heard by him, they might have come from an air gun.—There was no bullets found in the carriage—he supposed they were shot from some one of the trees, the opposite glass was up, it was not broke at all, he got out of the carriage immediately after the Prince Regent: did not search the carriage, nor did he know whether any bullets were found at the bottom of it. The master of the Horse was in the carriage; splinters of the glass were found: the stone which struck the opposite glass did not enter the carriage, the glass was very thick.

In answer to a question from lord Milton, the witness said that his royal highness sat in the middle, between the master of the Horse and the witness The stone smashed the window and pounded the glass, which was remarkably thick. There was a footman and a life guardsman by the side of the carriage. He could not say whether the supposed bullets perforated any part of the carriage.

The witness having withdrawn; Mr. Vansittart conceived that no further information could be necessary, after the testimony they had just heard to induce the house to concur in the address—(Hear, hear!) He therefore moved that the address be read.

The address was then read, to the following effect: 'We, your royal highness' dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons house of parliament, beg leave humbly to express our abhorrence of the outrage offered this day to the person of your royal highness, and regret that there should be found a person in these dominions capable of commiting so daring and flagitious an act. It is the earnest wishes of your faithful commons, in which they must be joined by all descriptions of faithful subjects, that your royal highness would be pleased to direct such measures to be taken, as should lead to the apprehension of the authors and abettors of the outrage.

The address was then agreed to nem. con.

LONDON, *Jan.* 31.

A proclamation has been published offering 1000*l* reward for the apprehension of the persons guilty of the late treasonable attempt on the life of the Prince Regent.

New-York April 1.

The monster Sickler, who was guilty of the murder of Miss Hamilton, of Athens, has been apprehended by the Sheriff, and brought to Albany. Both him and Lent are lodged in prison, to await their trial.

APRIL 7,

Late news from South America.

By the brig Elizabeth, arrived this morning from Buenos Ayres, we learn that Monte Video had surrendered to the Portuguese force by which it was invested—The Patriot army of about 6000 men having previously retired, with an intention of going to Chili to unite with the troops of that province, and return in greater force.

It is stated by a gentlemen at Charleston from St. Augustine, that the Spanish government are about to send an agent from Havanna, to sell the province of East Florida to the American government, if they are desirous of purchasing.

The native officers and soldiers at the Island of Java have been detected in a plot to murder the European Officers and subvert the government. A Court Martial has sentenced many of the conspirators to death.

A Mr. Weise, of Baltimore, his wife and six children, have been poisoned by the villainy of a servant, who is believed to have put poison into the coffee. An infant child had died under the operation; the rest of the family are entirely out of danger. The black fellow has been committed for trial.

There were notices served on the collectors of the revenue in Ireland, for the discontinuance in this year, of 392 four-wheeled carriages, 2563 two-wheeled carriages, 1785 horses, 624 servants, 5563 hearths, and 2104 windows.

Royal Munificence.—His royal highness. the prince regent of England, has contributed towards the relief of the poor of his beloved city of Dublin. a sum of money which when divided, will afford to each of them *one shilling.*

A freehold qualification to voto for a member of parliament, was lately sold in Scotland, by public sale, for 1425*l*—6333 dollars.

APING EUROPEAN PEGEANTRY!!!

Extract of a letter from a Lady in Boston to her friend in New-York.

"I attended the wedding of the Hon. Mr. Russell, late minister to Sweden, who was married at *King's* Chapel on Wednesday last, to Miss Smith, only daughter of B. Smith, Esq. The concourse of people was so great, that we were in fear the galleries would give way, and such a scene of confusion I never before witnessed.

The bride was dressed in a white satin frock and trowsers, trimmed with lace a quarter of a yard deep—her boots were of white satin—her hat was in the Turkish style, also of satin, decorated with a feather confined with a superb pearl ornament, the whole having the appearance of a honey comb studded with pearls—her hair was very black, and curled close to her neck in clustering ringlets—the bosom of her dress was looped up fantastically with pearl headed gold pins, and a pearl broach confined the whole—she had on her shoulders a small white satin mantle, trimmed with swansdown, which hung off with much grace—and around her neck was a white lace long shall.

The livery of the servants was white and gold, each mounting a white cockade. The horses' bridles were also trimmed with white satin ribbon with white vases on either side of their heads.

Mr. R—has six children, one of whom was bridemaid!' *Fudge.*

Philadelphia, March 13.

General Sir GEORGE M'GREGOR, the famous South-American Patriot, arrived in this City yesterday, in the steam-boat from Baltimore--[*Gaz'll.*

Internal Improvement.—The Legislature of New York have passed a law, imposing taxes to a considerable amount, to meet the expense of opening a canal between the lakes and the Atlantic,

Tanning.—The leaves of the oak, used in September, are found to be equal to the bark in tanning.

Captives with the Indians.—It appears from a late correspondence, that gov. Shelbrooke is of opinion, that there may be still some of our citizens in captivity with the Indi-

ans, in the neighborhood of Lake Huron.

Vegetable poisons.—One drop of the essential oil of bitter almonds, and a few drops of the essential oil of laurel, have been found sudicient to kill dogs and cats in five minutes—and are considered the strongest vegetable poisons.

In consequence of the extraordinary detention of the mails, the following correspondence has been detained to this late period.

Ed. M. Gaz.

Washington City, February 24, 1817.

SIR—I have been requested by James Cummings, Esq. the agent of the inhabitants who have settled south and south west of the River Arkansas, in the Territory of Missouri, to ask for the result of their application to be quieted in their possessions. A copy of the petition of those inhabitants will be found on file in your office, together with the application of the Governor of that territory in their behalf, that the commissioners for treating with the Indian tribes, should be permitted to extinguish the Indian title to all that part of the territory which lies east of a line to be drawn due south from the point where the Osage line strikes the river Arkansas to the state of Louisiana, and to know whether the Government will authorise the commissioners to treat for that portion of territory, and whether those inhabitants will be permitted to remain on the lands which they have improved, until it shall be ascertained whether they are on Indian lands or lands belonging to the United States—and also to be informed whether a military force will be stationed in that quarter.

Your most obedient servant,
R. Easton.

Hon. George Graham, acting Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
February 27, 1817.

SIR—Your letter of the 24th instant, relative to the extinguishment of the Indian title, to a certain tract of land south of the Arkansas, together with the documents accompanying it have been submitted to the President, and I am instructed to inform you, that in consequence of the large quantities of land which have been obtained from the Indians, within a few years past, the President does not deem it advisable to make any further purchases at this time, west of the Mississippi.

I beg leave also to inform you, that it is intended to establish a garrison on the Arkansas, south of the Osage boundary line, as soon as circumstances will admit.

I am yours, &c. &c.
Geo. Graham.

Hon. Rufus Easton, City of Washington.

(EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR.)

Amendments to the bill,

Further to regulate the territories of the U. States, and their electing delegates to Congress.

When you publish the bill strike out the whole of the 2nd section.

Strike out all in the 3d section—after the word *years* in the 9th line, and insert in lieu thereof the following—"and it shall be the duty of the said general assembly, to make provision by law for annual or biennial meetings of the said general assembly, as the interest of the territory may in their opinion require, and such annual or biennial meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day: and so much of any law or laws as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed."

(EXTRACT.)

I have procured the above amendments to be made in the bill "further to regulate the territories of the United States, and their electing delegates to Congress; in committee of the whole on the 1st day of March, the amendments were made and reported to the house. It is probably, it will become a law, and I now inclose the bill as reported, together with the amendments for the information of the people of *the territories*, to which it relates. The bill establishing additional land offices and adjusting village claims, &c. also passed, through the committee of the whole, with amendments.

R. Easton.

(EXTRACT.)

Monday evening, March 3, 1817.

I have this moment got the bill concerning territories electing delegates to Congress thro' the Senate with the amendments which were made in the house of Representatives. The executive was not inclined to give a final answer, whether the inhabitants of Little Missouri township, would be permitted to remain or not, on the lands they occupy, till it was known what Congress would do in relation to settlers on the public lands.

R. Easton.

(EXTRACT.)

The bill to establish additional land offices and for the adjustment of village claims, were on the 3d March postponed in the house of Representatives.

R. Easton.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday May 17, 1817.

Since our roads have become dry and travelling rendered agreeable, our towns and villages are crowded with strangers in pursuit of land, &c. We are rejoiced to learn that capitalists are now in search of a place to erect iron works. Rich iron ore has been found on the Meramack and its tributary waters, the banks of all our rivers and creeks indicate the possession of various minerals; indeed we only want men of science, industry and enterprize to develope the mighty resources of this interesting country. A fertile soil, valuable mines, a fur and peltry trade calculated to employ a capital to an immense amount, are only a part of the inducements which must give this country a decided preference to any of the sister territories.

We learn that the Missouri traders have been successful this year, very few have arrived, nor can we yet quote the price of furs.—Provisions continue high.—Superfine flour $10. Bacon from 12 to $15 per cwt. Groceries rate as usual very high, viz. common Orleans sugar retail at 25 cts. per lb. coffee 50 cents per lb. Boards and scantling continue extravagantly high, and in great demand: Pine. inch and eighth boards, sell briskly at $4 a $4 50 per 100*f*. There is no doubt, and we venture to assert, that a steam saw mill established at this place, would yield a greater profit than half a dozen stores.

Several large and elegant Steam boats have lately descended the Ohio for New Orleans. The Etna, Steam boat, arrived at Louisville on the 10th inst. with an assorted cargo. A paper of that place observes, that her freight bills will amount to upwards of $25,000. We sincerely hope that the period is not distant when we shall be enabled to announce the arrivals and departure of STEAM BOATS at this place.

The HOPE DISTILLERY, now erecting near Louisville, is on a most extensive plan—two of their copper stills now putting up, weigh upwards of 10 tons—the Steam Mill erected to supply the stills is of 40 horse power—the company propose to distill 500 bushels of grain daily.

The U. States Branch Bank at Cincinnati, commenced business on the 28th ult. on their first discount day they loaned $80,000.

Gen. Jackson is now superintending the erection of a national cannon and cannon ball foundery, on Shoal creek, Madison county, Mississippi territory, he has laid off 50,000 acres for the use of the establishment.

A letter from Matagorda (Mexico) of 25th Feb. states that an embassador from their republic will shortly proceed to Washington, and if received, will be authorised to confirm the U. States claim to Louisiana, as far as the Rio del Norte, as guaranteed by the treaty of cession.

The Creek indians have committed several murders and other acts of hostility on the frontiers of Geogia.

A convention of the republican members of the legislature of New York, and delegates from the counties, having federal representatives held at Albany N. Y. on the 25th ult. nominated by a very large majority Dewitt Clinton for governor, and John Taylor for lieutenant governor.

Late news from England is more than commonly interesting.—The speech of the Prince Regent at the opening of Parliament, gives very little consolation to the people of England.—it speaks of the *deficiency* of the revenue, the distresses of the *United Kingdom*, and the "spirit of sedition and violence" which had been attempted to be excited.—On his return from the Parliament, after delivering his melancholy ditty, his *legitimate* person was treated very roughly by the people, who pelted him with mud and stones. It is expected this attack on the "Lords annointed" will afford a pretext to the harpies who flutter round the throne, to suspend the Habeas Corpus, and to revive those dark days when Muir, Gerald, Margerot, Hardy, and Tooke were made the victims of an odious tyranny.

THE ROYAL CARRIAGE.—In the testimony of Lord James Murray, he states, that "the stone which struck the opposite glass did not enter the carriage, *the glass was very thick.*" It was after the attack upon his majesty in 1795, that the royal carriage were provided not only with '*very thick*' glass, but the whole body of the carriage was stuffed and made bullet proof. Such is the confidence and security with which crowned heads ride through their capitals, and amidst their loyal subjects!

In the language of Governor Morris :—"Democracy thou child of squinting envy and tormenting spleen! Thou persecutor of the great and good. See, tho' it blast thine eye balls, see the objects of thy deadly hate. *See* LAWFUL PRINCES' *surrounded by* LOYAL SUBJECTS."

The emperor of China has ordered Lord Amherst (a new priviledged spy, send by England to Peking) to withdraw from his dominions with all convenient speed.

The London papers state, that 14,000 persons were implicated in the conspiracy lately detected at Bordeaux.

It is stated by late arrivals from Port Au Prince, that the patriot army under Bolivar, had triumphed over the royal army under Morilla, having killed and captured most the late troops which arrived from Spain, after several days successive battles near the city of Barcelona. The place exchanged masters three or four times.

The British Falmouth packet just arrived at New York, sailed (24th of Feb.) 10,000 British troops arrived in England from France, being one third of the army of occupation.

By the packet we have received a Bermuda paper of April 5th, from which we have made extracts.

Las Cases and his son had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from St. Helena—[expelled from St. Helena, being charged with an improper correspondence with some persons in Europe, particularly in France.]

The U. S. schooner *Hornet*, lieut. CLAXTON, arrived at Charleston, April 7th, in 45 days from Gibralter with despatches. She sailed from that port on the 19th Feb. Left there, the U. States ship of the line *Independence*, Commodore Chauncey; sloop of war *Peacock*, brig *Spark*, and the *Alert*, store ship. The remainder of our squadron were at Port Mahon. All was quiet in the Mediterranean. A Dutch squadron, consisting of two ships of the line and two frigates, was lying at Gibralter.

☞ The session of the British Parliament, which commenced the 28th January, it was anticipated would be very interesting. Numerous petitions were flowing in from every part of the kingdom; and important discussions on measures to suppress the insurrectionary spirit of the nation;—to make further reductions of the public force:—to lessen the number of office-holders, and to reduce their pay and emoluments, were on the tapis.

Mr. CANNING had given notice, that he should oppose every attempt at parliamentary reform, (*alias* innovation;) and had denied that any real grievance was experienced by the community from the present system.

In the *Commons* the address to the Regent, in answer to his Speech, had been opposed, but an amendment, couched in the usual style of opposition, had been negatived by a large majority.

The British Ministers assert, that the deficiency in the revenue had been occasioned by the repeal of eighteen millions of taxes.

Much damage has been sustained by the late high water in the Kentucky river. Part of the bridge at Frankfort has been swept away by the flood; a number of ware-houses have been partly demolished; and a large quantity of tobacco, intended for exportation, has been carried off. The damage is variously estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 dollars.

The late election in connecticut will be hailed as a era in the politics of that state. The republicans, after groaning for a number of years under the fetters of political and religious intolerance, have at length emancipated themselves from the thraldom of faction. OLIVER WOOLCOT, the republican candidate, has been elected by a handsome majority over the present Governor SMITH, the federal or *Hartford Convention* candidate; and a majority of the members of the House of Representatives are republican.

U. STATES BRANCH BANK,
AT LEXINGTON.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers of this institution, by the directors, on Monday last.

	Salary.
Robert R. Barr, Teller——	$ 1200
Thomas W. Hawkins, Clerk,	900
Robert S. Todd do.	800
W. Mentelle, Porter,	300

Hard times in England—"It appeared, (says a British writer) "from a petition refered to in Mr. Brougham's speech, that, in one parish, every individual, with a single exception, was wholly ruined—that this gentleman had to pay the whole poor rates of the parish, and that his income was accordingly entirely absorded."

It is stated, that a Russian army of 100,000 men under the command of Constantine, the Emperor of Russia's brother, has arrived on the confines of Persia, with an intention of adding some of the Sophi's provinces to the Moscovite dominions.

COMMUNICATED.

A splenetic party scribler, is the ignoblest work of God.

"One of the Multitude," if we judge him by his Communication, in the Missouri Gazette, No. 448, appears to be of the above description yet no doubt, he would be quite out of temper with such as would say so. But his writing is positive proof of his being a violent partyman, and a disturber of the public peace, and worse than all that an *electioneering drudge*. In the first part of his piece, he seems to deplore the evils attending the last, and which may attend the next election, while all the rest of his piece is devoted to blow the coals of descord and renew the very evil he complains of. He seems very happy to find that the commissioner of the general land office is an enemy to the lands rights of Louisiana, and discovers much partiality and folly in bringing on the stage as candidates, &c. persons who will never offer as such, nor trouble themselves concerning it; and perhaps cares and thinks as little about him as they do about the election; while on the other hand he tacitly praises others who probably does not thank him for his officiousness in electioneering drudgery, in which, his endeavours may come out as blank as his influence in opposing the land claims of Louisiana, for it is believed that this *"One of the Multitude,"* has already spent his wind in that way.

This troubler of Israel may be assured, that this is not wrote as an answer to his communication, nor out of ill will to any, but on the contrary, is intended to warn him and the rest of the people against the vile and dishonorable trade of *vote-stelling*, (which has already been and may again be the cause of sending two half Delegates, instead of a whole one to Congress.) And to the end that they may repent of their past weakness, and turn off every disturber of the peace that spends his time in electioneering drudgery, and hangs and saunters about them to beg for votes—and when they do vote let it be from principle. By following this rule the people of this Territory will recover their honor and show that they are independent indeed—and after all, if they think proper to confer any mark of distinction on this "One of the Multitude," I would recommend to vote him, at least, a very thick and large *leather medal*.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

St. Louis, 8th May, 1817.

DIED—On thursday last, at an advanced period of life, Mrs KATHARINE BEADY.

TO MERCHANTS.

An almanack for the year 1818, to which will be added the laws relating to pre-emptions and regulating land claims in Missouri and Illinois, together with a list of the officers of the territorial governments—courts—fee-bills, and other valuable local matter, will be printed at the Missouri Gazette Office, and sold by the groce or dozen on liberal terms.

St. Louis, May 17th, 1817.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,	CHINA,
HARDWARE,	GLASS,
GROCERIES,	QUEENSWARE, &c.

Have removed their store to the corner white house, opposite messrs Kerr & Bells, and are now receiving an extensive additional supply of seasonable goods which they will sell on accomodating terms.

St. Louis, May 5, 1817. 3m-tf

FOR SALE

A stout Barge of 18 tons burden, with rigging complete.

For particulars enquire of
Paulet de Jardin.

May 10th. tf-30

FOR SALE—*CHEAP.*

At this office, a PRINTING PRESS and three small founts of type, double pica, long primmer and Bourgeois—for specimen of the impression see advertisements in this days paper. The materials can be delivered in about ten days from this date as new materials are expected at that time.

May 10.

TAKEN UP

By Isaac Vosar, living in Bonhomme ownship on the waters of Merimeck, one bay horse, supposed to be 13 hands 3 inches high, eight years old, branded thus A. D. on the near hip, a small star and some saddle spots, roach mane, and natural pacer, appraised to thirty dollars.

Also a blue roan, 13 hands 2 inches high, 9 years old this spring, branded J. M on both shoulders, a small star in his forehead, one shoe on his left fore foot, his near hip something lower than the other, appraised to twenty dollars, by William Inks and Isaah Brown, being sworn as the law directs this 6th May, 1817

Daniel B. Moore, J. P.

True copy from the stray book in my office. 3o

M. P. Leduc, Clk. st. L. C. C. C.

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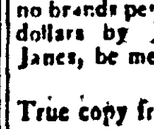
40 DOLLARS REWARD.



Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living on the Meremek near Morgans Salue, some time in July last. A bright bay horse, six years old last spring, has a small blaze in his face running into his left nostril, a blemish in his right eye hardly perceivable, about fourteen hands 3 inches high, no brands perceivable. If he is not stolen he will make for the forks of Missouri and Mississippi, where he was raised, he was formerly the property of Andrew Zumalt Jun. on upper Cuivre. Any person delivering me said horse or giving me such information as I may get him again shall have the above reward with all reasonable charges paid by

Wm Keatly.

Meremek. May 17th 1817. 1, 3o.

FOR SALE

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of pickle beef and pork in barrels.

Nathan Mills.

St. Louis, May 16th, 1817. tf 30.

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Grayham, residing on Dowlons creek near Big river, in the county of St. Louis, a dun horse about six years old, thirteen hands and a half high shod all round, left hind foot white no brands perceivable, appraised to 85 dollars by John Smith and William Janes, before me

J. H. Kendal, J. P.

True copy from the stray book. 3o
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

POSTSCRIPT.

GREAT BATTLE.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) *March 17.*

Recent advices from Cumana state, that general Marino, with an Independent force, had taken that town on the sixth ult. after a loss of between four and five hundred men. Before the attack, Marino sent a flag of truce to the royal garrison, informing they should be treated as prisoners of war, and allowed four hours for an answer. Gen. Prado said the answer did not require four minutes consideration, and that they would not surrender. The attack, upon receiving this reply, immediately commenced: when after a severe contest, the Independents became victorious, and gained possession of the town. From 700 to 1000 European troops then retired into the forts, which was assaulted and the whole of them put to the sword. The royal force, in shipping, consisting of nine brigs and schooners, had put into Laguira.

The brig Carreo, from St. Jago de Cuba to Laguira, was still detained by the royalists, and refused to be given up to the Brazen sloop of war, captain Sterling, which had been sent to Laguira from Barbadoes.

Courant.

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 28. 29-tf

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.
ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths, Casimers, Coatings, Forest Cloths, Flushings, and Blankets — Assorted Colors.
Super super cloths, & Cassimeres, — assorted colors.
German, Frame, and Toilet Glasses.
Ladies walking and fancy shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress, Figured and Paris Nett — GAUZE
Flannels
Pink muslins
Ginghams
Cotton Shawls
Black Silk Lace
Ribbons assorted, and
India Muslins.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive, seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 20-tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29

BARK

Upland black-oak bark, calculated for tanning, will be purchased at the tan-yard, in St. Louis.

T. Hunt.
tf-44.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD
IN THE TOWN OF St. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

JOHN LITTLE.

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Pr. f Cogniac Brandy; do do Jamaica Spirits; Holland Gin & Whiskey; L. P. Madeira Wine; do do Teneriff do; Old Port do; Claret in cases; Medoc, St Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce

St Louis, Feb 6th 1817. 36

NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE.

I have brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Hardware,

which I am now opening opposite Mr. Hanly's, and offer by wholesale or retail at very low prices,

Stephen Donohoe.

St. Louis, March 14th, 1817. tf 41

BANK OF MISSOURI.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that on the 12th day of May next, a further instalment of twelve and a half dollars is to be paid on each share.

By order of the board

L. W. Boggs Cashier.

Bank of Missouri, February 7, 1817. 36

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N. B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re-delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

NOTICE.

In execution of an act of the general assembly of the Territory of Missouri, entitled "an act supplementary to the act providing for the levying and collecting territorial and county taxes," and approved the 29th day of January, 1817. All persons, owners or having in their possession, some certificates on the territorial treasury, which may have been issued and remain unpaid, are notified to present the same to the territorial treasurer, in order that he may comply with the provisions of said act, on or before the first day of September, 1817.

PETER DIDIER,
Treasurer of Territory of Missouri.
St. Louis, April 18th, 1817. 8t. 46

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. -tf

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

March 19th, 1817.

A further instalment of five per centum on each share of the capital stock of this bank, must be paid at the banking-house on the fifth day of June next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith Cashr. 42

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, at such time and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand."

TAKE NOTICE,

My creditors are hereby notified that on Monday the 26th of May inst. I shall apply to Jos Charless and J. V Garnier, esqs. two justices of the peace in and for the township & county of St. Louis, or to the Judge of the circuit court for the northern circuit of the territory of Missouri, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

John Cummins.

St. Louis Jail, 5th May, 1817. 2t 49

NOTICE.

The damages so often repeated, which are daily committed by individuals fishing on the dam of my Grist Mill, near the town of st. Louis; in digging in the channel to catch worms; removing stones, placed for the preservation of the dam; breaking and destroying young trees, planted with the intention to keep in order the ground; pulling away thick planks stongly nailed and absolutely necessary to prevent the admission in the under channel of stones, sands, wood, &c. susceptible to shut that under channel, which could not be opened again without large expences and risk for the Mill; disturbing and molesting the slaves specially charged by me to watch to the preservation of my property; puts myself under the hard but absolute necessity to forbid any person, of what age or description they may be, to fish on the dam of my grist mill near st. Louis. I know that many decent and honest persons have fished there, without causing any injury to my property, but as it is not in my power to discern them from the other persons who have materially injured my dam. I give notice that every person whosoever fishing on my dam, will be prosecuted according to law, and in all the extent and tenor of the laws, made and provided in such cases.

Auguste Chouteau.

April 3d, 1817. 6w45.

AVIS.

Les dommages si souvent consequents et sans fin que des personnes mal intentionnées ou irreflechies qui vont pecher sur la digue ou chaussée de mon moulin a eau près de St. Louis, me causent, en prochant dans le canal ou se decharge l'eau pour y prendre des vers, en derangeant les pierres qui preservent la chaussée, en brisant et detruisant les petits arbres que j'ai planté avec soin pour retenir les terres, en arrachant des madriers solidement cloués et qui servent a empecher les terres ou pierres de tomber vis avis la dalle qui donne l'eau au moulin, en soulevant ces même madriers, même a force de levier pour y planter leurs lignes et par la laissent un passage a des pierres, ou corps etrangers qui pourroient obstruer le passage de l'eau qu'on ne pourroit retablir sans des fraix enormes, en troublant et molestant d'une maniere indigne les esclaves que j'ai specialement chargé de veiller a la conservation de ma propriété, me mettent dans la désagréable mais absolue nécessité de deffendre a toutes personnes de quelque age et condition qu'elles puissent etre de pecher sur ma chaussee ou digue Je sais que beaucoup de personnes tranquilles et honnetes y ont péché sans y causer le moidre dommage mais il m'est impossible, de les distinguer de celles qui en ont commis de si préjudiciables a mes interets. C'est pour quoi par le presents et dernier avis Je defend a toutes personnes sans exception de pecher sur la digue ou chaussee de mon moulin a eau pres St Louis sous peine d'etre poursuivies juridiquement pour dépens dommages, &c. &c. conformement a la loi et dans toute sa rigueur.

Auguste Chouteau.

St Louis, 4 Avril, 1817. 6f

NOTICE.

I will receive for pasturage either by the month or week, in the well known pasture of John B C. Lucas, near St Louis, any number of horses or cattle, not exceeding twenty, the two never failing springs, and a handsome grove of young timber which it contains renders it peculiarly convenient and advantageous, a few horses may be stabled and fed with grain during the night if required.

ADRIAN LUCAS.

St. Louis May 2nd 1817. 3t-48.

RAILS.

I will give a reasonable price for 10,000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at St. Louis.

R. Paul.

February 24th, tf-439,

Notice.

WHEREAS I have given three notes to William and John Bowns for $233 and 1 3 of a dollar, each note, or there about, to make in the whole seven hundred dollars, for the consideration of an improvement I bought of him, situate on the Grand Osage River, where the road passes from Potosi to Bouns Lick. The notes are written payable first in August 1817, the second in August 1818 and the third and last note in August 1819. I hereby inform the said Bowns or [Bounds] and the public generally, that I will not pay the said sums mentioned in said notes nor any part thereof, as the said William and John Bowns or [Bounds] has practised a fraud on me, by selling me what did not belong to them but did belong to a certain Samuel Carlon who sold it to Wm. Gray, who has exhibited a bill of sale to me for the improvement aforesaid.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 29th, 1817. 4t 31*

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Platting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

A few likely NEGRO MEN, for which we will give two hundred dollars per year. Also a well digger and a pump borer, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the printer, or to us at the Little Rock Saline.

DAY, DOUGHERTY, & Co.

April 2d, 1817. tf-44

AVIS.

En exécution d'un act de l'Assemblée Générale du territoire Missouri, ayant pour titre "un Acte servant de supplement à l'acte établissant la maniere de lever et collecter les taxes du territoire et des comtés," et approuvé le 29 Janvier, 1817. Toute personnes propriétaires ou ayant en leur possession un ou plusieurs certificats sur la thrésorerie du territoire qui auront été délivrés et ne sont point encore payés, sont notifiées de les presenter au thresorier du territoire avant le premier Septembre, 1817, pour qu'il puisse les payer ou enregistrer conformement au contenu du dit acte.

PIERRE DIDIER,
Thrésorier du territoire du Missouri.
St. Louis, le 18 Avril, 1817. 8t-46

NOTICE.

As the undersigned being actually possessed of one hundred acres of land, on the east bank of the Mississippi, opposite the upper end of St Louis, under a good and indefeasaly right to said land, in fee simple—these therefore caution the public from trespassing on said land, by cutting timber, &c—and likewise they will apply to the proper term of the St. Clair county court, to have a licence to establish a Ferry across said river, on said land.

John Reynolds,
William J. Beard.

25th March, 1817. 5t*—44

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all creditors & other persons concerned, that I shall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of Jackson in and for the county of Cape Girardeau on the first monday of June next, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining affetts of the estate of Samuel Foster deceased among the respective creditors, the said estate being insolvent.

WM. WILLIAMS, JOHN GILES, } Admin'rs.

Cape Girardeau, March 10th 1817.-t488

50 *Dollars Reward.*

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all creditors and other persons concerned, that I shall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of Jackson, in and for the county of Cape Girardeau, on the last Monday of June next, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining affetts, of the estate of James Morrison deceased, among the respective creditors, the said estate being insolvent.

Sam'l. Morrison,
Administrator of James Morrison dec'd,
Cape Girardeau March 10 1917. 8 43

TEN DOLLS. REWARD.

I left my horse at Capt. Joseph Conway's in the month of July last, about 15 miles from St. Louis, he is 7 or 8 years old, between 15 & 16 hands high, a dark bay, all of his feet white, his hind feet white higher than his fore ones, white face, mane hangs heavy on both sides of his neck, high withers, works and rides well, either racks or trots with ease, I will give the above reward for my horse to be delivered at Capt. Conways, or to me at the mouth of Missouri, or five dollars for information so as I can get the said horse.

Jesse Cheek.

Point Ferry, mouth of Missouri,
May 5th, 1817. 2t* 49

NOTICE,

All persons indebted to the estate of Edward Rieley dec'd. late of St. Louis county, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those who have demands against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for payment.

Ambros Boals.
Administrator.
May 10th, 1817. 3t 49

NOTICE.

The subscriber has lately established a Ferry on the Missouri, one mile above Belle Fontaine, five miles from Portage de Sioux, and five miles from St. Ferdinand, and about fifteen miles from St. Louis. Any person who may call shall be crossed on the shortest notice. My boats are in good repair and shall cross passengers cheap.

PHINEAS JAMES.

August 26th, 1816. 3t49*

NOTICE.

THE FERRY BOAT in future, from the Illinois Territory to St. Louis, will land on the Missouri side, immediately above the sand bar.

The subscriber having supplied himself with a Large Ferry Flat and two Keel Boats, will be enabled to transport waggons and teams with the greatest safety, as also, cattle and horses.

He hopes from his attention to business and the undoubted safety of his boats to merit the patronage of the public.—He will at all times have small crafts for crossing individuals, at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER NASH.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817.—tf 49

FERRY ON THE MISSISSIPPI,
Known by the name of the Point Ferry.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has re-established the above well known ferry immediately above the mouth of Missouri, to as to cross travellers of all descriptions with safety and dispatch; the bottoms are high and free from swampy ground on both sides of the river to the high lands & unintercepted by high water, at all times will afford an inducement to all travellers bound to the Missouri territory, who wish to cross the Mississippi above the mouth of Missouri, to make choice of the road by the Point ferry, as it will be their nearest and best way. All persons passing from the Missouri territory, are requested to place their horses immediately upon the point of land formed by the junction of the two rivers, whereby horsemen can be distinguished from footmen, and save the ferrymen much unnecessary labor.

Jesse Cheek.

May 6th, 1817. 6t 49

TO LEASE.

I have adjoining the plantation of judge Stewart, on the Missouri, a tract of land, thirty acres in a field—a good cabin, stable and spring, and a small orchard which I wish to Lease, for terms apply to Edward Bates Esq. or to me at St. Louis.

March 9, 1817. RUFUS EASTON

County of Cape Girardeau, ss.

Taken up by William Golleher, who made oath according to law, in Cape Girardeau township, a bay horse with both his hind feet white, branded thus as far as can be ascertained (6) on the near shoulder, with a star in his forehead about fourteen hands and three inches high, believed to be five years old, last spring appraised to forty five dollars by Jas. Ravenscrott, Parish Green and Isaac Williams, who were sworn according to law; before me the 7th day of Dec. 1816,

G. Henderson, J. P.

TAKEN UP

By Jeremiah Clay, on Splice Creek, Howard county, Lamine township, a black Mare about fourteen hands high, about eight years old this spring—some white hairs in her forehead—some saddle marks—no brands perceivable—appraised to 20 dollars, by John Pettegrew and Edward M'Daniel, this 8th day of March 1817.

JOHN MUNRO J. P.

A true transcript of the original filed in my office. GRAY BYNUM Clk. H. C. C.

TAKEN UP,

By Thomas Williams, living on the Merrimack river, in the county of St. Louis, and township of Joachim, a dun colored horse, five years, old, blazed face, crooked hind legs, no brands perceivable, about fourteen hands high, docked and has on a bell, worth about one dollar fifty cents, and appraised to thirty dollars, before me the 27th January, 1816.

Benjamin Johnston J. P.

I certify the above to be a true copy from my stray book and the files in my office the day and date above.

Benjamin Johnston J. P.

Recorded 30th January 1816.
True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

April 25th, 1817. 3t-47

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly:—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY MAY 24, 1817. [No. 451.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
FOR BUILDING
A MASONIC LODGE,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

1	Prize of	$5000	is	$5000
2	do	1000		2000
10	do	600		6000
20	do	200		4000
25	do	100		2500
200	do	50		10000
310	do	20		6200
900	do	10		9000
2550	do	6		15300
				$60000

12000 tickets at $5 is $60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

First drawn number on the 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No. 100 to No. 8000 inclusive. The first 100 tickets, for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest All other prizes floating

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 500 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz At the stores of Riddick & Pilcher, Th. Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Moses Scott and James Kennerly, St. Louis. E. A Elliot, St. Genevieve: John Jones, Mine au Breton. Wm. Bates, Herculaneum. At the office of Mich'l. Jones Esq. Kaskaskia and at the office of John Hay Esq Cahokia. And at the store of John Rochester St. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass,
D. V. Walker,
T. Hanly.

Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

BY AUTHORITY

An act of the legislature of the territory of Missouri, entitled 'an act to authorise a lottery for the purchase of fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, for the use of the town of St. Louis.'

SCHEME.

1	prize of	5000	is	5000
1		1000		1000
4		500		2000
20		100		2000
49	of	50		2450
2925		6		17550
3000	prizes		dolls.	30,000
3000	blanks	6000 tickets at $5 is		30,000

From the above scheme it must appear obvious that this lottery offers greater advantages and less risque of losing than most of those offered to the public, the adventurer having as great a chance to draw a prize, as to draw a blank and as great a chance to draw a high prize as will be found in any other lottery.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed, all prizes not demanded within 120 days after the drawing, will be considered as gratuitously given for the benefit of the town to be expended by the commissioners as the law directs.

Aug. Chouteau,
Theodore Hunt,
Henry Vonphul,
Will. C. Carr,
Thomas F. Riddick.
Commissioners.

St. Louis March 4th. 1817. 3m40

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
May 2nd, 1817,

Drafts on the Schuylkill Bank. in the City of Philadelphia, for sale at the Bank of St. Louis.

John B. N. Smith, Cashr.
3t-49.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
May 2nd, 1817,

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.
John B. N. Smith, Cashr.
9t-49.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
May 2nd, 1817,

The books for the sale of the capital stock of this bank, are now opened at the Banking-house on the Main street,

John B. N. Smith Cashr.
3t-49.

FOR SALE—*CHEAP*,

At this office, a PRINTING PRESS and three small founts of types, double pica, long primmer and Bourgeois—for specimen of the impression see advertisements in this days paper. The materials can be delivered in about ten days from this date, as new materials are expected at that time.

May 19.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Making appropriation for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationary for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers; for surveying the coast of the United States; for making the Cumberland road; for ascertaining the titles to lands in Louisiana; for providing certificates of registry and lists of crews and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, four hundred and twenty-one thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses of fire wood, stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the president of the United States, twenty five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Department of State, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said Department, and for the patent office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said Department, including the expense of printing and distributing copies of the laws of the second session of the fourteenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers. twenty-three thousand seven hundred and two dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the Treasury, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand four hundred and thirty three dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant messenger in the office of the secretary of the treasury, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of translating foreign languages, allowed to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea letters and for stationary and printing in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said comptroller, fifteen thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and contingent expense in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Auditor's office, six thousand six hundred and thirty two dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and contingent expenses in said office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks employed in the office of the Treasurer, five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and contingent expenses in said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the general land office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed of said commissioner, eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and contingent expenses of said office, including vellum for land patents, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said commissioner, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger of said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For stationary, printing, and contingent expenses, including the paper, printing, and stamping of licenses, in said office. three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the register of the treasury, three thousand dollars.

For an additional sum which was allowed for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said register, seventeen thousand and twenty eight dollars.

For compensation to the messenger of said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary including books for the public stocks, printing the public accounts, and other contingent expenses of the registers office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, five thousand dollars.

To make good the deficiency in the sum appropriated last year for the general expenses of the several offices of the treasury department, and which, from a re-occupancy of the public building, required an expenditure for repairs, furniture and other contingent expenses thereunto incidental, six thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For compensation to a superintendant and two watchmen, employed for the security of the treasury buildings; and for the expenses of rebuilding two fire engine houses; for repair of two engines and hose; and for an additional number of buckets, and to keep the same in repair, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the secretary of war, fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and his assistants in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expence of fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of war, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said accountant. sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in said office one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said additional accountant, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office. four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the said additional accountant, including a sum of seven hundred dollars for which no appropriation was made for contingent expenses of last year one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the paymaster of the army, two thousaud five-hundred dollars.

For an additional compensation allowed him for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, three hundred and forty six dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the paymaster general of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in said office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the superintendant general of the military supplies, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said superintendant, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses of the last year, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissary general of purchases, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the commissary general of purchases, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, three hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of said commissary, nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the adjutant and inspecter general, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the ordinance office one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said secretary, seven thousand two hundred and thirty five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said accountant of the navy department, fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars:

For expense of fuel, stationary, and other contingent expenses in said office, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the commissioners of the navy board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the navy board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the navy board, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the navy board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the post master general, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the assistant post master general, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the second assistant post master general, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the general post office, nineteen thousand three hundred and five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and his assistants in said office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses in said office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the several commissioners of loans, and allowance to certain commissioners of loans, in lieu of clerk hire, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of sundry commissioners of loans, and to defray the authorised expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the salary of the late commissioner of loans of South Carolina, from the first of April, to the twenty-fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, being the amount carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen three hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-two cents.

For compensation to the surveyor general and his clerks, four thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor of lands south of Tennessee, and for the contingent expenses of of his office, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the public buildings in Washington, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For wages to persons employed in the different operations of the mint, including the sum of six hundred dollars allowed to an assistant engraver, five thousand dollars.

For repairs, costs of iron and machinery, rents, and other contingent expenses of the mint, three thousand dollars.

For allowance for wastage in the gold and silver coinage, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of copper to coin into cents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Mississippi territory, nine thousand dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said

crritory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, and associate judges and district judges of the U. States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, sixty-one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the attorney general of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For the compensation of sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court, and District courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions and offences against the United States and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the pensioners of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public pier, stakages of channels, bars and shoals, including the purchase and transportation of oil, keeper's salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, severally, three thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty three cents.

For an appropriation in addition to the appropriation for building a light house at the mouth of the Mississippi, and for repairing the block-house at the Balize for a temporary light house, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For re-building the Bald Head light house in North Carolina, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house at Nantucket, recently destroyed by fire, seven thousand five hundred dollars; beacon lights on Sandy Hook, one thousand two hundred dollars; erection of a bacon, and placing buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Bristol, in Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

For a light on the beacon on Tybee, and for erecting six beacons, and for placing four buoys on such sites, and at such points as the commissioners of pilotage, residing at Savanna, shall fix on, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For an additional appropriation for building a light house at Tarpaulin Cove, three thousand seven hundred and forty six dollars.

For the following objects, being the balances of former appropriations, carried to the surplus fund, viz.

For erecting light houses at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and at or near the pitch of Cape Lookout, in North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For building a light house on the south point of Cumberland Island, in Georgia, ten thousand dollars.

For erecting a light house on the south point of Sapelo Island, in Georgia, fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety five dollars.

For placing buoys and beacons at or near the entrance of the harbor of Beverly, in Massachusetts, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For placing buoys, as deemed necessary, at the entrance of the harbor, of Edgartown, in Massachusetts, one thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and forty three cents.

For erecting two light houses on Lake Erie, viz: One on or near Bird Island, and on or near Presque Isle, seventeen thousand dollars.

For building a light house on Petite Menon, six thousand dollars.

For fitting up light houses heretofore authorised to be erected, with the apparatus for lighting the same, five thousand dollars.

For fitting up light-houses with Winslow Lewis's improvements, agreeably to his contract of the 26th day of March, 1812, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, six thousand dollars.

For erecting a beacon on a point of land near New Inlet, in North Carolina, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner for settling claims for property lost, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in said commissioner's office, one thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of printing certificates of registry, and other documents for vessels, five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of publishing certain notices by the commissioner, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of printing various forms for the said commissioner, two hundred and forty nine dollars and twenty five cents.

For office furniture, stationary, wood, and other contingences, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the hire of an additional clerk, from the eighteenth September, eighteen hundred and sixteen, the first of February, eighteen hundred and seventeen, at nine hundred dollars per annum, three hundred and thirty dollars.

For the hire of a messenger, from the first of July to the first of February following, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To defray the expense of ascertaining land titles in Louisiana; to provide for the payment of the sums directed to be paid by an act of the last session, entitled "An act for settling the compensation of the commissioner, clerk, and translator of the board for land claims in the eastern and western district of the territory of Orleans, how state of Louisiana, forty thousand three hundred and seventy eight dollars and thirty two cents.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public lands within the several states and territories of the United States, one hundred and eighty thousand and eighty eight dollars.

For bringing the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, to the seat of government, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For the salaries, allowances and contingent expenses of ministers to foreign nations, and of secretaries of legation, eighty seven thousand dollars.

For the contingent expense of intercourse between the U. States & foreign nations, seventy thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, forty seven thousand dollars.

For the expenses necessary during the present year for carrying into effect the fourth, sixth, and seventh articles of the treaty of peace concluded with his Britanic Majesty on the twenty fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the commissioners appointed under those articles, thirty four thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty two cents.

For the salaries of the agents for claims on account of spoilations, and for seamen at London, Paris, Copenhagen, and the Hague, eight thousand dollars.

For the relief of distressed American seamen, for the present year, and to make good a deficiency in the preceding year, fifty thousand dollars.

On account of the paintings authorised by the resolution of Congress, eight thousand dollars.

For purchasing or erecting, for the use of the United States, suitable buildings for custom houses and public ware houses, in such principal districts in each state where the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem it necessary for the safe and convenient collection of the revenue of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars reserved by the act 'making provision for the debt of the United States,' and out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

March 3d, 1817—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday May 24, 1817.

Since the publication of our last number, we have been visited by several gentlemen from the Wabash, Illinois. Ouisconson and the neighborhood of Fort Osage, on the Missouri; from whom we learn that travelling is rendered more agreeable between Vincennes and St. Louis, several families have commenced building cabbins and opening farms on the road marked out by Col. Chambers.

That a new fort, on a commanding site, has been laid out at Peoria, and it is said the works will be all completed the ensuing winter.

The Indians in the neighbourhood of Prairie du Chein and Debuke's mines appear very sulky and indicate a desire to foment new difficulties.

It is said that the Winnabago and Sac chiefs have been lately at the British garrison at Amhurstburg, and returned loaded with presents.

The Kansas and Ottos have been at war some time. On the last of March, small war parties were sent from each of their towns to surprise and attack each other. The Kansas happened to fall into the trace of the Ottos on their march to attack the Kansa villages. On the 2nd of April they came up with the Ottos and defeated them with the loss of one of their warriors badly wounded. They took four Otto scalps and a considerable quantity of arms and horses.

By the late New-York papers received at this office, we observe that *our old friends* the British are creating new disputes with the Chinese. Not long since they adjusted a dispute with the governor of Canton which had nearly excluded them from a share in the commerce of that country.

At this time the policy of the English government towards China, has become the theme of news paper animadversion, even on the continent of Europe; no doubt by consent of the sovereigns who lately coalesced with her againt Napoleon; for the press in Europe is under the surveillance of the police; not one line can appear there without the approbation of the censors appointed to watch the press.

Ever since the Portuguese doubled the Cape, or the English got a foothold in India, China became an object of speculation. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbor of Macao, near the city of Canton, since the year 1640, and a nominal possession of the town, as they pay a tribute of 100,000 ducats annually for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws. The town has a Portuguese governor as well as a Chinese mandarin. The English could only procure the same liberty, which all other commercial nations enjoy, of building a few ware-houses on the river Taa, some short distance below the city of Canton, and having a whong merchant (a Chinese trader) to transact their business, there being no European or American suffered to enter any town or village in the empire, without special leave. Previous to the late war with France, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the English ambassador, Lord Macartney to obtain certain commercial advantages. Since that time the arms of England has almost extended to the borders of China, this with their recent successes in Europe has induced them to send another embassy, conducted by Lord Amhurst, who attempted to pass through the yellow sea as a shorter rout to Peking. This was resisted by the war junks who guard the coast. His Lordship was suffered to land with his Bermingham toys, as presents for the Emperor; he was however hurried on so rapidly to Peking, that when he was ordered to attend an audience, his presents not having arrived, he plead indisposition, but his object being well understood he was directed to leave the country with all convenient speed. For this, war is to be declared against China, and the British government has ordered 20 ships of the line, &c. to be fitted for the india seas. If Britain cannot obtain a monopoly of the China trade, she will carry war on her borders and foment farther disaffection in her distracted pro vinces.

By almost every mail I receive letters from various sections of the Union, replete with questions as to the face of the country, soils, climate, diseases and productions, as also the mineral and vegetable productions of this territory and Illinois. To meet the wishes of those correspondents, I have solicited in vain, several literary gentlemen, who have travelled in this and the adjoining territory, to furnish me with such topographical or statistical information as would enable me to gratify some of my inquirers.

The Editor of the National Register, has requested answers to the following questions, on the above subject; to him I address the subjoined hasty sketches, *Editor M. G.*

QUESTIONS,

1st. What are the soils, climate, diseases and productions of the county or parish in which you reside? I wish to know both the mineral and vegetable productions?

2d. If there are mines, or indications of any, what are they?

3d. Are there ores of iron, lead, copper, tin, silver, zinc, plumbago, bismuth, manganese, antimony, &c.?

4th. Is there coal, plaster of Paris, lime-stone flint, slate, marble, soapstone, or any kind of quarries?

5th. Is there salt, nitre, or sulpher?

6th. Is there marl, pipe-clay, or ocherous earth?

7th. What kinds of indigenous trees are most common?

8th. What are the most valuable, or common, of the indigenous plants?

9th. What fruit trees, shrubs, and plants are successfully cultivated?

10th. What wild animals are found there?

11th. What kinds of stock are raised usually, or most advantageously?

12th. What are the manufactures, and what is the condition of manufacturing business?

13th. What is the condition of commerce?

14th. What number of banks have you? What are their names, capitals, and when were they established, &c.?

15th. What are the usual and most profitable occupations?

16th. What is the amount of population in your county and in the different towns, &c. that it contains?

17th. What are the morals, customs, religions, (most numerous sects,) and societies among you?

18th. What is the state of learning, and condition of the people as to wealth or comfort?

19. If there are any slaves, what is their condition, or is it improving?

20th. Can you sketch the history of settlement, &c. in your country?

21st. What are the improvements, and what has been the progress of improvement?

22d. What kind of houses are usual, and what is the number in each town?

23d. What furnaces, forges, fortifications, magazines, hospitals or other public institutions, &c.?

24th. What kind of roads, bridges, ferries, &c. have you?

25th. What are the colonial or aboriginal antiquities, or what are the local curiosities?

26th. What peculiar circumstances of the country do you know which are not here referred to?

27th. Whatever topographical or statistical information you may communicate, relative to the place where you live, or to any part of the Union you may be acquainted with, will not only confer obligation on me, which indeed, is a matter of no consequence, but it will be of important use to the whole nation.

(No. I.)

St. Louis, May 24th, 1817.

MR. MEAD,

SIR, In the following attempt, I am conscious you will receive nothing more than a faithful detail of facts, obtained from observation and correct information.

The soil of this territory, is diversifyed according to position. The Mississippi and Missouri bottoms, (as they are termed) from a mile to twenty-five miles in breadth, consist of alluvion, made up of decayed vegetable substances and the uliginous sandy matter thrown up by the immense floods of the Missouri and Mississippi. Immediately in the rear of these extremely fertile bottoms, a belt of high land, or ridges of limestone, form a barrier to the greatest swell of waters; and the interior extending to the line of the Osage purchase, is almost a regular succession of hill and dale, affording in many places several miles of level prairie; the whole face of the country is richly coated with grass, which by its annual burning has covered it with a rich soil from six to twenty inches deep. Even the tops of the hills which skirt the tributary streams is covered with verdure—industrious farmers are only wanted to render the country a granary for the world. Tobacco, hemp, flax, wheat, and other small grain, as well as vegetables of every description grow luxuriantly. European travellers who are acquainted with the culture of liquorice, declare that they never have seen a soil so admirably adapted to the culture of that article as our alluvions. It appears that the roots of the liquorice plant strike in Europe four or five feet deep, and that the soil is prepared to that depth previous to planting; here a preparation of that kind is not necessary, as the alluvion is equally rich twelve or fifteen feet deep. In the upland the clay beneath the soil is said to be highly impregnated with marl, it dissolves when exposed to the air like lime, and those who have ploughed deep and mixed it with the soil, declare they have made good crops.

The diseases incident to this country are the same as in other countries of similar latitude; sudden changes of the weather are most complained of. In the low lands, contiguous to ponds and marshes, intermittents and agues prevail in autumn. These evils can be easily overcome, for ponds and marshes are not general, and where they exist very little labor is required to drain them.

LEAD is the most abundant mineral yet found in these territories: (Missouri and Illinois.) A belt of it encircles the country forming a crescent to the Mississippi, from Arkansas, above the Frog bayou to the heads of White and Black rivers, the St. Francis, Osage and Meremek, thence across to the head waters of Salt, Jeffreon, le Moine, to the Ouisconson, below Prairie du Chein, and extending from thence to Lake Michigan. This belt is found to be in a zig zag direction. Lead ore is found within five miles of St. Louis, while the most extensive veins are found on the head waters of the St. Francis, Meremek and Osage rivers. It is thought that lead ore is more rich and abundant in that region between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan.—Borax, Zinc, and several other minerals are found in Washington Co.*

On the Merimek (a river which falls into the Mississippi, 15 miles below this place, and navigable for small craft during the spring 100 miles up) Iron ore is found in abundance. Rich lead ore is also found in many places on its banks, Silver ore has been found there as well as on the head waters of the Gasconade.

I have seen copper assayed from mineral found on the Illinois in Madison, Co. Manganese is abundant on both sides of the river—and I have heard that plumbago and bismuth, or metals resembling them, have been found. It is said antimony has been found by a gentleman of this neighborhood, who is waiting for the opening of the land-office to purchase the land which contains the mineral. In truth this country may as well be called the country of minerals, as well as the country of flowers.

Coal is abundant in Missouri and Illinois, on and near navigable waters—There are 4 coal banks N. W. & E. of St. Louis Plaster of Paris is obtained from the Missouri, 4 or 500 miles up, where it may be had in abundance, a vessel of 60 tons may be loaded with it at the spot and safely navigated to St. Louis. Limestone is most general throughout this country—Flint is found in the hills between the St. Francis and the following *considerable* streams which fall into Big Black river, viz, Little Black, Currents, Fouche Thomas, Eleven Points, Spring river & Strawberry river, and west to White river—No quarry have yet been opened of marble, slate or soapstone—Marble equal to the finest Italian has been found in this county; several pairs of mill-stones, equal to *Laural hill stone*, have been dug out of Mr. Darby's quarry in Bonhomme township, St. Louis Co. twenty miles west of this place. Soap stone is found near Salt river, in St Charles Co. about 80 miles above the mouth of the Missouri,

Salt springs are numerous in every county in this territory, particularly in Howard County, (commonly called Boon's Lick,) this county is situate on both sides of the Missouri, 200 miles from its mouth, (county seat, Franklin.) The Le Mine river, which empties itself into the Missouri, on the south side, is said to be as salt as the waters of the Chesapeake. Two furnaces of about 40 kettles each, furnish salt for 2000 families, who inhabit the country above.

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*Potosi the seat of justice of that Co. 60 miles S. W. of this place, is a flourishing town, of 100 families, grown to importance by the immense quantities of lead mineral raised in its neighborhood.

This subject shall be continued as far and as satisfactorily as my limited means will permit. E. M. G.

Our old friend and fellow citizen, Doctor Robinson, is daily expected here from Mexico, on a visit to his family. We copy the following from the Lexington Reporter, on the subject of the revolution in Mexico.

Natchez, 9th April, 1817.

To the Editors of the Lexington Reporter.

GENTLEMEN,

The supreme Congress of the Mexican Republic, have seen with extreme pleasure, in one of your valuable numbers, the magnanimous and disinterested support which was given to the cause of liberty in Mexico, by the Honorable Henry Clay of Kentucky: a resolution was accordingly entered into by that Body, voting him their thanks; and it was ordered that an address be forwarded to Mr. Clay expressive of their gratitude for the liberality of his sentiments and the generosity of his efforts in the Republican cause of Mexico.

The dispatch which bore that address to Mr. Clay has been, I believe, lost or intercepted; I therefore beg leave thro' the medium of your paper, to inform that gentleman of the circumstance, and to solicit him, in behalf of the Mexican people, to continue his friendly sentiments and regards towards that cause, on which the liberties and happiness of millions of our fellow beings depend.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully yours, &c.
JOHN HAMILTON ROBINSON

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

The magnanimous effort the people of Mexico are now making to establish their equal rank among the independent nations of the earth justly excites the interest and admiration of the lovers of liberty throughout the universe; but the people of no nation can feel the same deep concern in the success of this revolution as the citizens of this fortunate republic. The Americans being the only nation among those who have character and rank, that deny the European doctrine of "*Legitimacy*," must view with mingled emotions of joy and satisfaction, the successful struggles of this people, our neighbours, and who are identified with us in interest, to establish self-government; and that upon the same principles of our own.

Should their independence be established, in them we will find a powerful friend, ever ready to unite with this republic in the assertion and maintainance of those just principles of national rights, which the monopolizing powers of Europe have constantly denied and usurped. Not only this; but in them we discover a people inhabiting one of the finest countries in the universe, who will rely upon us to transact for them their foreign commerce, and who will look to our country probably for a century to come, for supplies of the coarser articles of manufactures, which they much stand in need of and in which we shall abound.

Mexico, situated as it were in the centre of the world, between its two great seas, great in extent of territory, possessing a soil and climate inferior to none, at present having a population of seven millions of people, and having the ability to maintain a population of more than twenty times that number, is not to be viewed without consideration by the world, much less by the United States, whose interests are more allied with her's by nature and reason, than those of any other nation. How then can we look on with *indifference* at her exertions? The justice of her cause no friend of human rights can deny. She has a thousand times stronger inducements to resist the Spanish monarchy than we had that of the English. It is unnecessary to state to any person of information, the abject condition in which the colonies of Spain have been held for more than three centuries: It is however known to all who have read, that the Africans transported to the W. Indies have not endured greater oppression.

But if considerations of this character will not operate upon us, others of a different one may. If we refuse aid to Mexico it is a fact known to the writer of this article, ascertained from a correct source, that *another* government, the inveterate enemy of ours, stands ready to detach her affections from us by rendering that assistance to her which imperious circumstances demand. This fact it is believed, is also in possession of the American cabinet.

But from a source entitled to the highest respect it is learned however, that these struggling republicans are not without great intrinsic resources. From Doctor ROBINSON,* a native of our country, distinguished by the zeal and ability he has displayed in their cause, and who has just arrived from that country, we learn by conversations with him, the following to be the substantial condition of that new republic. The republican forces *eighteen thousand* strong, well organized and disciplined, and under the direction of efficient leaders, occupy the heart of Mexico—covering an extent of territory which embraces a population of one million of souls; this section of country is under the government of a general congress regularly selected by the inhabitants—that their military enterprises are more successful than heretofore—and that a proper *supply of arms* alone would give them complete success. The Dr. says moreover, that they have taken the U. States for their model—that they respect and admire the great Washington and the leaders of our Revolution as we ourselves do—and that nothing but dire necessity would induce them to allow any other than this nation to aid them.

A. S.

*Lest some of your readers may not be acquainted with the character of that gentleman, it may be well to publish from the journal of the late lamented gen. PIKE, his observations upon it.—They are in the following words:—"The Doctor marched alone for Santa Fee, and as it was uncertain whether this gentleman would ever join me again, I at that time committed the following testimonial of respect for his good qualities to paper, which I do not at this time feel any disposition to efface. He had the benefit of a liberal education, without having spent his time as too many of our gentlemen do in colleges, viz: in skimming on the surface of sciences without even endeavouring to make themselves masters of the solid foundations. But Robinson studied and reasoned; with these qualifications he possesses a liberality of mind to great ever to reject any hypothesis because it was not agreeable to the dogmas of the schools, or adopt it because it had all the eclat of novelty—his soul could conceive great actions, and his hand was ready to achieve them; in short, it may be truly said, that nothing was above his genius, nor nothing so minute that he conceived it entirely unworthy of consideration. As a gentleman and companion in dangers, difficulties and hardships, I in particular, with the expedition generally, owe much to his exertions"

Pike's Journal p. 195

It is believed that so early as the year 1812, this gentleman determined on embarking in the Mexican service, and that there then was an understanding between him and Gen. Pike, that so soon as the war [illegible] Britain closed, their destinies [illegible] united in that service. Alas! [illegible] of war has determined otherwise. Pike is no more—and Robinson continues to exert himself alone in this great cause. His determination is inflexible—he never will abandon it whilst there exists a ray of hope for its success—of which at present there is every prospect. He is on a visit to his family in the Missouri territory, whence he shortly returns to Mexico, where may glory and success attend his laudable efforts.

St. Louis May 20th, 1817.

MR. CHARLESS,

In your paper of the 3d inst. it is stated that my last accounts were rendered on the 30th Sept. 1815. Mr. Brent has acknowledged the receipt of them as late as the 30th June, 1816, and on the 19th August, 1816, I reported to him the state of my funds. On the 22d, August (three days after) I started from this place for the City, *via* Nashville. Since that period I have been kept continually travelling in search of money, and Mr. Brent is well aware that it has not been in my power to make periodical reports. This subject may probably meet further investigation at some future period.

Yours,
T. DOUGLASS.

From information received, we are lead to believe, that the right of preemption will be extended to such persons as take out PERMITS until the 3d, March next, to remain on the public lands; and that preemption rights *will not be granted to* such as do not take out permits; as they will be considered by the Government as trespassers and treated as *lawless persons*.

CARR, & Co.

Have just received, a considerable quantity, of.

Salt, Iron, and raw Cotton, which they will sell low for cash or country produce.

Florisant, May 24th, 1817. 1t-51

NOTICE.

THE DISTRICT PAY-MASTER will attend at St. Charles, on Thursday the 26th June, for the purpose of paying Captain James Callaway's company of Rangers,
Robert Spencer's company of Militia.
J. Callaway's do do
Nathan Boon's detachment do
For services rendered in the year 1813.

At St. Louis, on Monday June 30, to pay
Capt. David Musick's company of Rangers—
Joseph Connaway's Militia.
Joshua H. Burkhart's do
James Musick's do
Charles Lucas's do
William Smith's do
David Musick's do
J. Connaway's do
For services rendered in the year 1813.

At St. Geneveive, on Monday, the 7th July, to pay
Capt. Richard Moor's company Militia
John Scott's do do
For services in 1813

At Potosi on Friday July 11th, to pay
Capt. Wm. H Ashley's company Militia
Martin Ruggles' do do
For services in 1813.

And at Jackson, on Thursday July 17th, to pay
Capt. Peter Craig's company of Rangers
Samuel Philip's do Militia
For services in 1812

All those who may have claims for services rendered in the years 1809 & 12 & which have not been paid, as also those Rangers who formed the excess of companies in 1813 will attend at any of the above places and receive their pay.—Field and staff officers will attend as most convenient to themselves.

It is hoped by the District Paymaster that punctual attendance will be given, the commanding officers of companies are particularly requested to attend, as the payment of companies will depend upon the presence of the commanding officer.

MR. CHARLESS,

For the information of persons concerned, I must request that you will publish the subjoined form of an oath, which by the Paymaster General has been required of each individual, claiming pay for military services, rendered during the war, and it is hoped by the District Paymaster, *that every individual claiming pay*, will attend at the times and places appointed, prepared to subscribe to their oath, or otherwise they cannot be paid.

Yours, &c,
THOMPSON DOUGLASS,
District Paymaster.

I do solemnly swear that I served as in a company of commanded by in the actual service of the United States, from the day of to the day of and that I was actually on military duty, either in the field, in camp, in garrison, or on the frontiers for and during time annexed to my name on master roll of said company, that I have not received any compensation from the United States, for or during any part of the time aforesaid, neither have I executed any power of attorney authorising any person to receive my pay or any part thereof, or at any time signed any accounts, or receipt rolls and passed them away, nor in any wise alienated or transfered my claim, or any part thereof to any person or persons whatsoever. So help me God. 4t-51

NOTICE.

Mr. Joseph Meacham of Madison county, Illinois, having left with me for collection, sundry notes on individuals in this part of the territory, it is expected they will call and pay them immediately, or as soon as they shall become due!

CHARLES UCAS.

St. Louis, May 25th, 1817. 2t-51.

TAKE NOTICE,

My creditors are hereby notified, that on Saturday the 7th day of June next, I shall apply to Joseph Charless and Joseph V. Garnier esqrs two justices of the peace for the county of St. Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

LEVIN HILTON.

St. Louis, 16th May, 1817. 2t-51.

FOR SALE.

A lot of ground situated in this town, bounded as follows; northwardly by Michel Laderoute, southwardly by F. M. Benoit, eastwardly by Main street, and westwardly by Mrs. Charleville.—Any person wishing to purchase may meet with a good bargain, by making application to us, at our store.

JH. ROBIDOUX & Co.

St. Louis, May 21st, 1817.

REGISTERS OFFICE,

St. Louis, Missouri Territory.
May 20th, 1817.

By virtue of an act of Congress passed the 31 of March, 1817, entitled an act to continue in force until the 3d of March 1818; an act entitled an act relating to Settlers on the Lands of the United States, passed the 25th March 1816, and from instructions received from the General Land Office, directing that any person or persons who before the first day of February 1816, had taken possession of, or made a settlement on the Lands of the United States, and do actually reside thereon, may by application to the proper Register, Recorder, Marshal or their deputies, obtain permission (on certain conditions) to reside on said Lands.

Notice is hereby given, that the Registers office at Saint Louis, is open to receive application and grant permissions to applicants; but for the general convenience of settlers, I have appointed as deputies the following gentlemen, George Tompkins, Esq. for Howard county; William Christy, Esq. for St. Charles county; Col. William H. Ashly for Washington county; Elias A. Elliott, Esq for St. Genevieve county; Joseph M'Ferron, Esq. for Cape Girardeau county; Richard S. Waters, Esq. for New-Madrid county; Louis Demun, Esq. for Lawrence county; John Scull. Esq. for Arkansaw county, with authority to receive applications and grant permissions to applicants who reside in their respective counties.

All applications must be made in duplicates, and state the tract of Land applied for, (not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres) and if not surveyed the water course on which the land lies, the date of the improvement, and by whom made.

No permissions will be granted for any Lands unless the applicant signs a declaration that he has no claim therefor.

A. M'NAIR.
Register.
5t. 3t.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,
An extensive assortment of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and C assimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Garrahs,
Baftas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,
A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,

All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t-51

COTTON.

FOR SALE, BY THE BALE, AT
THOMAS HANLY's.
St. Louis, 24th, May 1817. 3t-51.

A VENDRE.

Un terrein situé dans cette ville, borné comme suit; Au nord, par Michel Laderoute; sud, par F. M. Benoit; Est, par la Grande rue, et west par Mde. Charleville.—Ceux qui desireront acheter le dit terrein, pouront s'adresser a nous pour plus ample information.

JH. ROBIDOUX & Co.
St. Louis. Mai 21, 1817. 3t.

NOTICE.

Those persons who are owners of taxable property in the county of St. Louis, will be so good as to make out a list of their property, real and personal, of which they were possessed on the first day of January 1817, as well for their own convenience as mine, as I will commence assessing immediately.

J. W. THOMPSON, *Shff.*
St. Louis May 21st, 1817. 2t.

LOOK HERE!

Notice all those who wish to avoid the double taxation of their lands for the present year, lying and being situate in the county of St. Charles, will do well to forward immediately their list to the undersigned, sheriff of said county, and thereby prevent the necessity of a recurrence to the penalty of the statute.

Urh. J. Devore.
St. Charles 15th May, 1817, 3t-51.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against crediting my wife, formerly Victoire Morin, as she has behaved herself imprudently I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

Peter Debbin.
May 20th 1817. 2t-51.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 9th May, 1817.

The public are hereby notified, that the Bank of Missouri have accepted the Charter, granted them by the Legislature of this territory, on the [illegible] day of January last, and are now acting under it.

By order of the board of Directors.
John Dales, Clk.
6t 5t.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.
John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

3t—till 1st September.

NEWLY INVENTED AND IMPROVED
Inclined Horse Wheel.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public, that he has in his possession the patent right, for the newly invented and improved Inclined Horse Wheel, for the use of Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Factory's, and every other mill machinery which requires horse power.—Those wheels are held in such high estimation in the state of Ohio, that at Cincinnati, after the Steam Grist Mill and steam saw mill was put into operation in that place, they have since built both a saw mill and grist mill on this plan, within sight of the steam mill, and have found them very profitable, as one horse on the new plan will produce the effect of two or more on the old plan, the wheel being larger and the horse walking on the wheel produces a regular & motion as water, which makes it exceedingly valuable for mercantile purposes over all other kinds of horse power, as it is proved to be equal to water mills, as the horse [illegible] on the old plan and the wheel moves slower also.

The subscriber will sell rights to purchasers on reasonable terms, and will give every information to applicants in constructing the wheels; or will build the wheel himself, as he has been regularly bred to the mill right business in all its branches.

He is now building a mill for Major James Richardson, about eighteen miles from St. Louis, a few miles south of the Missouri River, where he is ready to serve his fellow citizens.

OBEDIAH OSBORN.
St. Louis County, May 21st, 1817.

STRAYS,

Two cows with young calves are at Mr. Cabanne's plantation (formerly Mde Chouteau's) near the river des Peres. One is red with a white face, the other a red and white both of middle size.

Samuel Shepard.
May 20th, 1817.

POSTSCRIPT.

Rhode-Island is republican this year. Mr. Knight is elected governor by a respectable majority in opposition to governor Jones.

Commodore Taylor, with his blockading squadron, was at St. Jago, the 10th ult. and continued very seriously to annoy the Spanish commerce.

A revolution has successfully taken place, on the 6th of March, in Pernambuco, a northern province of Brazil. The people of that province, have thrown off the chains of the Portuguese monarchy, and declared themselves independent.

Mr. Sergeant, who was deputed to Europe to purchase specie for the U. States Bank, has communicated to that institution, intelligence of his having effected the object of his mission. Relf's Gazette states, that he has procured ten millions.

The Prince Regent approved and signed on the 4th of March, the bill suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. Immediately after several persons who had been engaged in the late riots, were arrested, and a Mr. Cashman executed.

At Manchester, Burmingham, and in several of the manufacturing towns of Scotland, as late as the 10th and 11th of March, large bodies of the people had assembled and manifested riotous dispositions.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 31st day of march, 1803, entitled "An act concerning the sale of the lands of the U. States and for other purposes," the President of the U. States is authorised to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale:

WHEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the United States south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the Public Lands in the district east of Pearl river, bounded on the west by the Chickasawhay river, on the south by the parallel of the 31 degree of north latitude, on the east by the Mobile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by the creeks Santabenge and Bogue Homo, (the one falling into the Tombigby and the other into the Chickasawhay rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the Register of the Land Office at St. Stephens, and which have not been disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stephens, on the river Tombigby, on the first monday of July next, and continue till the land have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of march, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

James Monroe.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

March 20, 1817.

CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY LOST &c. DURING THE LATE WAR.

Military and general agency,
Washington City, March 30, 1817.

SIR—For the information of your readers, should you think proper to publish it, I take the liberty to apprise you, that the act passed on the ninth day of April 1816, entitled "an act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes" has been amended by an act of the late Congress, so as that the,

1st Sect. Limits the provisions of the ninth section of the former act to buildings occupied *by order* as a place of deposit for military and naval stores or as barracks for the military corps.

Claims under this and the ninth section aforesaid, to be investigated by the commissioners and reported to Congress.

2d. Sect. Provides for the appointment of special commissioners as formerly, who are required to take an oath of office. Commissioners authorised to appoint an agent in behalf of the U. States, to join with the special commissioners, when he shall deem it expedient.

3d. Sect. Provides for payment of any horse, mule, ox, waggon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness lost in service, except when the risque was to have been incurred by the owner.

4th. Sect. Extends the provisions of this and the former act, to cases of property lost, captured or destroyed in the wars with the Indian tribes, subsequent to the 18th February, and prior to the first day of September 1815—and the—

5th. and last Sect. Provides that all claims of two hundred dollars or upwards, shall be received by the secretary of war, and may be confirmed or rejected by him.

I am yours, &c. &c.

JOS. WATSON.

Joseph Charless, Printer of the Laws of the United States, St. Louis.

P. S. This agency will undertake to collect claims of the above description, and all others on government.

BARK

Upland black oak bark, calculated for tanning, will be purchased at the tan yard, in St. L[illegible]

T. Hunt.

49, 1[illegible]

NEW WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

I have brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and general assortment of

Dry Goods & Hardware,

which I am now opening opposite Mr. Hanly's, and offer by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

Stephen Donohoe.

St. Louis, March 14th, 1817. tf.41

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, VIZ.

4th Proof Cognia[illegible]	do do Teneriff do
Brandy	Old Port do
do Jamaica Spirits	Claret in cases.
Holland Gin	Medoc, St. Julian
& Whiskey	& Hermitage.
L. P. Madeira Wine	

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

A Journeyman Bookbinder,

Will meet with constant employment at this Office—All the working tools are on hand. Paper, boards, leather and gold leaf, will soon be obtained from the eastward. The highest wages will be given to a sober man acquainted with elegant binding.

May 17th, 1817.

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

Porter, Glasgow and Nivin

Respectfully inform the citizens of St. Louis and the public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Theodore Hunt, two doors below the Washington Hall Hotel, a large and well chosen assortment of Merchandize, suitable for the spring, summer and fall seasons. Consisting of fine and coarse Woolen, Cotton, French and India Goods, Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description.

Glasswara	Paints
Queenswara	French Brandy
Tinware	Jamaica spirits
Juniata Bar Iron	Madeira, L. P.
Plough Irons	Teneriffe and
Drawing Chains	Port Wines
Hoes and Axes	Whiskey
Castings of differ	Loaf, Lump and
ent descriptions	Brown Sugars
Brushes	Coffee
Saddles & Bridles	Imperial, Young
Ladies, gentlemen	Hyson & Hyson
and childrens	skin Teas
shoes of all kinds	Pepper
Furr & wool Hats	Spice
Wire & hair Sieves	Indigo
Patent family	Tobacco
Medicines	Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, May 10th, 1817. 8t-49

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS, & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—At the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Seal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 377—tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re-delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

NOTICE.

In execution of an act of the general assembly of the Territory of Missouri, entitled "an act supplementary to the act providing for the levying and collecting territorial and county taxes," and approved the 29th day of January, 1817. All persons, owners or having in their possession, some certificates on the territorial treasury, which may have been issued and remain unpaid, are notified to present the same to the territorial treasurer, in order that he may comply with the provisions of said act, on or before the first day of September, 1817.

PETER DIDIER,

Treasurer of Territory of Missouri.

St. Louis, April 18th, 1817. 3t. 46

AVIS.

En exécution d'un act de l'Assemblée Générale du territoire Missouri, ayant pour titre "un Acte servant de supplement à l'acte établissant la maniere de lever et collecter les taxes du territoire et des comtés," et approuvé le 29 Janvier, 1817. Toute personnes propriétaires ou ayant en leur possession un ou plusieurs certificats sur la tresorerie du territoire qui auront été délivrés et ne sont point encore payés, sont notifiées de les presenter au tresorier du territoire avant le premier Septembre, 1817, pour qu'il puisse les payer ou enregistrer conformement au contenu du dit acte.

PIERRE DIDIER.

Thresorier du territoire du Missouri.

St. Louis, le 18 Avril, 1817. 3t-46

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

March, 19th, 1817.

A further instalment of five per centum on each share of the capital stock of this bank, must be paid at the banking-house on the fifth day of June next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. A. Smith Cashier

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, at such time and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand."

NOTICE.

The subscriber has lately established a Ferry on the Missouri, one mile above Belle Fontaine. five miles from Portage de Sioux, and five miles from St. Ferdinand, and about fifteen miles from St. Louis. Any person who may call shall be crossed on the shortest notice. My boats are in good repair and shall cross passengers cheap.

PHINEAS JAMES.

August 4th, 1816. 3t49

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Edward Rieley dec'd. late of St. Louis county, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those who have demands against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for payment.

Ambros Boals:
Administrator.

May 10th, 1817. 3t 49

WANTED TO HIRE,

A few likely NEGRO MEN, for which we will give two hundred dollars per year. Also a well digger and a pump borer, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the printer, or to us at the Little Rock Saline.

DAY, DOUGHERTY, & Co.

April 3d, 1817. 4-44

Notice.

WHERAS I have given three notes to William and John Bowns for $233 and 1/3 of a dollar, each note, or thereabout, to make in the whole seven hundred dollars, for the consideration of an improvement I bought of him, situate on the Grand Osage River, where the road passes from Potosi to Boons Lick. The notes are written payable first in August 1817, the second in August 1818, and the third and last note in August 1819. I hereby inform the said Bowns or [Bounds] and the public generally, that I will not pay the said sums mentioned in said notes, nor any part thereof, as the said William and John Bowns or [Bounds] has practised a fraud on me, by selling me what did not belong to them, but did belong to a certain Samuel Carson who sold it to Wm. Gray, who has exhibited a bill of sale to me for the improvement aforesaid.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 29th, 1817. 48 3t

RAILS.

I will give a reasonable price for 10,000 rails, delivered at the bank of the river, at St. Louis.

R. Paul.

February 24th, tf-439,

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. tf

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50 *Dollars Reward.*

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored. If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 26. 30 tf

NOTICE

THE FERRY [illegible] in future, from the [illegible] territory to St. Louis, will land on [illegible] Missouri side, immediately above the sand bar.

The subscriber having supplied himself with a Large Ferry Flat and two Keel Boats, will be enabled to transport waggons and teams with the greatest safety, as also cattle and horses.

He hopes from his attention to business and the undoubted safety of his boats to merit the patronage of the public.—He will at all times have small crafts for crossing individuals, at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER NASH.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817.—tf 49

FERRY ON THE MISSISSIPPI,
Known by the name of the Point Ferry.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has re-established the above well known ferry immediately above the mouth of Missouri, so as to cross travellers of all descriptions with safety and dispatch; the bottoms are high and free from swampy ground on both sides of the river to the high lands & unintercepted by high water, at all times will afford an inducement to all travellers bound to the Missouri territory, who wish to cross the Mississippi above the mouth of Missouri, to make choice of the road by the Point ferry, as it will be their nearest and best way. All persons passing from the Missouri territory, are requested to place their horses immediately upon the point of land formed by the junction of the two rivers, whereby horsemen can be distinguished from footmen, and save the ferrymen much unnecessary labor.

Jesse Cheek.

May 6th, 1817. 6t 49

TAKEN UP

By Jeremiah Clay, on Splice Creek, Howard county, Lamine township, a black Mare about fourteen hands high, about eight years old this spring—some white hairs in her forehead—some saddle marks—no brands perceivable—appraised to 20 dollars, by John Pettegrew and Edward M'Daniel, this 8th day of March 1817.

JOHN MUNRO J. P.

A true transcript of the original filed in my office. GRAY BYNUM Clk. C. C.

County of Cape Girardeau, ss.

Taken up by William Golleter, who made oath according to law, in Cape Girardeau township, a bay horse with both his hind feet white, branded thus as far as can be ascertained (6) on the near shoulder, with a star in his forehead about fourteen hands and three inches nigh, believed to be five years old, last spring appraised to forty five dollars by Jas. Ravenscroft, Parish Green and Isaac Williams, who were sworn according to law; before me the 7th day of *Dec.*, 1816,

G. Henderson, J. P.

TO LEASE.

I have adjoining the plantation of judge Stewart, on the Missouri, a trace of land, thirty acres in a field—a good cabin, stable and spring, and a small orchard which I wish to Lease, for terms apply to Edward Bates Esq. or to me at St Louis.

March 9, 1819. RUFUS EASTON

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

The subscriber is now opening at the mouth of Wood river, Madison county Illinois territory, a general assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in St. Louis. Wheat, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries will be taken in payment, and a liberal credit given. He still continues the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. as usual. All persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay their notes and accounts now due.

Clayton Tiffin.

St. Marys, May 6th, 1817. 6t 49

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,	CHINA,
HARDWARE,	GLASS,
GROCERIES,	QUEENSWARE, &c.

Have removed their store to the corner white house, opposite messrs Kerr & Bells, and are now receiving an extensive additional supply of seasonable goods which they will sell on accomodating terms.

St. Louis, May 5, 1817. 49.tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted for Goods purchased of Benj. Plank, at Bonhomme, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle their accounts without delay.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis, May 10, 1817.

N. B—Those from whom produce was to be received, will please deliver the same at St. Louis, on or before 1st June next. 49—3t.

JOSEPH BOUIU,

Watchmaker, Silversmith and Jeweller,

Has opened a shop opposite the store of Mr. Wilt, in the town of St. Louis, where he will execute work in the line of his business on the shortest notice & in the best manner, as he will warrant any piece of work which may go out of his shop; he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of all articles in his line, which he will sell at a reduced price for cash.

Two apprentices between the ages of twelve and fifteen, of good character, are wanted.

St. Louis, May 10th, 1817. 3t 49

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10 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living on the Meremek, near Morgans Saline, some time in July last. A bright bay horse, six years old last spring, has a small blaze in his face running into his left nostril, a blemish in his right eye hardly perceivable, about fourteen hands 3 inches high, no brands perceivable. If he is not stolen he will make for the forks of Missouri and Mississippi, where he was raised, he was formerly the property of Andrew Zumalt Jun. on upper Cuivre. Any person delivering me said horse or giving me such information as I may get him again shall have the above reward with all reasonable charges paid by

Wm. Keatly.

Meremek, May 17th 1817. 1t-50.

FOR SALE

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of prime beef and pork in barrels.

Nathan Mills.

St. Louis, May 16th, 1817. tf-50.

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Grayham, residing on Dowlons creek, near Big river, in the county of St. Louis, a dun horse about six years old, thirteen hands and a half high, shod all round, left hind foot white no brands perceivable, appraised to Sixty dollars by John Smith and William Janes, before me

J. H. Kendal, J. P.

True copy from the stray book. 50

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MAY 31, 1817. [No. 452.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

A TABLE

Showing the temperature of the atmosphere, by observations taken at seven o'clock in the morning, 2 o'clock P. M. and at 9 in the evening, commencing St. Louis, Jan. 1st. 1817.

FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER.

Wednesday, Jan.	1	45°	54°	46°
Thursday	2	46	54	54
Friday	3	54	46	28
Saturday	4	19	42	30
Sabbath	5	23	50	36
Monday	6	26	46	35
Tuesday	7	24	48	29
Wednesday	8	23	52	40
Thursday	9	42	44	37
Friday	10	21	24	16
Saturday	11	10	27	23
Sabbath	12	8	35	23
Monday	13	18	30	18
Tuesday	14	10	37	24
Wednesday	15	27	42	24
Thursday	16	24	24	22
Friday	17	6	12	5
Saturday	18	4†	10	12
Sabbath	19	12	31	26
Monday	20	24	44	25
Tuesday	21	8	18	15
Wednesday	22	14	30	29
Thursday	23	29	29	19
Friday*	24	13	34	24
Saturday	25	20	24	14
Sabbath	26	1	12	9
Monday	27	6	36	29
Tuesday	28	27	40	30
Wednesday	29	26	26	11
Thursday	30	3‡	25	24
Friday	31	17	46	32

*Mississippi frozen over this morning.—†Below 0.—‡ Below 0.

NOTICE.

THE DISTRICT PAY-MASTER will attend at St. Charles, on Thursday the 26th June. for the purpose of paying Captain James Callaway's company of Rangers,

Robert Spencer's company of Militia.
J. Callaway's do do
Nathan Boone's detachment do
For services rendered in the year 1813.

At St. Louis, on Monday June 30, to pay
Capt. David Musick's company of Rangers.
Joseph Conn[illegible]way's Militia.
Joshua H. Berkhart's do
James Musick's do
Charles Lucas's do
William Smith's do
David Musick's do
J. Conna[illegible]way's do
For services rendered in the year 1813.

At St. Genevieve, on Monday, the 7th July, to pay
Capt. Richard Moor's company Militia
John Scott's do do
For services in 1813.

At Potosi on Friday July 11th, to pay
Capt. Wm. H. Ashley's company Militia
Martin Ruggles' do do
For services in 1813.

And at Jackson, on Thursday July 17th, to pay
Capt. Peter Craig's company of Rangers
Samuel Philips do Militia
For services in 1812

All those who may have claims for services rendered in the years 1809 & 12 & which have not been paid, as also those Rangers who formed the excess of companies in 1813 will attend at any of the above places and receive their pay.—Field and staff officers will attend as most convenient to themselves.

It is hoped by the District Paymaster that punctual attendance will be given, the commanding officers of companies are particularly requested to attend, as the payment of companies will depend upon the presence of the commanding officer.

MR. CHARLESS,

For the information of persons concerned, I must request that you will publish the subjoined form of an oath, which by the Paymaster General has been required of each individual, claiming pay for military services, rendered during the war. and it is hoped by the District Paymaster, *that every individual claiming pay*, will attend at the times and places appointed, prepared to subscribe to their oath, or otherwise they cannot be paid.

Yours, &c,
THOMPSON DOUGLASS,
District Pay-Master.

I do solemnly swear that I served as in a company of commanded by in the actual service of the United States, from the day of to the day of and that I was actually on military duty, either in the field, in camp, in garrison, or on the frontiers for and during the time annexed to my name on the muster roll of said company, that I have not received any compensation from the United States, for or during any part of the time aforesaid, neither have I executed any power of attorney authorising any person to receive my pay or any part thereof, or at any time signed any accounts, or receipt rolls and passed them away, nor in any wise alienated or transfered my claim, or any part thereof to any person or persons whatsoever. So help me God. 4t-51

County of Cape Girardeau, ss.

Taken up by William Golleher, who made oath according to law, in Cape Girardeau township, a bay horse with both his hind feet white, branded thus as far as can be ascertained (6) on the near shoulder, with a star in his forehead about fourteen hands and three inches high, believed to be five years old, last spring appraised to forty five dollars by Jas. Ravenscroft, Parish Green and Isaac Williams, who were sworn according to law, before me the 7th day of Dec. 1816,

G. Henderson, J. P.

TO LEASE,

I have adjoining the plantation of Judge Stewart, on the Missouri, a tract of land, thirty acres in a field—a good cabin, stable and spring, and a small orchard which I wish to Lease, for terms apply to Edward Bates Esq. or to me at St. Louis

March 9, 1817. RUFUS EASTON

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

50 *Dollars Reward.*

Ranaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen.

W. THARP.

St. Louis, *December* 28. 30 tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber has lately established a Ferry on the Missouri, one mile above Belle Fontaine. five miles from Portage de Sioux, and five miles from St. Ferdinand, and about fifteen miles from St. Louis. Any person who may call shall be crossed on the shortest notice. My boats are in good repair and shall cross passengers cheap.

PHILEAS JAMES.

August 26th, 1816. 3t49*

TAKEN UP

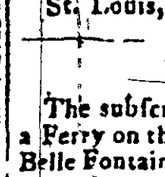
By Samuel Grayham, residing on Dowlons creek, near Big river, in the county of St. Louis, a dun horse about six years old, thirteen hands and a half high, shod all round, left hind foot white no brands perceivable, appraised to $25 dollars by John Smith and William Janes, before me

J. H. Kendal, J. P.

True copy from the stray book. 50

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.



Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living on the Meremek, near Morgans saline, some time in July last. A bright bay horse, six years old last spring, has a small blaze in his face running into his left nostril, a blemish in his right eye hardly perceivable, about fourteen hands 3 inches high, no brands perceivable. If he is not stolen he will make for the forks of Missouri and Mississippi, where he was raised, he was formerly the property of Andrew Zumalt Jun. on upper Cuivre. Any person delivering me said horse or giving me such information as I may get him again shall have the above reward with all reasonable charges paid by

Wm. Leatly.

Meremek, May 17th 1817. 1t-50.

NOTICE.

THE FERRY BOAT in future, from the Illinois Territory to St. Louis, will Land on the Missouri side, immediately above the sand bar.

The subscriber having supplied himself with a Large Ferry Flat and two Keel Boats, will be enabled at trans-port waggons and teams with the greatest safety as also, cattle and horses.

He hopes from his attention to business and the undoubted safety of his boats to merit the patronage of the public.—He will at all times have small crafts for crossing individuals, at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER NASH.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817.—tf 49

FOR SALE

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of prime beef and pork in barrels.

Nathan Mills.

St Louis, May 16th, 1817. tf 50.

FOR SALE—*CHEAP*,

At this office, a PRINTING PRESS and three small founts of type, double pica, long primmer and Bourgeois—for specimen of the impression see advertisements in this days paper. The materials can be delivered in about ten days from this date, as new materials are expected at that time.

May 19.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Authorising the deposit of the papers of foreign vessels, with the consul of their respective nations,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the register, or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers, granted by the officers of the customs to any foreign ship or vessel, at her departure from the port or place from which she may have arrived, shall previous to entry into any port of the U. States, be produced to the collector with whom such entry is to be made. And it shall be the duty of the master or commander within forty-eight hours after such entry, to deposit the said papers with the consul, or vice consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, and to deliver to the collector the certificate of such consul or vice consul, that the said papers have been so deposited; and any master or commander as aforesaid, who shall fail to comply with this regulation, shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in a sum of not less than five hundred dollars, nor exceeding two thousand dollars: Porvided That this act shall not extend to the vessels of foreign nations in whose ports American consuls are not permitted to have the custody and possession of the register and other papers of vessels entering the ports of such nation, according to the provisions of the second section of the act supplementary to the act "concerning consuls and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen," passed the twenty eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and three.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any foreign consul to deliver to the master or commander of any foreign vessel the register and other papers deposited with him pursuant to the provisions of this act, until such master or commander shall produce to him a clearance in due form from the collector of the port where such vessel has been entered; and any consul offending against the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof before the supreme court of the United States, be fined at the discretion of the court in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor exceeding five thousand dollars.

March 3, 1817—Approved

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Transfering the duties of commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States and abolishing the office of commissioner of loans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bank of the United States, and its several branches, shall be and they are hereby required to do and perform the several duties of commissioners of loans for the several states; and the bank of the United States and its several branches, and such state banks as the United States bank may employ in these states where no branch bank shall be established, shall observe and conform to the directions which have been or may hereafter be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approbation of the President of the United States, touching the execution of the duties aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all such duties and acts as are now done and performed by the commissioners of loans, in transfering stock from the book of one loan office to another or to the books of the treasury, or from the books of the Treasury, to the books of the loan office, shall be done and performed by the president of the bank of the United States, the president of the several branches of the said bank, and by the president of such state banks as the bank of the U. States may employ (in states where no branch of the United States bank shall be established;) and the acts of the presidents aforesaid shall be countersigned by the cashiers of those banks respectively.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to notify the president of the bank of the United States, that the duties now performed by the commissioners of loans will be translated to the bank of the United States, and he shall direct the commissioners of loans and the agents for military pensions, where there is no commissioner, respectively, in the several states, to deliver to the president of the bank of the United States, or to the president of a branch thereof, or to the president of such state bank as the bank of the United State may employ, on such day or days as he may designate, the register, and all the records and papers of their respective offices; and that it shall be the duty of the said commissioners of loans and agents for pensioners to comply with the said direction, and also to take duplicate receipts for the delivery of the records and papers herein described, one of which shall be transmitted, without delay, to the secretary of the treasury: Provided however, that the secretary of the treasury may designate such time before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, for the performance of the duties aforesaid, as the public convenience will permit: And provided also, that this act shall not be construed to extend to any agent for military pensions in any state where there is no bank established by law.

Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That the office of commissioners of loans, upon the delivery of the records and papers, as herein required, to the bank of the United States, or its branches, or the state banks employed by the bank of the United States, in those states where there may be no branch, shall be, and is hereby abolished; and the pay and the emoluments of the said commissioners of loans, and the clerks and persons employed by them after such delivery, shall respectively cease and terminate.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "an act for the prompt settlement of public accounts," shall commence and be in force on and after the third day of this instant, March, any thing in the aforesaid act to the contrary notwithstanding.

March 3, 1817—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Robert Burnside.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be paid to Robert Burnside, the nett amount paid by him for the use of the United States, in consequence of a forfeiture incurred by importing certain articles of British merchandize from Liverpool into New-Orleans, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven; and that a sum not exceeding six thousand five hundred dollars, be appropriated for this purpose, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the payment of a sum of money to the state of Georgia, under the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and that state.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to the state of Georgia, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to the amount in Mississippi stock which has been or shall be received in payment of the public lands in the Mississippi territory, until the payment of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; secured to the said state by articles of agreement and cession between the U. States and the state of Georgia shall be completed; and the money hereby appropriated shall be paid in the same manner as if the payments in the said Mississippi stock had been made in money; Provided, that the payments which shall be made in pursuance of this act shall not in the whole exceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the same shall be paid to the treasury out of the nett proceeds of the sale of public lands in the Mississippi territory before any of the monies thence arising shall be paid for the redemption of the outstanding certificates of Mississippi stock.

March 3, 1817—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

From our London papers by the Ann Alexander, we now continue our selections. In consequence of the great length of the narrative, respecting BONAPARTE, we are obliged to defer many extracts of some importance. This narrative, is compiled from a volume just published in London, comprizing a series of Letters written by Mr. Warden, the principal surgeon of the Northumberland. It embraces the declaration of Bonaparte in relation to *the execution of the Duke D'Enghein*—the *sudden death of Pichegru*—the *alledged murder of Captain Wright*—the *poisoning at Jaffa*—and the *massacre at El Arish*; and cannot fail to be read with the highest interest.

Commercial Advertiser.

BONAPARTE.

A series of Letters, written by Mr. Warden, surgeon of the Northumberland, have recently been published, in which, according to the author, "the conduct and conversations of Napoleon Bonaparte and his suit during the voyage, and the first month of his residence at St. Helena, are faithfully described and related." Of all the letters which have been written on the subject of this extraordinary personage since his surrender, in none have we been so fully introduced to him and his suit, as in this work of Mr. Warden. We have here not only corrections of many incidents, which had been misrepresented through other channels, but some accounts respecting the situation of the Ex-Emperor—his feelings and opinions—his mode of life and of some of the events of his past career. But what will render the work particularly interesting to political readers, and perhaps to the historian, (should Napoleon not persevere in completing the "Annals of his Life,") are some notices and explanations respecting events which are yet fresh in the public mind—we allude to the execution of the Duke D'Enghein—the sudden death of Pichegru—the alledged murder of our countryman, Capt. Wright—the poisoning at Jaffa—and the massacre at El Arish.—The feelings which these topics will excite, induces us to pass over, for the present, anecdotes of less interest, in order to present a copious extract, embracing all that the volume before us contains respecting them.

"On entering the room, I observed the back of a sofa turned towards me; and on advancing, I saw Napoleon lying at full length on it, with his arm hanging over the upper part. The glare of light was excluded by a Venetian blind, and before him was a table covered with books. I could distinguish among them some fine bound volumes on the French Revolution. The heat of the day had obliged him to dismantle himself of coat and waistcoat. The moment his eye met mine, he started up, and exclaiming in English, in a tone of good humoured vivacity, 'Ah, Warden, how do you do?' I bowed in return; when he stretched out his hand, saying, 'I have got a fever.' I immediately applied my hand to his wrist, and observing, both from the regularity of the pulsation and jocular expression of his countenance, that he was exercising a little of his pleasantry, I expressed my wish that his health might always remain the same. He then gave me a familiar tap on the cheek, with the back of his hand, and desired me to go into the middle of the room as he had something to say to me. I now congratulated him on the preservation of his health, and complimented him, at the same time, on the progress he appeared to have made in the English language. "I certainly enjoy (he said) a very good state of health, which I attribute to a rigorous observance of regimen. My appetite is such, that I feel as if I could eat at any time of the day: but I am regular in my meals, and always leave off eating with an appetite; besides, I never, as you know, drink strong wines. With respect to the English language, he continued, I have been

very diligent: I now read your newspapers with ease, and must own that they afford me no inconsiderable amusement. They are occasionally inconsistent, and sometimes abusive. In one paper I am called a *Liar*, in another a *Tyrant*, in a third a *Monster*, and in one of them, which I did not expect, I am described as a *Coward*; but it turned out, after all, the writer did not accuse me of avoiding danger in the field of battle, or flying from an enemy, or fearing to look at the menaces of fate and fortune; it did not charge me with wanting presence of mind in the hurry of battle, and in the suspense of conflicting armies. No such thing; I wanted courage, it seems, because I did not cooly take a dose of poison, or throw myself into the sea, or blow out my brains. The editor certainly misunderstands me: I have at least, too much courage for that. Your papers are influenced by party principles; what one praises the other will abuse; and so vice versa. They who live in the metropolis where they are published, can judge of passing events and transactions for themselves; but persons living at a distance from the capital, and particularly foreigners, must be at a loss to determine upon the real state of things, and the character of public men, from the perusal of your Journals."

Napoleon appearing as it were, to be speaking out, and to be in the humour to deliver opinions instead of confining himself to asking questions, I was determined to speak out too; and I had no doubt that I should lead him into an interesting conversation, or induce him to wish me a good day. I accordingly replied, "I really think that you must possess more patience than my countrymen are disposed to allow you, if you really wade through all the columns that have been filled on your subject. You cannot, General, suppose, for a moment, that the extraordinary events which have taken place, and of which you have formed such a prominent part, would not be considered and observed upon with great freedom by a thinking people like the English, and who have the privilege—and they even possess it, of speaking and writing what they think. I was proceeding in full swing, and in a very patriotic way, when he thus interrupted me. "This calling of names, and these scolding epithets only serve to amuse me; but there are observations in your papers, which produce far different sensations. You have (he continued) a writer whom I greatly admire; I believe he is of your country, a Scotchman—Macpherson, the author of Ossian. There is also a person of the name of Belsham; on what subjects has he written?" I replied, "that I believed he had written an account of the reign of our excellent Sovereign." "Yes (he said,) your laws permit you to write of kings, of ministers, and of one another."—Yes, (I replied,) such is the privilege of Englishmen; and possessing the infirmities of human nature, they may sometimes abuse it. Misconception, party spirit, and perhaps factious minds may, at times, tend to propagate and support erroneous and even violent opinions; but the love of justice and of truth form the genuine character of an Englishman."—"Nevertheless (he observed) you appear to handle my character rather roughly: and more so, since I have been in your power.

"To that opinion, General, (I answered rather quickly,) I must beg leave to address a direct negative; we have not always had the leisure to examine English publications which you enjoy at present, but I do assure you that from the time of your becoming First Consul of France, to the moment when you set your foot on the deck of the Bellerophon, the English press has never ceased to fulminate its displeasure against you; and this without exception, for the parties who differed in every thing besides, expressed but one and the same opinion of you. This I presume you must have known at the time, though the vast projects that have occupied your mind, may have prevented your memory from retaining a detail of our literary offences; your official papers, however, marked their perfect acquaintance with the hostility of our journals, and returned their paragraphic missiles in every direction. You were rather angry with old England when you ordered the *Moniteur* to call us a "Nation of Shopkeepers." A great commercial nation, we certainly are, and may we ever remain so: for it is that commerce which has provided a foundation of resources, whose failure would have prevented even the native and irresistable bravery of Englishmen from making the late additions to our national glory. But we are also a most noble minded, magnanimous and generous people, and were never known to insult a conquered foe! Even when you had thrown away one of the brightest diadems in Europe, and had accepted a slender sceptre in Elba, you were instantly treated with comparative mildness by the more prevailing public opinions in England. And now that you are, as you chuse to term it, in our power, a generous nature is known to be excited. Yes Sir, there are numbers who would have rejoiced to hear that you had bit the ground on the field of battle, who are now disposed to wish you every comfort that can be safely allowed in your present situation. If the Northumberland had overtaken you in a French man of war, endeavouring to make your meditated escape to America, every officer, and every sailor and soldier, would be bravely engaged in the attempt to take, burn, sink or destroy the ship that bore you; yet as you have readily acknowledged, you have been treated by them, during the whole of the voyage, with every gentle, manly and polite attention. And if I may venture to speak of myself, and I shall beg leave to add, that I was bred up in the hatred of you; nay, that no proofs of Holy Writ were more strongly imprinted in my mind, that the truths of then the universally prevailing opinions concerning you; nevertheless, I am ready to shew you every personal courtesy, to be thankful for the civilities I have received from you, and to offer you such services as I am permitted, by the benevolence of the government which I serve, and may be consistent with those regulations which its political wisdom has thought necessary to provide for the safeguard and ultimate security of your person." I was resolved to speak my sentiments with freedom, and you may now think, my good friend, that I did not balk my resolution. I could not, indeed, forbear to defend the generous temper of Englishmen, when it received such an attack.

My candid sentiments and unreserved language appeared, however, to meet my auditor's approbation, and he asked me, to my great surprize, if I remembered the history of Capt. Wright. I answered; "Perfectly well; and it is a prevailing opinion in England, that you ordered him to be murdered in the Temple." With the utmost rapidity of speech, he replied—"For what object? Of all men, he was the person whom I should have most desired to live. Whence could I have procured so valuable an evidence as he would have proved on the trial of the conspirators in and about Paris. The heads of it he himself had landed on the French coast." My curiosity was at this moment such as to be betrayed in my looks. "Listen," continued Napoleon, "and you shall hear:—The English brig of war commanded by Captain Wright, was employed by your Government in landing traitors and spies on the west coast of France. Seventy of the number had actually reached Paris; and so mysterious were their proceedings, so veiled in impenetrable concealment, although General Ryal, of the Police, gave me this information, the name or place of their resort could not be discovered. I received assurances that my life would be attempted, and that though I did not give entire credit to them, I took every precaution for my preservation. The brig was afterwards taken near L'Orient, with Captain Wright, its commander, who was carried before the Prefect of the Department of Morbeau, at Vannes: General Julian, then Prefect, had accompanied me in the expedition to Egypt, and recognized Capt. Wright on the first view of him.—Intelligence of this circumstance was instantly transmitted to Paris, and instructions were expeditiously returned, to interrogate the crew separately, and transfer their testimonies to the Minister of Police. The purport of their examination was first very unsatisfactory; but although, on the examination of one of the crew, some light was thrown on the subject. He stated that the brig had landed several Frenchmen, and among them he particularly remembered one, a merry fellow, who was called Pichegru. A clue was found, that led to the discovery of a plot, which had it succeeded, would have thrown the nation a second time into a state of revolution.

Captain Wright was accordingly conveyed to Paris, and confined in the temple; there to remain 'till it was found convenient to bring the formidable accessaries of this treasonable design to trial. The law of France would have subjected Wright to the punishment of death: but he was of minor consideration. My grand object was to secure the principals, and I considered the English Captain's evidence of the greatest consequence towards completing my object." He again and again most solemnly asserted, that Captain Wright died in the Temple by his own hand, as described in the *Moniteur*, and at a much earlier period than has been generally believed. At the same time he stated, that his assertions were founded on documents which he had since examined. That cause of this enquiry arose from the visit, I think he said, of Lord Ebrington to Elba: and he added—"The nobleman appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the account which was given him of this mysterious business."—I was so far encouraged by the easy communicative manner of the Ex-Emperor, that I continued my observations without reserve: I therefore did not hesitate to express my doubts respecting the time that Captain Wright remained in the Temple previous to his death. To satisfy me in this particular, Napoleon turned over a long succession of pages in a late publication of Mr. Goldsmith's which had been brought by Sir Hudson Low. I do not recollect the title, which is probably familiar to you, who have suffered nothing that relates to the government of France to have escaped you; but I could perceive that it consisted of Extracts from the *Moniteur, &c.* during the imperial reign. As he refered to the index, he frequently pointed out the name of Wright spelled *Right*, and with a confident expectation, as it certainly appeared to me, of finding some document that would confirm his account. The author, however, either had not been able to discover any written testimony to mark the precise time of Captain Wright's death, or had intentionally withheld it; and the latter Bonaparte repeatedly and firmly insisted must have been the cause of any doubt remaining as to the truth of this assertion.

As he turned over the leaves of this volume, he acknowledged that many of the reports were genuine, but with frequent inaccuracies and mis-statements; and if my memory is correct, he particularized that which was given of the battle of Marengo. But he did not stop here, and continually desired to know whether I perfectly comprehended his meaning, as that was his most earnest wish. And now to my utter astonishment, he entered upon the event of the Duke D'Enghein's death. This was a topic that could not be expected; and particularly by me, as there appeared among his followers, who were always on tip toe to be his apologists, an evasive silence or contradictory statements, whenever this afflicting event became the subject of inquiry, which had occasionally happened during the course of our voyage.—Here Napoleon became very animated, and often raised himself on the sofa, where he had hitherto remained in a reclining posture. The interest attached to the subject, and the energy of his delivery, combined to impress the tenor of his narrative so strongly on my mind, that you need not doubt the accuracy of this repetition of it. He began as follows:—

"At this eventful period of my life, I had succeeded in restoring order and tranquility to a kingdom torn asunder by faction and deluged in blood. That nation had placed me at her head. I came not as your Cromwell did, nor your IIId Richard. I found a crown in the kennel; I cleansed it from its filth and placed it on my head. My safety now become necessary to preserve that tranquility so recently restored, and hitherto so satisfactorily preserved, as the leading characters of the nation well know. At the same time reports were every night bro't me (I think he said by Gen. Kyal) that conspiracies were in agitation; that meetings were held in particular houses in Paris, and names even were mentioned; at the same time no satisfactory proofs could be obtained, and the utmost vigilance and ceaseless pursuits of the police were evaded. General Moreau, indeed, became suspected and I was most seriously importuned to issue an order for his arrest; but his character was such, his name stood so high, and the estimation of him so great in the public mind, that as it appeared to me, he had nothing to gain, and every thing to lose, by becoming a conspirator against me: I therefore could not but exonerate him from such a suspicion. I accordingly refused an order for the proposed arrest, by the following intimation to the Minister of Police: You have named Pichegru, Georges and Moreau; convince me that the former is in Paris, and I will immediately cause the latter to be arrested. Another and a very singular circumstance led to the development of the plot. One night as I lay agitated and wakeful, I rose from my bed and examined the list of suspected traitors; and chance, which rules the world, occasioned my stumbling, as it were on the name of a surgeon, who had lately returned from an English prison. This man's age, education and experience in life, induced me to believe that his conduct must be attributed to any other motive than that of youthful fanaticism in favor of a Bourbon; as far as circumstances qualified me to judge, money appeared to be his object. I accordingly gave orders for this man to be arrested, when a summary mock trial was instituted, by which he was found guilty, sentenced to die, and was informed he had but six hours to live. This stratagem had the desired effect; he was terrified into confession. It was now known that Pichegru had a brother, a monastic priest, then residing at Paris. I ordered a party of gens d'arme to visit this man, and if he had quitted his house, I conceived there would be good groun l for suspicion. The old monk was secured and in the act of his arrest his fears betrayed what I most wanted to know. Is it (he exclaimed) because I afforded shelter to a brother that I am thus treated. The object of the plot was to destroy me; and the success of it would of course, have been my destruction. It emanated from the capital of your country with the Count d'Artois at the head of it. To the west he sent the Duke de Berri, and to the east the Duke de Enghein. To France your vessels conveyed underlings of the plot and Moreau became a convert to the cause. The moment was big with evil; I felt myself on a tottering eminence, and I resolved to hurl the thunder back upon the Bourbons even in the metropolis of the British Empire. My minister vehemently urged the seizure of the duke tho' in a neutral territory. But I still hesitated and prince Benevento bro't the order twice, and urged the measure with all his power of persuasion. It was not, however, until he was fully convinced of its necessity, that I sanctioned it by my signature. The matter could be easily arranged between me and the Duke of Baden. Why, indeed, should I suffer a man residing on the very confines of my kingdom, to commit a crime which, within the distance of a mile, by the ordinary course of law, Justice herself would condemn to the scaffold. And now answer me: Did I do more than adopt the principle of your government, when it ordered the capture of the Danish fleet, which was thought to threaten mischief to your country? It had been urged to me again and again, as a sound political opinion, that the new dynasty could not be secure while the Bourbons remained. Talleyrand never deviated from this principle: it was a fixed unchangable article in his political creed.—But I did not become a ready or willing convert; I examined the opinion with care and with caution; and the result was a perfect conviction of its necessity.—The Duke D'Enghien was necessary to the confederacy, and although the resident of a neutral territory, the urgency of the case, in which my safety and the public tranquility, to use no stronger expression, were involved, justified the proceedings. I accordingly ordered him to be seized and tried; he was found guilty and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was immediately executed; and the same fate would have followed, had it been Louis XVIII. For I again declare that I found it necessary to roll the thunder back on the metropolis of England, as from thence, with the Count d'Artois at their head, did the assassins assail me.

"Your country also accuses me of the death of Pichegru." I replied, "It is most certainly and universally believed throughout the whole British Empire, that he was strangled in prison by your orders." He rapidly answered, "What idle, disingenuous folly! a fine proof how prejudice can destroy the boasted reasoning faculties of Englishmen! Why, I ask you, should that life be taken away in secret which the laws consigned to the hands of the public executioner. The matter would have been different with respect to Moreau.—Had he died in a prison, there might have been ground to justify the suspicion that he had not been guilty of suicide. He was a very popular character, as well as much beloved by the army; and I should never have lost the odium, however guiltless I might have been, if the justice of his death, supposing his life to have been forfeited by the laws, had not been made apparent by the most public execution."

Here he paused; and I replied—"there may, perhaps, be persons in England, who are disposed to acknowledge the necessity of rigorous measures at this important period of your history; but none I believe are to be found who would attempt to justify the precipitate manner in which the young Prince was seized, tried, sentenced and shot." He instantly answered, "I was justified in my own mind, and I repeat the declaration which I have already made, that I would have ordered the execution of Louis XVIII. At the same time, I solemnly affirm, that no message or letter from the Duke reached me after sentence of death had been passed upon him."

Talleyrand, however, was said to be in possession of a letter from the Royal prisoner, addressed to Napoleon, which they who are well qualified to know, declared he took upon himself not to deliver till it was too late to be of any service to the writer. I saw a copy of this letter in the possession of Count de las Cases, which he calmly represented to me as one of the mass of documents, formed or collected to authenticate and justify certain mysterious parts of the history which he was occasionally employed in writing under the dictation of the hero of it. Do not startle; the letter was to beg his life, and to this effect. It stated his opinion that the Bourbon dynasty was terminated. This was the settled opinion of his mind, and he was about to prove the sincerity of it.—He now considered France no other than as his country, which he loved with the most patriotic ardor, but merely as a private citizen. The crown was no longer in his view; it was now beyond the possibility of recovery; it would not, it could not be restored. He therefore requested to be allowed to live and devote his life and services to France, merely as a native of it—He was ready to take any command or any rank in the French army, to become a brave and loyal soldier, subject to the will and orders of the government, in whose hands soever it might be, to which he was ready to swear fealty—and that, if his life was spared, he would devote it with the utmost courage and fidelity to support France against all its enemies. Such was the letter which, as it was represented to me, Talleyrand took care not to deliver till the hand that wrote it was unnerved by death. Napoleon continued to speak of the Bourbon family—"Had I," said he, "been anxious to get any, or all the Bourbons into my possession, I could have accomplished the object——Your smugglers offered me a Bourbon for a stated sum, (I think he named 40 000 frances) but upon coming to a more precise explanation, they entertained a doubt of fulfiling the engagement as it was originally proposed. They would not undertake to possess themselves of any of the Bourbon family absolutely alive; though with the alternative alive or dead, they had no doubt of completing it. But it was not my wish merely to deprive them of life. Besides, circumstances had taken a turn which then fixed me without fear of change or chance on the throne I possessed. I felt my security, and left the Bourbons undisturbed. Wanton, useless murder, whatever has been said and thought of me in England, has never been my practice; to what end or purpose could I have indulged the horrible propensity. When Sir George Rumbold and Mister Drake, who had been carrying on a correspondence with conspirators in Paris, were seized, they were not murdered." (In looking over these letters for the press, I felt a doubt whether this observation respecting Sir George Rumbold was made at this time or at another; or whether it

proceeded from Bonaparte or Count de las Casas, but I am positive it was make by one or the other.)

Here he ceased to speak; and as I was determined to gratify my curiosity as far as his present communicative spirit would allow, I was determined to continue the conversation. I accordingly observed "that of all the undertakings which composed his wonderful career, no subject had excited such astonishment in England as his expedition to Russia before he had brought the Peninsula war to a termination, which at that time appeared to be an attainable object." I paused, expected a reply upon the subject; however, he gave none—but, as if he had not heard my observation, proceeded to a renewal, in some degree, of the former topics.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

STATEMENT

Of monies accruing to the territory of Missouri from the county of Howard, collected by Nicholas S. Burckhartt, sheriff of said county, on licence granted to retailers of merchandise, tavern keepers, keepers of ferries, from the 1st monday in December 1816, to the first monday in June, 1817.

April 18, 1817, To money received of John Ish and Judiah Ofmon for ferry license	$10 00
April 18. 1817, To cash paid by Wm. Bartlet for tavern license	10 00
Dec. 9 1816, To cash paid by Sloy and Robidoux retailers of merchandise	15 00
Jan 1, 1817. To cash paid by Lilburn W. Boggs & Co. do do	15 00
Jan. 15. To cash paid by Thomas Gray do do	15 00
Jan 15 To cash paid by Robert N. Morris do do	15 00
Jan 14. To cash paid by Jeremiah C[illegible]nor do do	15 00
Feb 12. To cash paid by Gabriel Egan do do	15 00
March 17. To cash paid by Wm M'Kinley do do	15 00
March 21. To cash paid by Charles Simmons do do	15 00
April 23 To cash paid by John W. Scudder do do	15 00
May 1. James Adams, do do	15 00
	$170 00

The above list is correctly taken from my books in the sheriffs office.

N. S. BURCKHARTT, Shff.

Howard Co. june 1st, 1817.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That Mr. S. Giddings, having procured a convenient house, will give every attention to the instruction of youths, which may be placed under his care. He will intruct in all the branches of science taught in any of the colleges of the United States. The prices of tuition, will be for the quarter commencing June the fourth, four dollars, for those who are only learning to spell; five dollars for reading and writing, and six dollars for all the higher branches of education,

SALMON GIDDINGS.

St. Louis, May 29th, 1817. 1t-52

NOTICE,

All persons indebted to me, are requested to call on Peter Bowler, and make immediate payment, and those who have accounts against me, will call and get their money.

JAMES SAWYER.

St. Ferdinand, May 24th, 1817. 2t-53*

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges by

J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

NOTICE,

All persons indebted to the estate of Marie Louise Papin deceased, are requested to make immediate payments in the hands of the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said deceased: and those who have any demands against said estate are required to present the same duly authenticated to

Hypolite Papin &
M. P. Leduc. } *Exrs.*

St. Louis, May 19th, 1817. 4t-52

WILLIAM SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Has taken an office in the town of St. Charles; and will devote his attention to any business in the line of his profession, with which he may be favored by the public.

May, 20th, 1817. 52—3t.*

THE PARTNERSHIP

Existing between Loper and Plank Brick-layers and makers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES LOPER.
BENJAMIN PLANK.

May 30th, 1817.

THE DIGEST
OF THE
LAWS
OF
MISSOURI TERRITORY,

Is now in the press, and will be published and delivered to subscribers as speedily as possible.

The publication of this work has been heretofore delayed from an anxious desire felt by the compiler, that it should be executed in the neatest manner practicable, for this purpose orders were transmitted to the eastward last fall, for new type and suitable paper, these the compiler has the pleasure to state have now arrived, and flatters himself that the public will be compensated for the delay in producing the work, by the neatness of its execution, and the additional matter it will contain, by the incorporation of the acts passed at the last session of the legislature, and the addition of a number of forms, useful to magistrates, constables, &c. without any addition of price.

As the number of copies will be very limited, those who desire to have the work, will do well to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to obtain it; by leaving their names with some person holding propofals.

Gentlemen who have done the compiler the favor to hold propofals and receive fubfcriptions, will lay him under an additional obligation, by transmitting to him at St. Louis, by mail, or otherwife, the number and names of the fubfcribers obtained, and retain the propofals for further fubfcriptions.

H. S. GEYER.

St. Louis, May 29th, 1817. 3t-52

Notice,

I will sell, deliverable in the town of St. Louis, in equal proportions, monthly, from the first of June, until the first of December next, from one to ten thousand bushels of

Salt,

at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, by the barrel.

H. DODGE.

St. Louis, May 24th. 3t-52

JAMES M'DONALD,

Tailor,

Begs leave to inform the gentlemen of St. Louis, and the public generally, that he has commenced business next door to the Missouri Gazette Office, where he will be happy to receive the orders of those who may think proper to employ him. MILITARY GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to call. Every exertion will be made to merit the approbation of his customers.

St. Louis, May 27th, 1817. 3t-52

Wanted to Hire,

Two negro men, or well grown boys, capable of driving a team, chopping wood, mowing and curing hay. Liberal wages will be given for servants of the above description.

For particulars enquire of the printer of the Gazette.

May 27th. tf-52

ROBERT S. LETT,

Most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY on Front Street; next door to Mr. Wilt's store, and opposite Mr. Yosty's. TUITION, Reading, Writing, Drawing, Geography, use of the Globes, History and Philosophy.—English, French and Latin.—Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, &c. &c. Also Book-keeping by double and single entry.

St. Louis, May 27th, 1817.

ROBERT S. LETT.

A l'honneur de faire part à ses amis & au public qu'il vient d'ouvrir une Académie, dans la Grand rue pris le magasin de Mr. Wilt, enface la maison de Mr. Yosty.

INSTRUCTION.

Lecture, ecriture, & dessein, geographie, usage des globes, histoire, & philosophie, Anglais, Francais, & Latin, arithmetique, geometrie, trigonometrie, toisé, arpentage, navigation, &c. &c.

Tenue des livres enpartie simple & double.

St. Louis, Mai 28th. 3t-52

Farm for Sale.

On Wednesday the 18th day of June next, will be sold at Public Vandue, that valuable plantation, late the property of William Clover deceased, situate in Monroe county, Illinois territory, 10 miles below Cahokia, in the prairie—containing THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ACRES, first quality land—there are fifty acres under fence well improved—two good cabbins, stables and corncrib.

At same time will be sold all the household furniture, stock, and farming utensils, &c. &c. Among the stock are valuable horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

The sale will commence at 10 o'Clock on said day.

Conditions made known on the day of sale. WILLIAM NULL.

May. 30th, 1817. 1t—

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-52

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, to all creditors and other persons concerned, that I shall apply to the circuit court, now holden at the town of St. Charles, in and for the county of St. Charles, on the 24th November, being the fourth Monday of November, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining assets of the estate of Robert Beaty deceased, among the respective creditors, the said estate being insolvent.

JAS. GREEN.
Administrator.

St. Charles county, May 24th, 1817. 52—3t*

50 DOLLS. REWARD.

The Pocket-Book of the subscriber was stolen last evening, containing about FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS in bank notes; several notes of hand, and other papers of no value but to the owner. Among the notes stolen are the following:—A one hundred dollar note of the Miami Exporting company; one fifty dollar note on the same bank, endorsed with the name of J. Peebles on the back; one fifty dollar note on the bank of Kentucky; one fifty dollar note on the bank of the United States, payable to Richard Cutts in Washington City; one twenty dollar note of the same bank, payable to J. Corry, issued from the mother bank in Philadelphia. Several twenty dollar notes on the Miami Exporting Company; a twenty and a five dollar note on the bank of Newbern (N. C.) and several others of less denomination not recollected: ALSO, a note of hand for 126 dolls drawn by J. Bivins in favor of the subscriber; a note of K. Burtons for thirty six dollars, and several other papers of little or no value.

The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief and money with all reasonable charges.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis, May 28, 1817. 3t

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday May 31, 1817.

"SKETCHES," topographical, statistical and miscellaneous, of Missouri and Illinois, will be continued by a gentlemen well qualified to handle the subject. As soon as we obtain copy the publication shall progress.

By late accounts from upper Mississippi, we learn that the North West Company is for the present broke up; their collision with the Hudson Bay company has caused the ruin of the partners below and the death of a number of the agents in the upper country—each party employed the natives to murder each other.

The old Macinaw company is entirely broke up and despersed, and a new company formed, consisting entirely of citizens of the United States, merchants of New York and Philadelphia. We understand the new company have taken into their service a number of the old winterers. We are assured that every exertion will be made to attach the northern indians to the interests of the Union.

Mr. Jefferson has written a letter to De Witt Clinton, approving the enterprise for opening the Grand Canal in New-York.

THOMAS P. GROSVENOR, a leading federal member of Congress, recently died in Maryland.

Sir Francis Burdett and a number of patriotic Englishmen are on their way to the United States. Sir Francis' estates yield £40,000 annually. The patriots of S. America have obtained another victory over the kings troops and have driven them out of Chili—The French general Lallemand has arrived at Boston.—The district court of the U. States for Louisiana, have discharged from bail those who were sued by Mr. Livingston in New Orleans for being concerned in navigating the Mississippi in Steam Boats, in violation, as he pretends, of his exclusive right to navigate the river.

Accounts a few days later have been received from England; the Parliament are progressing with newly devised measures of oppression, and enacting additional penal statutes to suit the state of the country.

Spain is said to have applied to England for assistance against her revolted colonies, and has been refused.

The last eastern mail furnished us with scraps from London papers to the 10th of March, received at New York by late arrivals. The most important of their contents is a report made to both Houses of Parliament, by the secret committee appointed "to enquire into certain meetings and combinations endangering the public tranquility," which on account of its length, we cannot publish entire. In order, however, to shew the nature and extent of the danger which now threatens the political existence of Great Britain, we shall present a short analysis of the principal points on which it touches to the attention of our readers:

The committee begin their report by stating that, from the papers submitted to their inspection, no doubt was left in their minds that a traitorous conspiracy had been organized in London for the purpose of overthrowing the government by means of a general insurrection, the particulars of which are given in the following words:

'In the last autumn, various consultations were held by persons in the metropolis engaged in this conspiracy. Several measures, of the most extensive and dangerous nature, were resolved upon; partial preparations were made for their execution, and various plans were discussed for collecting a force sufficient for the purpose. But at a subsequent consultation another plan was adopted which was, to get a great number of men together to see what force could be raised; and it was agreed, that the best was to get them together would be to call a public meeting, Spafields was fixed upon as the place affording the greatest facilities for entering the town and attacking the most important points in the city. In pursuance of this design, and in order to assemble in the neighborhood of London a great number of the poorer classes of the community, and particularly of those in whose minds the pressure of the times might be supposed to have excited disaffection and discontent, advertisements were inserted in newspapers, and handbills were industriously distributed, inviting the distressed manufacturers, marines, artisans and others, to assemble at that place on the 15th of November. A large body of people accordingly assembled at the time and place prescribed. The most inflammatory language was there held to the multitude, having a direct tendency to excite them to outrage and violence; and the meeting was in fact followed by some act of plunder and riot. A petition to his royal highness the prince regent was agreed to at that meeting and an adjournment to palace-yard on the first day after the meeting of parliament was proposed; but the 2d of December was subsequently fixed upon (on the proposition of one of the persons concerned in the plans already described) for another meeting in Spafields; and that day appears to have been determined upon for the execution of their design.

'Various schemes were formed for this purpose: amongst them was a general and forcible liberation of all persons confined in the different prisons in the metropolis; into some of which, in order to facilitate its execution, an address to the prisoners was introduced, assuring them, that their liberty would be restored under a new government; announcing the intended attack upon all the prisons for that day—apprising the prisoners that arms would be ready for them—exhorting them to be prepared with the national tri-color cockade, and to co-operate by the most violent and sanguinary means to insure success.

'It was also proposed to set fire to various barracks, and steps were taken to ascertain and prepare the means of effecting this purpose. An attack upon the tower and the bank, and other points of importance, was, after previous consultations, finally determined upon. Pikes and arms to a certain extent were actually provided, and leaders were named, among whom the points of attack were distributed. It further appears, that the interval between the town meetings was employed with unremitting assiduity by some of the active agitators, in taking regular circuits through different quarters of the town. In these circuits, they either resorted to their established clubs or societies, or laboured in conversations to all appearance casual, at public houses to work up the minds of those with whom they conversed, into such a state of ferment and irritation as to render them, when collected in sufficient numbers for whatever ostensible purpose, the fit and ready instruments for the execution of any project, however rash and desperate. In the course of these circuits, one of their chief objects appears to have been to take every opportunity of attempting to seduce from their allegiance the soldiers of the different guards and at the barracks. The principal persons concerned in this plan actually proceeded to Spafield on the 2d of December, some of them with concealed arms, and with ammunition previously prepared; they had also provided themselves with tri-colored flags, and with a standard bearing the following inscription: 'The brave soldiers are our brothers; treat them kindly:' and also with tri-colored cockades evidently adopted as the signal of revolution. After much inflammatory language, direct invitation was by one of these persons addressed to the multitude to proceed immediately to actual insurrection; and it appears quite certain, that the acts of plunder which were perpetrated for the purpose of procuring arms, and the other measures of open insurrection that followed, were not accidental or unpremeditated, but had been deliberately preconcerted as parts of a general plan of rebellion and revolution. There appears also strong reason to believe that the execution of those projects at that particular time, was expected by some of the associations in distant parts of the country. The conspirators seem to have had the fullest confidence of success; and a persuasion has subsequently been expressed amongst them, that their plans could be defeated only by casual and unexpected circumstances. Even after the failure of this attempt, the same plans appear not to have been abandoned.'

After expressing their conviction that these combinations "have not been confined to the capital, but have been extended, and are still extending, widely, in many other parts of Great Britain;" the committee animadvert, with severity, on the meetings of numerous Societies or Clubs throughout the kingdom, whose object is said to be the subversion of the government and moral order—and the late attack on the Prince Regent; and conclude by observing that "they feel it to be their duty to express their decided opinion, that further provisions are necessary for the preservation of the public peace, and for the protection of interests in which the happiness of every class of the community is deeply and equally involved."

In pursuance of this recommendation, a bill suspending the HABEAS CORPUS received the sanction of Parliament on the 5th of March; and a great number of persons have been arrested by this stretch of despotic power.

Advertisements &c. omitted this week will be attended to next week.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To regulate the trade in Plaster of Paris.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the fourth day of July next, no Plaster of Paris, the production of any country or its dependencies, from which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to bring the same article, shall be imported into the United States, in any foreign vessels: And all Plaster of Paris imported into the United States contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and the vessel in which the same may be imported, or attempted to be imported, together with the cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such Plaster of Paris, vessel and cargo, shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned in like manner, and under the same regulations, and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection and distribution and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force five years from the thirty first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen: Provided nevertheless, That if any foreign nation, or its dependencies, which have now in force regulations on the subject of the trade in Plaster of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereto to certain ports of the United States, shall discontinue such regulations, the President of the United States is hereby authorised to declare that fact, by his proclamation, and the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation, or its dependencies, discontinuing such regulations.

March 3d, 1817—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Henry Lee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the port of New York be, and he is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to liquidate and adjust the duties on certain cotton goods imported by Henry Lee, into the said port of New York in the month of July last, in the ship Portsea, a foreign bottom from Calcutta, at the same rate as if the said goods had been imported in a vessel belonging to the United States with the addition of ten per cent on the amount of said duties, any thing in an act, entitled "An act to regulate imports and tonnage," passed April 27th, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, to the contrary notwithstanding.

March 3, 1817—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Madame Montrieul.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the war department be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to audit and settle the claim of Madame Montrieul on account of the injury done to her plantation by the erection of public works of defence on the same by order of Major General Andrew Jackson, and to allow her in the settlement thereof the value of such injury, upon terms that may be equitable and just.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Madame Montrieul out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

March 3, 1817—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

May 2nd, 1817.

Drafts on the Schuylkill Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, for sale at the Bank of St. Louis.

John B. N. Smith, Cashr.

3t-49.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

May 2nd, 1817.

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cashr.

9t-49.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

May 2nd, 1817.

The books for the sale of the capital stock of this bank, are now opened at the Banking-house on the Main street.

John B. N. Smith Cashr.

3t-49.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

March 19th, 1817.

A further instalment of five per centum on each share of the capital stock of this bank, must be paid at the banking-house on the fifth day of June next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith Cashr. 42

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, at such time and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand."

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 9th May, 1817.

The public are hereby notified, that the Bank of Missouri have accepted the Charter, granted them by the Legislature of this territory, on the 31st day of January last, and are now acting under it.

By order of the board of Directors.

John Dales, Clk.

6t 51.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors,

John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

51—til 1st September.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,

An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and C ssimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankett,
Company Gurrahs,
Bastas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware;
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,

All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t-51

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin & Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do
Old Port do
Claret in cases.
Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

NOTICE,

All persons indebted to the estate of Edward Rieley dec'd. late of St. Louis county, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those who have demands against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for payment.

Ambros Boulo:
Administrator.

May 19th, 1817. 3t 49

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec, 21. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

Porter, Glasgow and Nivin

Respectfully inform the citizens of St. Louis and the public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Theodore Hunt, two doors below the Washington Hall Hotel, a large and well chosen assortment of Merchandize, suitable for the spring, summer and fall seasons. Consisting of fine and course Woolen, Cotton, French and India Goods, Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description.

Glassware
Queensware
Tinware
Juniata Bar Iron
Plough Irons
Drawing Chains
Hoes and Axes
Castings of different descriptions
Brushes
Saddles & Bridles
Ladies, gentlemens and childrens shoes of all kinds
Furr & wool Hats
Wire & hair Seives
Patent family Medicines
Paints
French Brandy
Jamaica spirits
Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe and Port Wines
Whiskey
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars
Coffee
Imperial, Young Hyson & Hyson skin Teas
Pepper
Spice
Indigo
Tobacco
Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis. May 10th, 1817. 3t-49

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linens, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2. 22—tf

N B. Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re-delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS, & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CHINA,
HARDWARE, GLASS,
GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c.

Have removed their store to the corner white house, opposite messrs Kerr & Bells, and are now receiving an extensive additional supply of seasonable goods which they will sell on accomodating terms.

St. Louis, May 5, 1817. 50-tf

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

The subscriber is now opening at the mouth of Wood river, Madison county Illinois territory, a general assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in St. Louis. Wheat, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries will be taken in payment, and a liberal credit given. He still continues the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. as usual. All persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay their notes and accounts now due,

Clayton Tiffin.

St. Marys, May 6th, 1817. 6t 49

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 29, 1816. -tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted for Goods purchased of Benj. Plank, at Bonhomme, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle their accounts without delay.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis, May 10, 1817.

N. B—Those from whom produce was to be received, will please deliver the same at St. Louis. on or before 1st June next. 49—3t.

COTTON

FOR SALE, BY THE BALE, AT

THOMAS HANLY's.

St. Louis, 24th, May 1817. 6t-51.

FOR SALE.

A lot of ground situated in this town, bounded as follows; northwardly by Michel Laderoute, southwardly by F. M. Benoit, eastwardly by Main street, and westwardly by Mrs. Charleville.—Any person wishing to purchase may meet with a good bargain, by making application to us, at our store.

JH. ROBIDOUX & Co.

St. Louis, May 21st, 1817.

A VENDRE.

Un terrein situé dans cette ville, borné comme suit; Au nord, par Michel Laderoute; sud, par F. M. Benoit; Est, par la Grande rue, et west par Mde. Charleville.—Ceux qui desireront acheter le dit terrein, pouront s'adresser a nous pour plus ample information.

JH. ROBIDOUX & Co.

St. Louis. Mai 21, 1817. 8t.

NOTICE.

Those persons who are owners of taxable property in the county of St. Louis, will be so good as to make out a list of their property, real and personal, of which they were possessed on the first day of January 1817, as well for their own convenience as mine, as I will commence assessing immediately.

J. W. THOMPSON, *Shff.*

St. Louis May 21st, 1817. 2t.

LOOK HERE!

Notice all those who wish to avoid the double taxation of their lands for the present year, lying and being situate in the county of St. Charles, will do well to forward immediately their list to the undersigned, sheriff of said county, and thereby prevent the necessity of a recurrence to the penalty of the statute.

Urh. J. Devore.

St. Charles 15th May, 1817. 3t-51.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against crediting my wife, formerly Victoire Morin, as she has behaved herself imprudently I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

Peter Debbin.

May 20th 1817. 2t-51.

NOTICE.

Mr. Joseph Meacham of Madison county, Illinois, having left with me for collection, sundry notes on individuals in this part of the territory, it is expected they will call and pay them immediately, or as soon as they shall become due!

CHARLES LUCAS.

St. Louis, May 25th, 1817. 2t-51.

REGISTERS OFFICE.

St. Louis, Missouri Territory.
May 20th, 1817.

By virtue of an act of Congress passed the 3d of March, 1817, entitled an act to continue in force until the 3d of March 1818; an act entitled an act relating to Settlers on the Lands of the United States, passed the 3th March 1816, and from instructions received from the General Land Office, directing that any person or persons who before the first day of February 1818, had taken possession of, or made a settlement on the Lands of the United States, and do actually reside thereon, may by application to the proper Register, Recorder, Marshal or their deputies, obtain permission (on certain conditions) to reside on said Lands.

Notice is hereby given, that the Registers office at Saint Louis, is open to receive application and grant permissions to applicants; but for the general convenience of settlers, I have appointed as deputies the following gentlemen, George Tompkins, Esq. for Howard county; William Christy, Esq. for St. Charles county; Col. William H. Ashly for Washington county; Elias A. Eliott, Esq. for St. Genevieve county; Joseph M'Ferron, Esq. for Cape Girardeau county; Richard S. Waters, Esq. for New-Madrid county; Louis Demun, Esq. for Lawrence county; John Scull. Esq. for Arkansaw county, with authority to receive applications and grant permissions to applicants who reside in their respective counties.

All applications must be made in duplicates, and state the tract of Land applied for, (not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres) and if not surveyed the water course on which the land lies, the date of the improvement, and by whom made.

No permissions will be granted for any Lands unless the applicant signs a declaration that he has no claim therefor.

A. M'NAIR.
Register.

51. 3t.

NEWLY INVENTED AND IMPROVED

Inclined Horse Wheel.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public, that he has in his possession the patent right, for the newly invented and improved Inclined Horse Wheel, for the use of Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Factory's, and every other mill machinery which requires horse power.—Those wheels are held in such high estimation in the state of Ohio, that at Cincinnati, after the Steam Grist Mill and steam saw mill was put into operation in that place, they have since built both a saw mill and grist mill on this plan, within sight of the steam mill, and have found them very profitable, as one horse on the new plan will produce the effect of two or more on the old plan, the wheel being large and the horse walking on the wheel produce as regular a motion as water, which make it exceedingly valuable for merchant mills as well as all other kinds of mill work. It is proved to be easier for horses, inasmuch as the horse preserves one position and the wheel moves under him.

The subscriber will sell rights to purchases on reasonable terms, and will give every information to applicants for constructing the wheels; or will build the wheel himself, as he has been regularly bred to the mill-right business in all its branches.

He is now building a mill for Major James Richardson, about eighteen miles from St. Louis, a few miles south of the Missouri River, where he is ready to serve his fellow-citizens.

OBEDIAH OSBORN.

St. Louis County, May 22d, 1817.

TAKE NOTICE,

My creditors are hereby notified, that on Saturday the 7th day of June next, I shall apply to Joseph Charless and Joseph V. Garnier esqrs. two justices of the peace for the county of St. Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

LEVIN HILTON.

St. Louis, 16th May, 1817. 2t-51.

STRAYS,

Two cows with young calves are at Mr. Cabanne's plantation, (formerly Mde Chouteau's) near the river des Peres One is red with a white face, the other a red and white both of middle size.

Samuel Shepard.

May 20th, 1817.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JUNE 7, 1817. [No. 453.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

THE DIGEST
OF THE
LAWS
OF
MISSOURI TERRITORY,

Is now in the press, and will be published and delivered to subscribers as speedily as possible.

The publication of this work has been heretofore delayed from an anxious desire felt by the compiler, that it should be executed in the neatest manner practicable, for this purpose orders were transmitted to the eastward last fall, for new type and suitable paper, these the compiler has the pleasure to state have now arrived, and flatters himself that the public will be compensated for the delay in producing the work, by the neatness of its execution, and the additional matter it will contain, by the incorporation of the acts passed at the last session of the legislature, and the addition of a number of forms, useful to magistrates, constables, &c. without any addition of price.

As the number of copies will be very limited, those who desire to have the work, will do well to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to obtain it; by leaving their names with some person holding propofals.

Gentlemen who have done the compiler the favor to hold propofals and receive fubfcriptions, will lay him under an additional obligation, by tranfmitting to him at St. Louis, by mail, or otherwife, the number and names of the fubfcribers obtained, and retain the propofals for further fubfcriptions.

H. S. GEYER.

St. Louis, May 29th, 1817. 3t 52

Notice,

I will sell, deliverable in the town of St. Louis, in equal proportions, monthly, from the first of June, until the first of December next, from one to ten thousand bushels of

Salt,

at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, by the barrel.

H. DODGE.

St. Louis, May 24th. 3t-52

ON CONSIGNMENT,
100 Salt Kettles
And for sale at cost and charges by

J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

WILLIAM SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Has taken an office in the town of St. Charles; and will devote his attention to any business in the line of his profession, with which he may be favored by the public.

May, 20th, 1817. 52—3t.*

ROBERT S. LETT,

Most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY on Front Street; next door to Mr. Wilt's store, and opposite Mr. Yosty's. TUITION,

Reading, Writing, Drawing, Geography, use of the Globes, History and Philosophy.—English, French and Latin—Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, &c. &c. Also Book-keeping by double and single entry.

St. Louis, May 27th, 1817.

ROBERT S. LETT.

A l'honneur de faire part à ses amis & au public qu'il vient d'ouvrir une Académie, dans la Grand rue près le magasin de Mr. Wilt, enface la maison de Mr. Yosty.

INSTRUCTION.

Lecture, ecriture, & dessein, geographie, usage des globes, histoire, & philosophie, Anglais, Francais, & Latin, arithmetique, geometrie, trigonometrie, toisé, arpentage, navigation, &c. &c.

Tenue des livres enpartie simple & double.

St. Louis, Mai 28th. 34-52

Wanted to Hire,

Two negro men, or well grown boys, capable of driving a team, chopping wood, mowing and curing hay. Liberal wages will be given for servants of the above description.

For particulars enquire of the printer of the Gazette.

May 27th. tf-52

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-52

NOTICE

Is hereby given, to all creditors and other persons concerned, that I shall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of St. Charles, in and for the county of St. Charles, on the 24th November, being the fourth Monday of November, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining assets of the estate of Robert Beatty deceased, among the respective creditors, the said estate being insolvent.

JAS. GREEN,
Administrator.

St. Charles county, May 24th, 1817. 52—3t*

NOTICE,

All persons indebted to me, are requested to call on Peter Bowler, and make immediate payment, and those who have accounts against me, will call and get their money.

JAMES SAWYER.

St. Ferdinand, May 24th, 1817. 2t-53*

NOTICE,

All persons indebted to the estate of Marie Louise Papin deceased, are requested to make immediate payments in the hands of the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said deceased: and those who have any demands against said estate are required to present the same duly authenticated to

Hypolite Papin &
M. P. Leduc. } *Ex'rs.*

St. Louis, May 19th, 1817. 4t-52

TAKEN UP

By William Miller, living in St. Ferdinand township, a bright bay Stud Horse, four years old, about thirteen and a half hands high, branded on the left jaw thus P. both hind feet white, a small star in his forehead, appraised to fifteen dollars by Thomas Witherton and John Bentz, the 1st day of April, 1817, before me,

S. MAGILL, J. P.

Recorded April 14th, 1817.
True copy of the stray book in my office, St. Louis, May the 29th, 1817.

M. P LEDUC, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Joseph Gibson, living in the township of upper Quivre, St. Charles county, a dark bay or brown horse, fourteen hands and three inches high; supposed to be five years old, both hind feet white, branded on the left shoulder and hip with the appearance of a Cee—appraised to forty dollars, before me this 18th March, 1817.

B. FARNSWORTH, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book in my office:

A copy from the stray book.

Wm. CHRISTY, jr. c. c. c.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. CHARLESS,

Scarcely greater can be the joy that pervades the thirsty plains of Egypt, when the glad tidings fly from tongue to tongue of her rejoicing people, that the bounteous Nile has almost reached the point necessary to crown the expectations of a nation with the certainty of plenty for an approaching season; than animated to hilarity the hearts of a large portion of this territory, when the enunciation at *length* arrived that the reward for the labours and privations incident, more particularly, to a war with a savage foe was about to be shared among them.

Many an eye that had been cast by want to the ground, many a family reduced almost to penury by the derangement of their affairs, consequent on the absence of its head in the service of his country, now looked with confident security on the hand of relief, that as they imagined was near. But the enthusiasm of joy was soon changed to a paralysis of astonishment when they were officially informed of the time and requisites of payment of an almost rusty debt.

When they reflected that they had rendered to their country service that nearly bereft them of the means of support, when they looked to the protestations of her officers, that justice and truth should be as the polar star of their political course, when they surveyed the recognizance of the same principle contained in the grand charter of our independence, they could not resist the feelings of astonishment and indignation with which they behold the enunciation of an oath, dressed, in all the solemnity of religion prescribed to them as the only means of obtaining the just reward for patriotic services, earned by many a day of labour, many a night of watchfulness. The oath to which we allude is contained in the Missouri Gazette of the 24th ult. affixed to the notice of the district pay-master, in which it is required of the militia man and ranger, as a necessary requisite to obtain a recompence so long and so unjustly delayed, that he should swear that he was "ACTUALLY *on military duty either in the field, in garrison or on the frontier, for and during* the time annexed to "his" name on the muster roll" of the company to which he belonged; and if he does not take this oath he can not receive one jot of his pay. Is there a man who belonged to the militia or rangers of this territory, during the last war, who can conscientiously take such an oath.

Is there one among them who has not had a furlough, in consequence of which he has been absent from military actual duty, for some period during his term of service: For mark, even an absence of a day, yea of an hour, according to the tenor of the oath, forfeits his title to the whole compensation.

But it is not the tenor of the oath alone from which we draw this conclusion. The officers have certified the muster-rolls of their respective companies, if then a man of any such company had been absent without express leave, and he was represented as absent with leave, on the certified muster roll to which he belonged, he might safely take this oath if absence with leave could be construed as compatible with doing actual military duty on the frontier, and as he might confidently say, if he had not an express, he had a tacit consent, as is proved by the subsequent certified muster roll.—And in this case the oath would answer no purpose.

We must therefore construe it according to its natural import.—And what will be the consequence. If an unfortunate being who has from the most laudable motives joined the ranks of his country in defence of an extensive frontier, from all the horrors of the tomahawk and scalping knife, shall have contracted a lingering disease, even from the labours and hardships of a campaign in which the inclemency of the weather must be encountered at all seasons by an army, who from the very nature of their arduous duty, are deprived of the usual military equipments to preserve them from the frequently fatal effects of its rigor; if an individual circumstanced, prefering the endearing attention of his own fire side to sooth the affliction of disease, to the cold case of mercenary aid, not even stimulated by looking to him for reward, if he should obtain permission to return to his family, and remain with them but for a month, he sacrifices all prospect of reward for his services.—Yea we should even doubt whether if he had gone into some hospital of the frontier badly wounded, and in consequence of the neglect and ignorance, almost unavoidably attending those institutions so situated, had but lingered out his existence to the time when he might represent the circumstances of this case, we even doubt whether according to the positive tenor of this new fangled oath, *he* could leave this world with the consolation of having left to his unfortunate family the poor pittance of his well earned reward. It may also be recollected that the rangers were to provide themselves with all the necessaries of life. How was this to be done, the injustice of their country had withheld from them the means of procuring a supply where they were stationed, as there they were generally little known, it became necessary therefore that they should return to their own neighbourhoods where their characters were established, to make some provision for their support, probably even sacrificing fifty per cent on the articles purchased, to obtain on contingent credit; and for what? that they might continue to discharge their duty to their country, under the pressure of every circumstance that could embarrass, every difficulty that could perplex them. It might also sometimes have happened that when a respite was given them from the periodical attacks of the savages on our frontier, that their officers listening to the many a tale of want, that might have reverberated on their ears, have in the confidence of a period of security, on which the indian fighter may calculate with certainty granted many individuals a permission to return for a time to their homes to alleviate the wretchedness of their distressed families, a wretchedness not resulting from their own misconduct, but flowing from the non payment of the only person to whom they looked for support. Thus an act of injustice in the first instance is made the pretext for one more attrocious. It is true that one of the military rules of the hero of Potzdam, returned in time of peace or security, many of his soldiers back to their homes subject to the requisition of their officers, at any moment, and during the time of absence from garrison or actual duty, they receive no pay, this being one of the many schemes of policy resorted to by that wary monarch to support the expenditure of his government. But even he, despotic as was his power, did not deprive them for a partial absence of their whole allowance, no, the deduction was only in proportion to the time of absence, under the conditional furlough.

In addition, his *soldiers* were permitted to retire in this way only when he felt a confidence resulting from a moral calculation, that he should not want their services probably for years, as was the case after the seven years war, consequently the soldier could resort to such occupation as would yield him an intermediate support.

These are mere points of analogy the cases in other respects widely differ. Nor is the rule of an absolute monarch the criterian of a republic, but we ought at least to equal its clemency. But what object can this unprecedented oath have. Is it meant to detect a villian who after he had sworn to render a particular duty to his country violated his oath in spite of every principle, every emotion that ought to dwell within the breast of a republican soldier.

If any such there were, can it be rationally calculated that they will not be as prone to falsehood in one instance where the temptation is greater as in another where it is less.

The militia do not sware, but they are bound in the sacred obligation of honor to a soldier. Then what can be its object; conscientious men only can be injured by it. And what other tendency will, can it have, but to deprive them of the dear bought recompense to which they are so justly entitled. But suppose that one man, nay, even an 100 men, who really do not deserve their pay, refuse to take this oath, and thereby preclude themselves from a benefit to which they are not entitled, will it be reasoned in a country under the divine influence of a constitution and laws, the admiration and envy of the world, that because even a hundred men are justly punished by a provision of this kind, that a whole army of unfortunate persons are to be oppressed by its pernicious consequences; persons who so far from meriting rigor, deserve the thanks and gratitude of their country. Perish such logic, it is only meet for the corrupt air impoisoned by the breath of a despot; let us rather exclaim in the spirit of the immortal Hale, it is better in this case, that nine guilty persons escape, than that the tenth receive unmerited punishment. But let us still farther persue this oath of evil consequences, and we will find that its measure of immorality and injustice is not yet full. These unfortunate men, who have braved all the hardships of an indian war, without pay from their country, without support from any resources but their own patriotism, have frequently been compelled from the pressure of necessity, to assign their pay at a discount either to procure the immediate necessaries of life or in payment of their debts, these men complied with all requisites that were then thought necessary, and executed such powers of attorney as the law reasonably prescribes, they had no idea that any new fangled course would or could be adopted, and calculating that the certificate of their officers attached to the muster roll of their respective companies (as is the case even in the regular army) would be sufficient, they believed they had made a valid transfer of their rights: many have probably removed out of the territory, many into remote parts of it. How can they be brought forward to take this oath of mischief: is there any authority vested in the paymaster to issue subpœnas as a court of record, and proceed thereon. If there is no such power, and there certainly can be none, what will be the recourse. Will the assignee, who has frequently (we presume from the nature of the case) taken advantage of the distress of the unfortunate ranger and militia-man, receive a liberality not extended to his principal, and obtain payment without an oath. Nor are we positive that in case the assignor is paid after taking the oath, that the assignee can recover of him any thing more, than the sum which he actually paid, and this on an assumsit founded on the payment of money for a consideration that has failed, for as he never paid the discount, so he could not recover it, and as assignor could not give a power of attorney to draw his pay which would be of any avail without this oath of modern creation of which he could scarcely dream at the time, such pay must remain a chose in action, and it is questionable whether such a one as is subject to a transfer.

And again, if the ranger or militia-man die, can his executor or administrator take an oath that in the first place, is merely personal, second, if it were not, it is relative to a transaction that occurred probably even before his acquaintance with the testator; and this case admits of no remedy. Thus, is the act of God converted to a pander of injustice, to afflict, doubly afflict the perhaps disconsolate widow or the helpless child.

This then is the monstrous progeny of a monstrous parent. But is that parent's existence warranted by our charter of rights, the land mark of our political liberty. We answer it is not. The rangers and militia by their services acquired a right of property to their pay, not *indeed*, perfected by possession, but such a one as had it been an individual transaction, would undoubtedly have maintained an action of assumsit in their favor. By our constitution, no right of property can be taken away but by the judgment of one's peers, no not even by the legislature of the Union, much less a subordinate executive officer. But if this oath had been enacted, by that legislature previous to the formation of the corps on which it is to operate, it might be constitutional although unjust, but its introduction now even by that body would be ex post facto, therefore void, how much stronger does this reasoning apply against its propagation by the brains of a single man. This then is the legerdemain by which patriotic soldiers are to be rewarded. Must we then within twenty years after the existance of our Washington and Franklin, behold it forgotten by any executive department of the United States, that political policy has its only and true foundation in the principles of individual integrity. A government of corruption can exist only by force: a government of reason and justice requires no support but itself. Mr. Douglass is requested to be pleased to publish Mr. Brent's instructions to him accompanying this obnoxious oath. Let the odium rest where it ought. He is requested also to say, whether the assignee of pay having a power of

attorney must procure the oath o the assignor, or whether he will be paid without such oath.

A Militia-man.

P. S. The writer of this article is actuated by no pecuniary motive, as one could scarcely exist, were he base enough to feel its influence. He served but 30 days, and that on foot, and during the whole time, he does not recollect to have been absent from his station, more than 12 hours at one period and always with the consent of his commanding officer. M.

The District Pay-Master, without entering into the merits or demerits of the oath required from Rangers and Militia, has only to observe, by way of reply to "A Militia Man," that he is not in the habit of publishing his official instructions, consequently can only refer him for information to the war department, from whence such instructions emanate, and to which the district pay-master is amenable should he require more than his instructions authorise him to demand.

Scraps from Eastern Papers.

SPECIE.

The Venus from London, arrived at N. York on the 26th ult. brought upwards of $300,000 in specie. The Solon from Liverpool, also brought a considerable sum. A vessel arrived at Baltimore, and one at Philadelphia, both from London, have also brought very large sums in specie, all on private account.

We received by yesterday's mail, in further confirmation of the revolution in Brazil, two proclamations by the chiefs of the new government.

The Directors of the State Bank of Indiana have resolved, says the Western Sun, to locate a Branch Bank at Brookville, Franklin county as soon $30,000 in specie are subscribed and paid at that place.

NEW-YORK, *April* 29.

The United States ship Ontario, capt. Downs, has received orders to prepare for sea with all possible despatch. We understand she is to carry out despatches.

On Sunday the United States brig Boxer, captain Porter, sailed for the Gulf of Mexico, Septimus Tyler, Esq. went out in her as agent, to the president of Hayti, to demand satisfaction for a captured vessel, and the execution of an American.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) April 19.

Wreck at Boon Island.—Capt. Grover, keeper of the Boon Island light house informs us, that on Sunday morning last about 2 o'clock, he was waked by his dog, and the crying of persons on the Island. He instantly dressed himself and was led by his dog to the southern part of th Island, where he discovered a vessel, with a brisk light which had just shoved off with her oars; but soon afterwards appeared on the southeast end, the wind fresh at southwest. He called his two sons to their assistance, but the vessel soon appeared to be free again. About half an hour afterwards she was apparently at anchor at gun-shot distance on the north-west ledge, imploring help.—Captain Grover launched his boat immediately, and went with his sons & lantherns to their aid, but before he could reach them the vessel had entirely disappeared. The last words he heard were 'Come out quick with your boat,'—Capt. Grover is of opinion that she went to the bottom, as nothing could be discovered at day light. She was a small two masted vessel.

United States' Lands.

The president of the United States has issued his proclamation for the sale of the tract of land at the lower rapids of Sandusky river; and for the sale of the tract of land at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lake. The sales are to be opened at the land office at Wooster in the state of Ohio, and to continue open for seven days, from the 1st Monday in July next, and for the latter tract, on the third Tuesday in July next.

The Corporation of Savannah have succeeded in bargaining for the Swamp Lands, in the vicinity of that place; which are to be immediately drained and laid out for dry crops instead of rice.

A late census of the population of Savannah, gives 4253 inhabitants, nearly one third more than it contained four years since.

Notwithstanding the fearful picture of the condition of England presented in the report of the secret committee, it is stated under the London date of March 3, that the Lord Mayor, (at a meeting of the livery of London, held on the Friday preceding) observed, "that there was no conspiration against the gov't.; that having himself furnished three fourths of the documents submitted to the secret committee, he was surprised that he had not been called upon to attend their meetings; that he could have satisfied the Committee that there was no necessity for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act; and that as a member of the Union Club, he has written to the Duke of Sussex, offering to prove at the bar of that house [house of Lords] that the charges against the society of which he was a member were unfounded."

The Common Council of the city of London have petitioned against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus—A protest against the bill suspending this act has also been entered into the house of Lords, and signed by Augustus Frederic (duke of Sussex) Bedford, Albemarle, Foley, Tunbridge, Alvenley, Monfort, Essex, Lauderdale, Grey, Wellesly, Thanet, Grosvenor, Auchland, St. John, Say and Seel, Rosslyn, Holland; because says the protest, "it does not appear to us, from the report of the secret committee, that the state of imminent and pressing danger has been sufficiently established—to require the suspension of rights most important to the safety of the country."

These circumstances render it probable that the report of the secret committee is much exaggerated. The fact, however, developed in this report, that something like system prevails among the reformers, and that if a revolution occur, it will have been previously organized, is consoling to the friends of freedom and humanity; as the results must be more certain, and the consequences less sanguinary.

The Phosphorescent lamp.—A phosphorescent powder has been manufactured by a chemist in Paris, of such power that an ounce phial filled with it is capable of affording light sufficient to read and write. The night traveller has, therefore, only to carry this phial along with him, and without any farther trouble can be furnished with light whenever he choses.

PARIS, March 11.

The flotilla, destined by the grand seignor as a present to the Dey of Algiers, and consisting of a frigate, 2 corvettes, and 3 transports, laden with naval and war-like stores, cast anchor on the 13th January at Kobatzah, with the view of soon putting to sea.

The hotel de Brienne has been sold to government for 852.333 francs, by Marie Letilia Ramolino widow of Charles Bonaparte.

PARIS, March 15.

M. de Talleyrand appears to intend a journey to Valencay.

PARIS, March 15.

A new pamphlet, entitled La Coalition et La France, was cried yesterday evening. The act of authority took place at the instigation of the King's Attorney-General, who specifies, that he had received a diplomatic notice from the Duc de Richelieu, containing the official complaint of the British and Austrian ambassadors, on the violent attacks directed against their governments in this pamphlet.

The Duke of Wellington quits Paris the 18th for Maubeuge.

NARRATIVE,

RESPECTING BONAPARTE.

(Continued.)

"Your country," said Bonaparte "has accused me of having murdered the sick and wounded of my army at Jaffa. Be assured, that if I had committed such a horrid act, my very soldiers themselves would have execrated me, and I might have looked to their ceasing to obey me. There is no occurrence of life to which I gave more publicity than this. You have an officer, a Sir Robert Wilson, who has written very copiously on the subject of my campaign in Egypt." As he repeated the last sentence, he assumed an air and tone of sarcastic jocularity, and then asked me if I had read Sir Robert's publication. I replied in the affirmative. "It is possible," he said, "that he wrote from the testimony of other people, equally prone to error as himself; he cannot pretend to have done it from his own observation. Can you tell me" continued Napoleon, whether Sir Sydney Smith, in any official communications to your government, attempted in any way, to corroborate the testimony of Sir R. Wilson?" I could not, at the moment, sufficiently recollect the purport of his despatches to determine the point, but I replied as I felt—that he had not." This reply, however, indecisive as it was, appeared to afford him considerable satisfaction, as he instantly repeated, "I believe so—for Sir Sidney Smith is a brave and just man." I here observed, that "there are many in England who imagine your jealousy and hatred of Sir Sidney Smith influenced your conduct towards that officer." He smiled with astonishment at such an idea—the thought of coupling the two names appeared never to have entered his imagination.—Ridiculous! nonsense!" was his reply He then entered on the following narrative: "On raising the siege of St. Jean de Acre, the army retired upon Jaffa. It had become a matter of urgent necessity. The occupation of this town for any length of time was impracticable from the force that Jezha Pacha was enabled to bring forward. The sick and wounded were numerous, and their removal was my first consideration.—Carriages, the most convenient that could be formed, were appropriated to the purpose. Some of them were sent by water to Damietta, and the rest were accommodated in the best possible manner, to accompany their comrades in their march through the *Desert*.—Seven men, however, occupied a quarantine hospital; who were infected with the plague, whose report was made me by the chief of the medical staff; (I think it was *Degenette*.) He further added, that the disease had gained such a stage of malignancy, there was not the least probability of their continuing alive beyond 48 hours," "here exclaimed in a dubious tone, the word *seven!* and immediately asked whether I was to understand that there were no more than seven?" "I perceive," he replied, "that you have heard a different account."—Most assuredly, general,—Sir Robert Wilson states 57 or 77, and speaking more collectively—your whole sick and wounded."

He then proceeded; "The Turks were numerous and powerful, and their cruelty proverbial throughout the army. Their practice of mutilating and barbarously treating their christian Prisoners in particular, was well known among my troops, and had a preservative influence on my mind and conduct, and I do affirm, that there were only 7 sufferers whom circumstances compelled me to leave as short lived sufferers at Jaffa. They were in that stage of the disease which rendered their removal utterly impracticable, exclusive of the dissemination of the disease among the healthy troops. Situated as I was, I could not place them under the protection of the English; I, therefore, desired to see the senior medical officer, and observing to him that the afflictions of their disease would be cruelly aggravated by the conduct of the Turks towards them and that it was impossible to continue in possession of the town, I desired him to give me his best advice on the occasion. I said, tell me what is to be done! He hesitated for some time, and then repeated, that these men, who were the objects of my very painful solicitude could not survive forty eight hours. I then suggested (what appeared to be his opinion, tho' he might not choose to declare it, but wait with the trembling hope to receive from me) the propriety, because I felt it would be humanity, to shorten the sufferings of those seven men by administering opium Such a relief, I added, in a similar situation, I should anxiously solicit for myself. But, rather contrary to my expectation the proposition was opposed, and consequently abandoned I accordingly halted the army one day longer than I intended; and, on my quitting Jaffa, left a strong rear guard, who continued in that city till the third day. At the expiration of that period an officer's report reached me, that the men were dead." "Then general," I could not resist exclaiming, 'no opium was given.' The emphatic answer I received was; "No, none!", report was brought me that the men died before the rear guard had evacuated the city. I again interrupted him by mentioning, that Sir Sydney Smith, when he afterwards entered Jaffa, found one or two Frenchmen alive "Well," he answered, "that, after all, may be possible!" It was, I think, at this period of the conversation that he stated his being in possession of a letter from Sir Sidney Smith, written in very complimentary language, which expressed the writer's astonishment as well as praise, on the accomodations which were contrived and executed to transport the French sick and wounded from Acre to Jaffa, and thence across the *Desart*. I here took occasion to observe, "that a late English traveller, a distinguished scholar and learned professor of the Univerity of Cambridge had excited a very general doubt respecting the accuracy of this particular part of Sir Robert Wilson's narrative. Doctor Clark, the person to whom I allude, "had," I said, travelled through Turkey, and, as I believed, by the rout of Aleppo and *Damascus* to Jerusalem, and from thence to Jaffa, where he remained some time. This gentleman whose character stands high in the world may be said to contradict the testimony of his countryman, Sir Robert, respecting the charge which the former may be said to have brought forward against you. Though he merely stated that he never heard of the cruel transaction, but very naturally observes, that if such an extraordinary event had occured as the murder of such a number of Frenchmen by their own general, some traces or recollection of so horrid an event, and of such recent occurrence, must have transpired and been communicated to him during his residence there." A question instantaneously followed, "Has this traveller said any thing of El Arish?" My memory did not serve me sufficient to give an answer.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ST. LOUIS,

Saturday June 7, 1817.

At this time the whole continent of America, is freed from or in arms against European tyranny, except the Canadas in N. America, and Guiana in S. America; the latter is governed by the Dutch, French and Portuguese, and will, no doubt, shortly throw off the yoke of their European masters. Guiana extends about 1200 miles from N. E. to S. W. that is, from the mouth of the river Oroonoko to the mouth of the river Amazons, and near 600 miles in a contrary direction.

The late revolution which took place in Pernambuco has been some time agitated—The people would no longer bear the iron bondage and debasement of such a government as Portugal—They have discovered that they are Americans, entitled to the same equal rights with their brethern of the north, and appear to be unanimous in their determinations. Planters, mechanics, merchants, the aborigines, and even the European soldiers have joined the standard of liberty, Pernambuco form the great promontory of the south, extending into the Atlantic, and is admirably situated for commerce. The following sketch of Brasil, taken from Brookes's Gazetteer, we hope will be acceptable to many of our readers.

Brasil, a country of South America, which gives the title of prince to the heir apparent to the crown of Portugal. It lies between the equinoctial line and the Tropic of Capricorn, being 1660 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth. It was discovered in 1500 by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was forced upon it by a tempest. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is temperate and wholesome. The soil is fertile, and produces sugar, tobacco, Indian corn, and drugs. The wood brought from Brasil, and hence so called, is of great use in dying red; & within the country there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the coast; for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people, of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no sort of clothes They are, of a copper color, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the aborigines. The Portuguese divide Brasil into fifteen governments, which are governed by a viceroy, who resides at St. Salvador, the capital. The Prince of Portugal and his court resides here.

Paraguay, rendered interesting in history, by the efforts of many of her enlightened sons to fight for Chili, and to beg their assistance in throwing off their own yoke. The following account of that country is taken from the above mentioned work.

Paraguay, a large country of South America, bounded on the N. by Amazonia, on the E. by Brasil, on the S. by Patagonia, and on the W. by Chili and Peru. It contains six provinces; namely, Paraguay, Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uraguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. It has numerous lakes and rivers; of the latter, the three principal are the Paraguay, Uragua, and Parana; the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks, and on their recess, leave them enriched by a slime, that renders the soil extremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being still unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that called La Plata, toward the mouth of the Rio-de-la-Plata. This province, with the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drank in all the Spanish provinces of south America, instead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures; but the country is destitute of woods. The air is remarkably sweet and serene. The Spaniards discovered this country, by sailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata. in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous missions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector, and the other his curate. They had long resisted the Spaniards and Portuguese; but the Jesuits, by learning their language, conforming to their manners, &c. soon acquired great authority among them; till at last by steadily pursuing the same artful measures they arrived at the highest degree of power & influence, being in a manner the absolute sovereigns of a great part of this extensive country for above 350,000 families are said to have been subject to them, living in obedience and awe bordering on adoration, yet produced without the least violence or constraint. In 1767, the court expelled the Jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of South America.

By last mail we received the following letter from doctor Robinson, addressed to

DON LUIS DE ONIS,

Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty near the government of the U. States.

SIR—In the diplomatic correspondence between you and the Hon. Secretary of State of the U. States, I find you have made very honorable mention of my name, I therefore, hasten to return you my most sincere thanks. There are, however, two points in your communication, which I beg leave to explain, and this explanation I give with the more pleasure, because it will probably render you in future a little more respectful to the government of the U. States, and may even spare you an unnecessary embarrassment at our next interview.

You have attempted, sir, to cast a shade on the administration, by your simple assertion, that I was concerned with the revolutionary party at St. Antonio de Bexar, this statement is altogether, and must be willfully incorrect, since it is a fact of notoriety; that on my passage to the Interior Provinces of Mexico, (being then on a mission under the authority of the government.) I was detained a prisoner three days at the river Trinity by the Patriots, and the Flag of the U. States, my companion, and even my servants were taken from me, and I was compelled to pass through a wilderness of near 400 miles alone: I aver, that I was not directly nor indi-

[illegible] although I assure you sir, had I not been in the service of my own country, I would most cheerfully have been one of the party.

As it regards the second point, in which you affirm that I was concerned in the murder of 14 Spanish officers, suffer me to inform you sir, that I was in Orleans, on my way to Washington city, when that outrage was committed. I was personally acquainted with all those officers, the most of them were gentlemen of honor and worth: with the unfortunate Governor Herrara, I had been intimate for many years, and sir, any but an illiberal Spaniard, may judge of my friendship for that amiable soldier, when I state, that my son has borne his name more than ten years: no one can deplore more than I do, that horrid assassination. But sir, by whom was it perpetrated, and were they Americans? No sir, it was executed by the natives, under a secret order of the commander in chief, a creole Spaniard, who possessed however, no other feeling or sentiment, than that which is common to every native of that country—it is a feeling sir, which has arisen from 300 years dreadful servitude, and it is a sense of that injury that Mexico will sooner or later owe her independence, and every European Spaniard in that country the loss his head. Yet, even this awful sacrifice will be a feeble atonement for the bloodshed in the conquest.

I shall now add, by way of concluding this note, that as your language sir, is extremely indecorous, I shall not descend from the dignity of an American and an Officer of the Mexican Republic, to reply to the illiberal and scurrilous observations of the minister of Ferdinand VII; you will therefore, please to recollect, that as you state I have, in my own person, declared war against the King your master, I shall in all future correspondence on the subject of that war address my communications directly to the King your master; but sir, I give you a parting assurance, that I will give his majesty sufficient time *to calm the very important considerations which lie before him*, having heard through the medium of your official correspondence, that his majesty, your master, was too much occupied with the organization of the officers of the bedchamber and the toilette appartment of *his young spouse*; to attend to the trifling consideration of Spanish relations with the United States, or (as I suppose) the insurrection of an hundred Provinces in America.

I solicit you, sir, to accept my most sincere salutations and my wishes that you may live a thousand years to enjoy the reputation which you have acquired in America.

JOHN H. ROBISON.

Don Luis de Onis, esq. &c. &c.

An elegant piece of brass ordnance, some time ago taken up by means of a diving bell, from the bottom of York river, in Va. has been landed in New-York. It was lost at the time of taking Cornwallis. Its calibre is capable of carrying a 32*lb.* ball, elegantly engrayed with numerous inscriptions and devices. It was cast by a Swiss at Douay, in the French Netherlands, and was used at the battle of Walcourt in 1689. It appears to be no way injured, corroded or incrusted by lying near 40 years on the sandy bottom of the river.

Anecdote of the Emperor Alexander.

HONORABLE IF TRUE.

The very moment when the emperor had given the word of command, and the guard on parade was going to pay him the usual military honors, a man in tattered garments, with his hair in disorder and a look of wildness, approached and gave him a slap on the shoulder. Alexander was standing at the moment facing the troops, immediately turned round. At the sight of so uncouth a figure, he stared, and asked the man with astonishment, what he wanted. "I have something to say to you, Alexander Paulowitz," said the stranger in the Russian language. "Say on, then," answered the emperor, with a smile of encouragement, and laying his hand on the vagabonds shoulder: a pause succeeded; the military guard stood still; and no person ventured either by word or motion, to disturb his majesty during this singular interview. The grand duke Constantine alone, whose attention had been excited by this unusual interruption, advanced somewhat nearer to his brother.—The stranger then related that he had held the rank of captain in the Russian service, and had been present in the campaigns, both in Italy & Switzerland: but his commanding officer conceiving an enmity to him, misrepresented him in such a manner to Suwarrow, that the latter turned him out of the army. Being thus turned adrift in a foreign country, without money or friends, he had afterwards served as a private soldier in the same army; but being severely wounded and mangled at Zurich [here he pulled open his rags and showed several gunshot wounds,] he had closed his campaign in a French prison. He had now begged all the way to Petersburgh, to apply to the emperor himself for justice, and implore him to enquire into the reason of his ignominous degredation from his rank. Alexander listened with patience till he had finished, and then asked in a significant tone, if there was no exageration in his story. "Let me die under the knout," said the officer, if I should be found to have uttered one word of falsehood," The emperor then desired his brother to conduct the stranger to the palace, while he attended to the troops who waited for him. The result was, that the commanding officer who had behaved so shamefully, though of a good family and a prince in title, was severely reprimanded, while the brave warrior whom he had unjustly persecuted, was reinstated in his rank, and presented by the emperor with a considerable gratnity.

NOTICE.

BEING authorised to lease the United States' SALT WORKS and SPRINGS on the Saline creek, in this territory, which it is deemed advisable to divide into five separate parts, proposals for renting each part for the term of three years, will be received by me at Kaskaskia, till the 17th day of June next—In the mean time, the agent residing upon the premises, will give every necessary information relative to the manner in which the division is proposed to be made.

Persons making proposals will be pleased to attend to the following outlines:

1. It not being intended to require any advance of money for improvements that have been made, nor for any metal now employed in the manufacture of Salt at those works; the most effectual stipulations to keep the works constantly in good order, to keep the requisite quantity of metal in constant use, and to return at the expiration of the lease, the works and metal in the best order for continuing the manufactory of salt, in a subsequent lease, (including for that object any change of the lines of pipes, which the operation of the business may render necessary) will be required.

2. The usual restrictions to prevent the waste of timber, and disorderly behaviour at the works, will be inserted in the contract.

3. The greatest quantity of salt that can be made, will be required to be made.

4 The highest price at which the salt will be allowed to be sold, will be 75 cents per bushel, at which price a right will be reserved to the government to purchase the whole, or any part thereof.

5. One object of dividing the premises being to derive every possible benefit from fair competition, it is intended to prescribe such regulations, as will preclude any one lessee from being either directly or indirectly concerned with any other lessee or in any other manufactory of salt; and at the same time prevent the competition from degenerating into unfair opposition, or a resort to any means injurious to the works.

6. A violation of the stipulations contained in any lease proposed to be made, will produce a forfeiture thereof; and the possession of the leases is to be considered of such a qualified nature, as to impose no difficulty whatever on the part of the government, to prevent its taking immediate possession of the leased premises, and disposing of them as it shall think proper.

7. The highest rent proposed to be given, will naturally claim the preference—But it must be distinctly understood, that the character and ability of the person making proposals to perform the contract, not less than the proposals themselves, will be taken into consideration, and none need make proposals with the hope of obtaining any future alterations of their contracts, in consequence of any casualty, to which the works are liable.

8. Persons making proposals must come forward prepared without delay to give the most indisputable security, otherwise their proposals will not be considered.

Further details will be made known on the 16th June next.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

Kaskaskia, Ill. T.

May 10, 1817. 53

The Printers of St. Louis and those of Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee who are authorised to print the laws of the United States, will please to give the above as many insertions in their papers as from the length of time allowed for receiving proposals, and the locality of their different establishments may be likely to be useful, and transmit their accounts to.

Leonard White,
Agent of the U. S. Saline.

STATEMENT

Of monies accruing to the Territory of Missouri, from the county of St. Louis, collected by John W. Thompson sheriff of said county, on Licenses granted to retailers of merchandize, tavern keepers and ferries, from the first Monday of December 1816, to the first Monday of June 1817.

Carr, Stewart & Co. retailers of Merchandize.			$15
Neal and Lawless	do	do	15
Thomas Hanley	do	do	15
John B. Hurpin and Son		do	15
Porter, Glasgow and Nevin		do	15
Matthew Kerr	do	do	15
Berthold and Chouteau	do	do	15
Warrock and Lawless	do	do	15
Stephen R. Wiggins	do	do	15
Calvin Day	do	do	15
John Little	do	do	15
Moses Scott	do	do	15
Patrick M. Dillon	do	do	15
Erasmus Scott	do	do	15
J. P Garniss	do	do	15
Riddick and Pilcher	do	do	15
Benjamin Plank	do	do	15
Charles Grigoire	do	do	15
Silvester Labbadie	do	do	15
Christian Wilt	do	do	15
Stephen Donahoe	do	do	15
E. Maurey	do	do	15
Theadore Hunt	do	do	15
Carr & Co.	do	do	15
Bates and Honey	do	do	15
Wilkins and Cation	do	do	15
Clement B. Penrose	do	do	15
William M. Gibbens	do	do	15
James Clemens jr. & Co.		do	15
Rene Paul & Co.	do	do	15
Andre Landreville	do	do	15
Madame Pescay	do	do	15
Henry Vonphul	do	do	15
Michael Tesson	do	do	15
James Kinnerly	do	do	15
William Smith	do	do	15
Morgan, Springer and Co.		do	15
John Roberts	do	do	15
St. Vrain and Chouteau		do	15
Hoskon and George	do	do	15
David Garnsey	do	do	15
Cathrine Bellond for Ferry License			10
Pierre Bouique	do	do	8
John Lewis	do	do	5
David C. Conwell	do	do	5
Rufus Easton	do	do	8
Jacques Chouvin	do	do	10
Cathrine Bellond, for Tavern License			10
Joseph Papin	do	do	15
Daniel Freeman	do	do	15
Francois Jourdant Labross		do	15
Baptist Godair	do	do	15
Jacque Brunet	do	do	10
Samuel P. Hubbard	do	do	10
John Keesacker	do	do	15
			766

The above is a correct statement from my books. *St. Louis, June 2d, 1817.*

J. W. THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints, | Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variey of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-*tf.*

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 1817. 53—*tf.*

A STRAY MARE

Followed a company of men from Salt River, and was left at the plantation of the subscriber. She is a bay about 13 hands high, small star in her forehead, mane and tail cropped, no brands, about 10 years old, adjudged to be worth 20 dollars. The owner is requested to call and get his property.

Wm. FUGATE.

May 25th, 1817. 53—3t.

NOTICE.

The undersigned executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Marie Papin, deceased, will apply to the honorable the superior court of the Territory of Missouri, at the next term of said court, to be held at the town of Saint Louis in for the northern circuit of said territory, on the fourth Monday in August next, for an order for the sale of the following tract of land, or such part thereof as may be deemed necessary for the payment of the debts of the said Joseph M. Papin, to wit: a tract of land containing two hundred arpens situate in the county of St. Louis, about two or three miles south of the town of St. Louis, fronting on the Mississippi river eight arpens, and running twenty five arpens in the rear, which said tract belonged to the said Papin, by virtue of a concession from the Spanish Government.

M. P. LEDUC,
HYPOLITE PAPIN.

June 2d, 1817. 53—6t.

NOTICE.

Whereas James Kerr has executed his note to me Robert Duncan for 300 dollars, supposed to be dated 31st May 1817, jointly with another person, which second person had not affixed his name thereto, before the note was lost or mislaid. This is to certify that I have received one other note for same amount and do hereby declare the lost note as above stated, to be null and void.

Test, ROBT. DUNCAN.

E. CHARLESS.

May 31, 1817. 52—5t

A TABLE

Showing the temperature of the atmosphere, by observations taken at seven o'clock in the morning, 2 o'clock P. M. and at 9 in the evening, commencing, St. Louis, Feb. 1st. 1817.

FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER.

Saturday, Feb.	1	19°	49°	33°
Sabbath	2	20	15	5
Monday	3	5*	15	14
Tuesday	4	14	22	9
Wednesday	5	2†	28	9
Thursday	6	7	42	24
Friday	7	24	44	29
Saturday	8	18	32	16
Sabbath	9	6	34	14
Monday	10	1‡	20	11
Tuesday	11	8	46	25
Wednesday	12	2§	22	10
Thursday	13	12	44	24
Friday	14	8	30	27
Saturday	15	24	45	32
Sabbath	16	29	62	52
Monday	17	50	64	40
Tuesday	18	31	50	40
Wednesday	19	40	50	46
Thursday	20	47	59	54
Friday	21	41	50	38
Saturday	22	32		
Sabbath	23		34	27
Monday	24	22	40	42
Tuesday	25	27	40	30
Wednesday	26	32	53	50
Thursday	27	43	50	40
Friday	28	33	45	30

*†‡§ Below 0.

As the late law concerning elections may not reach the different townships in this territory, previous to the next election for delegate, we published the following extract.

FORM FOR ELECTION.

Two clerks to furnish two poll books to be kept in this form.

A poll book, of an election, held in the township of , in the county of , on the day of August, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

I do hereby certify, that A. B. C. D. and E. F. judges, and G. H. and J. K clerks of the election, held in the township of , in the county of , on the day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, were severally sworn as the law directs, previously to entering on the duties of their respective offices.

Signed,

To be certified by a justice of the peace, or all the judges.

Persons names whose votes were rejected.		Luke Lukes, Obediah Obediah.
Names of voters.	Peters, Johns,	Peter John
Names of voters.	Rose, Isaacs,	Rose Isaac

At an election held in the township of , in the county of on the day of August, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the following named persons had the number of votes, annexed to their respective names, for the following described officers, to wit.

Delegate to Congress,

A. B. had votes.
C. D. had votes.

Certified by us,

E. F. } *Judges*
G. H. } *of the*
K. L. } *election.*

M. N. } *Clerks of the*
O. P. } *election.*

POSTSCRIPT.

A Buenos ayres brig commanded by Com. Clayton, on the 5th inst. exploded in the Chesapeake Bay. It is said twenty lives were lost.

DEWITT CLINTON is elected governor of New-York.

The boiler of the Steam Boat Constitution, formerly the Oliver Evans, burst on the Mississippi, in consequence of an effort to keep pace with the fast sailing boat Washington. Eleven lives were lost.

Panuda and North Rio Grande, have declared in favour of the Patriotic flag. It was momentarily expected that St. Salvador and Rio Janeiro would follow this example.

Lord Exmouth is preparing for another visit to Algiers.

Lucien Bonaparte has demanded of the Pope a pasport to the U. States of America.

The Royalist Gen. Morillo, has again been defeated by the patriot Gen. Bolliver, and mortally wounded.

The province of Pernambuco is populous and fertile. It is said to contain three millions of souls.

Mr. CORBET and his two sons, William and John, are arrived at New York.

It is stated in Mr. Tarascon's advertisement, that a steam Boat of 300 tons, to be called NAPOLEON, is now on the stocks at Shipping-port.

Don Diego Morphy has abandoned his Consular functions at New Orleans, in a rage!!!

BUENOS AYRES.

March 5, 1817.

General MARCON, the royal governor of Chili, with his suite, have been taken at Valparaiso, on the point of embarking, with two millions of dollars! The patriots have possession of every post on the coast of Chili!

"That there will be a war with the Portuguese, I have no doubt: This government in retaliation of some acts of the Portuguese, at Monte Video, have imprisoned all the Portuguese merchants and others at this place."

LATE FROM PERNAMBUCO.

New-York, May 6.

The brig Gen. Ward, which arrived at this port yesterday; sailed from Pernambuco on the 26th of March. Mr. Sacket, a passenger, informs us that nothing new had occured at that place since the date of our former accounts. The place remained quiet. The government were providing gun-boats, putting the forts in order, and making every preparation for defence, against an attack which was expected would soon take place from the Portuguese ships of war; the three neighboring provinces had joined the holy cause.

We learn verbally, but from persons well informed, that the military and naval forces at Matagorda, after having left a detachment in that place, have embarked on an expedition—destination unknown.

R. Simpson offers his thanks to the citizens who so successfully exerted themselves in extinguishing the fire at his plank-kiln last evening.—*St. Louis, June 7.*

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

I will sell 400 arpens of land of good quality, six miles north of St. Louis.—For particulars apply to me at my residence near the land, or to Jos Charless.

H. St. Cyr.

St. Louis county, June 1st, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE DISTRICT PAY-MASTER

will attend at St. Charles, on Thursday the 26th June, for the purpose of paying Captain James Callaway's company of Rangers,

Robert Spencer's company of Militia.
J Callaway's do do
Nathan Boon's detachment do
For services rendered in the year 1813.

At St. Louis, on Monday June 30, to pay

Capt. David Musick's company of Rangers.
Joseph Connaway's Militia.
Joshua H. Burkhart's do
James Musick's do
Charles Lucas's do
William Smith's do
David Musick's do
J. Connaway's do
For services rendered in the year 1813.

At St. Genevieve, on Monday, the 7th July, to pay

Capt. Richard Moor's company Militia
John Scott's do do
For services in 1813

At Potosi on Friday July 11th, to pay

Capt. Wm H Ashley's company Militia
Martin Roggles' do do
For services in 1813.

And at Jackson, on Thursday July 17th, to pay

Capt. Peter Craig's company of Rangers
Samuel Philip's do Militia
For services in 1812

All those who may have claims for services rendered in the years 1809 & 12 & which have not been paid, as also those Rangers who formed the excess of companies in 1813 will attend at any of the above places and receive their pay.—Field and staff officers will attend as most convenient to themselves.

It is hoped by the District Paymaster that punctual attendance will be given, the commanding officers of companies are particularly requested to attend, as the payment of companies will depend upon the presence of the commanding officer.

MR. CHARLESS,

For the information of persons concerned, I must request that you will publish the subjoined form of an oath, which by the Paymaster General has been required of each individual, claiming pay for military services, rendered during the war, and it is hoped by the District Paymaster, *that every individual claiming pay*, will attend at the times and places appointed, prepared to subscribe to their oath, or otherwise they cannot be paid.

Yours, &c.
THOMPSON DOUGLASS,
District Pay-Master.

I do solemnly swear that I served as in a company of commanded by in the actual service of the United States, from the day of to the day of and that I was actually on military duty, either in the field, in camp, in garrison, or on the frontiers for and during the time annexed to my name on the muster roll of said company, that I have not received any compensation from the United States, for or during any part of the time aforesaid, neither have I executed any power of attorney authorising any person to receive my pay or any part thereof, or at any time signed any accounts, or receipt rolls and passed them away, nor in any wise alienated or transfered my claim, or any part thereof to any person or persons whatsoever. So help me God. 4t-51

FOR SALE

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of prime beef and pork in barrels.

Nathan Mills.

St Louis, May 16th, 1817. tf 50

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
May 2nd, 1817.

Drafts on the Schuylkill Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, for sale at the Bank of St. Louis.

John B. N. Smith, Cashr.
3t-49.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
May 2nd, 1817.

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.
John B. N. Smith, Cashr.
9t-49.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
May 2nd, 1817.

The books for the sale of the capital stock of this bank, are now opened at the Banking-house on the Main street,

John B. N. Smith Cashr.
3t-49.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
March 19th, 1817.

A further instalment of five per centum on each share of the capital stock of this bank, must be paid at the banking-house on the fifth day of June next.

By order of the board of directors.
John B. N. Smith Cashr. 42

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, at such time and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand."

BANK OF MISSOURI.
St. Louis, 9th May, 1817.

The public are hereby notified, that the Bank of Missouri have accepted the Charter, granted them by the Legislature of this territory, on the 31st day of January last, and are now acting under it.

By order of the board of Directors.
John Dales, Clk.
6t 51.

BANK OF MISSOURI.
St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.
John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

5t—til 1st September.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,
An extensive assortment of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and C ssimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Bastas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,

All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t 51

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin
& Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do
Old Port do
Claret in cases.
Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb 6th 1817. 36

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1815. 1-tf

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 28. 29-tf

NEW GOODS.

Porter, Glasgow and Nivin

Respectfully inform the citizens of St. Louis and the public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Theodore Hunt, two doors below the Washington Hall Hotel, a large and well chosen assortment of Merchandize suitable for the spring, summer and fall seasons. Consisting of fine and course Woolen, Cotton, French and India Goods, Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description.

Glassware
Queensware
Tinware
Juniata Bar Iron
Plough Irons
Drawing Chains
Hoes and Axes
Castings of different descriptions
Brushes
Saddles & Bridles
Ladies, gentlemens and childrens shoes of all kinds
Furr & wool Hats
Wire & hair Seives
Patent family Medicines
Paints
French Brandy
Jamaica spirit
Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe and Port Wines
Whiskey
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars
Coffee
Imperial, Young Hyson & Hyson skin Teas
Pepper
Spice
Indigo
Tobacco
Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis. May 10th, 1817. 8t-49

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2 22—tf

N B Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

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50 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber about the 15th November last, a Negro man named LEWIS, formerly owned by Judge Bullet, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years old, strong made and active, very dark colored If secured in jail and information given, will receive the reward, reasonable expences will be paid should he be taken out of the county and returned here. It is supposed he is lurking about the neighborhood of Gen. Bissell's plantation, where he has been seen. W. THARP.

St. Louis, December 28. 30 tf

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CHINA,
HARDWARE, GLASS,
GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c.

Have removed their store to the corner white house, opposite messrs Kerr & Bells and are now receiving an extensive additional supply of seasonable goods which they will sell on accomodating terms.

St. Louis, May 5, 1817. 50.tf

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

The subscriber is now opening at the mouth of Wood river, Madison county Illinois territory, a general assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in St. Louis. Wheat, Beef Pork, Butter, Cheese, Beeswax, Talow, Furs and Peltries will be taken in payment, and a liberal credit given. He still continues the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. as usual. All persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay their notes and accounts now due.

Clayton Tiffin.

St. Marys, May 6th, 1817. 6t 49

COTTON

FOR SALE, BY THE BALE, AT
THOMAS HANLY'S.

St. Louis, 24th, May 1817. 3t-51.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted for Goods purchased of Benj. Plank, at Bonhomme, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle their accounts without delay.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis, May 10, 1817.

N. B—Those from whom produce was to be received, will please deliver the same at St. Louis, on or before 1st June next. 49—3t.

FOR SALE.

A lot of ground situated in this town, bounded as follows; northwardly by Michel Laderoute, southwardly by F. M. Benoit, eastwardly by Main street, and westwardly by Mrs. Charleville.—Any person wishing to purchase may meet with a good bargain, by making application to us, at our store.

JH. ROBIDOUX & Co.

St. Louis, May 21st, 1817.

A VENDRE.

Un terrein situé dans cette ville, borné comme suit; Au nord, par Michel Laderoute; sud, par F. M. Benoit; Est, par la Grande rue, et west par Mde. Charleville.—Ceux qui desireront acheter le dit terrein, pouront s'adresser a nous pour plus ample information.

JH. ROBIDOUX & Co.

St. Louis. Mai 21, 1817. 8t.

LOOK HERE!

Notice all those who wish to avoid the double taxation of their lands for the present year, lying and being situate in the county of St. Charles, will do well to forward immediately their list to the undersigned, sheriff of said county, and thereby prevent the necessity of a recurrence to the penalty of the statute.

Urh. J. Devore.

St. Charles 15th May, 1817, 3t-51.

REGISTERS OFFICE,

St. Louis, Missouri Territory.
May 20th, 1817.

By virtue of an act of Congress passed the 3d of March, 1817, entitled an act to continue in force until the 3d of March 1818; an act entitled an act relating to Settlers on the Lands of the United States, passed the 25th March 1816, and from instructions received from the General Land Office, directing that any person or persons who before the first day of February 1816, had taken possession of, or made a settlement on the Lands of the United States, and do actually reside thereon may by application to the proper Register, Recorder, Marshal or their deputies, obtain permission (on certain conditions) to reside on said Lands.

Notice is hereby given, that the Registers office at Saint Louis is open to receive application and grant permissions to applicants; but for the general convenience of settlers, I have appointed as deputies the following gentlemen, George Tompkins, Esq. for Howard county; William Christy, Esq for St. Charles county; Col. William H. Ashly for Washington county Elias A. Eliott, Esq for St. Genevieve county; Joseph M'Ferron, Esq. for Cape Girardeau county; Richard S. Waters, Esq. for New Madrid county, Louis Demun, Esq. for Lawrence county; John Scull, Esq. for Arkansaw county, with authority to receive applications and grant permissions to applicants who reside in their respective counties.

All applications must be made in duplicates, and state the tract of Land applied for, (not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres) and if not surveyed the water course on which the land lies, the date of the improvement, and by whom made.

No permissions will be granted for any Lands unless the applicant signs a declaration that he has no claim therefor. A. M'NAIR.

5t. 3t. Register.

NOTICE.

THE FERRY BOAT in future, from the Illinois Territory to St. Louis, will land on the Missouri side, immediately above the sand bar.

The subscriber having supplied himself with a Large Ferry Flat and two Keel Boats, will be enabled to transport waggons and teams with the greatest safety as also, cattle and horses.

He hopes from his attention to business and the undoubted safety of his boats to merit the patronage of the public.—He will at all times have small crafts for crossing individuals, at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER NASH.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817.—tf 49

NEWLY INVENTED AND IMPROVED

Inclined Horse Wheel.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public, that he has in his possession the patent right, for the newly invented and improved Inclined Horse Wheel, for the use of Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Factory's, and every other mill machinery which requires horse power.—Those wheels are held in such high estimation in the state of Ohio, that at Cincinnati, after the Steam Grist Mill and steam saw mill was put into operation in that place, they have since built both a saw mill and grist mill on this plan, within sight of the steam mill, and have found them very profitable, as one horse on the new plan will produce the effect of two or more on the old plan, the wheel being large and the horse walking on the wheel produce as regular a motion as water, which make it exceedingly valuable for merchant mills as well as all other kinds of mill work. It is proved to be easier for horses, inasmuch as the horse preserves one position and the wheel moves under him.

The subscriber will sell rights to purchases on reasonable terms, and will give every information to applicants for constructing the wheels; or will build the wheel himself, as he has been regularly bred to the mill-right business in all its branches.

He is now building a mill for Major James Richardson, about eighteen miles from St. Louis, a few miles south of the Missouri River, where he is ready to serve his fellow-citizens.

OBEDIAH OSBORN.

St. Louis County, May 22d, 1817.

TAKE NOTICE,

My creditors are hereby notified, that on Saturday the 7th day of June next, I shall apply to Joseph Charless and Joseph V. Garnier esqrs. two justices of the peace for the county of St. Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

LEVIN HILTON.

St. Louis, 16th May, 1817. 2t-51.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

STATEMENT

Of monies accruing to the territory of Missouri from the county of Howard, collected by Nicholas S. Burckhartt, sheriff of said county, on licence granted to retailers of merchandise, tavern keepers, keepers of ferries, from the 1st monday in December 1816, to the first monday in June, 1817.

April 18, 1817. To money received of John Ish and Judiah Ofmon for ferry license $10 00
April 18. 1817, To cash paid by Wm. Bartlet for tavern license 10 00
Dec. 9. 1816, To cash paid by Sloy and Robidoux retailers of merchandise 15 00
Jan. 1, 1817 To cash paid by Lilburn W. Boggs & Co. do do 15 00
Jan 15, To cash paid by Thomas Gray do do 15 00
Jan 15. To cash paid by Robert W Morris do do 15 00
Jan 14. To cash paid by Jeremiah Connor do do 15 00
Feb 12. To cash paid by Gabriel Egan do do 15 00
March 17. To cash paid by Wm M'Kinsey do do 15 00
March 21. To cash paid by Charles Simmons do do 15 00
April 23 To cash paid by John W. Scudder do do 15 00
May 1. James Adams, do do. 15 00

$170 00

The above list is correctly taken from my books in the sheriffs office,

N. S. BURCKHARTT, Shff,
Howard Co. June 1st. 1817.

THE PARTNERSHIP

Exisiting between Loper and Plank Brick-layers and makers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES LOPER,
BENJAMIN PLANK.

May 30th, 1817.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JUNE 14, 1817. [No. 434.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

THE DIGEST
OF THE
LAWS
OF
MISSOURI TERRITORY,

Is now in the press, and will be published and delivered to subscribers as speedily as possible.

The publication of this work has been heretofore delayed from an anxious desire felt by the compiler, that it should be executed in the neateſt manner practicable, for this purpoſe orders were transmitted to the eaſtward laſt fall, for new type and ſuitable paper, theſe the compiler has the pleaſure to ſtate have now arrived, and flatters himſelf that the public will be compenſated for the delay in producing the work, by the neatneſs of its execution, and the additional matter it will contain, by the incorporation of the acts paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the legislature, and the addition of a number of forms, uſeful to magiſtrates, conſtables, &c. without any addition of price.

As the number of copies will be very limited, thoſe who deſire to have the work, will do well to avail themſelves of the earlieſt opportunity to obtain it; by leaving their names with ſome perſon holding propoſals.

Gentlemen who have done the compiler the favor to hold propoſals and receive ſubſcriptions, will lay him under an additional obligation, by tranſmitting to him at St. Louis, by mail, or otherwiſe, the number and names of the ſubſcribers obtained, and retain the propoſals for further ſubſcriptions.

H. S. GEYER.

St Louis, May 29th, 1817. 3 52

Notice.

I will ſell, deliverable in the town of St. Louis, in equal proportions, monthly, from the firſt of June, until the firſt of December next, from one to ten thouſand buſhels of

Salt,

at one dollar and fifty cents per buſhel, by the barrel.

H. DODGE.

St. Louis, May 24th. 1-52

ON CONSIGNMENT,
100 Salt Kettles
And for ſale at coſt and charges by
J. CLEMENS JR. & Co.
St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

WILLIAM SMITH,
Attorney and Counſellor at Law,

Has taken an office in the town of St. Charles; and will devote his attention to any buſineſs in the line of his profeſſion, with which he may be favored by the public.

May, 20th, 1817. 52—3t.*

WANTED TO HIRE,

A few likely NEGRO MEN, for which we will give two hundred dollars per year. Alſo a well digger and a pump borer to whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the printer, or to us at the Little Rock Saline.

DAY, DOUGHERTY, & Co

April 2d, 1817. tf-44

A Journeyman Bookbinder,

Will meet with conſtant employment at this Office—All the working tools are on hand. Paper, boards, leather and gold leaf, will ſoon be obtained from the eaſtward. The higheſt wages will be given to a ſober man acquainted with elegant binding.

May 17th, 1817.

Wanted to Hire,

Two negro men, or well grown boys, capable of driving a team, chopping wood, mowing and curing hay. Liberal wages will be given for ſervants of the above deſcription.

For particulars enquire of the printer of the Gazette.

May 27th. 2-53 tf-58

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
FOR BUILDING
A MASONIC LODGE,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

1	Prize of	$5000	is $5000
2	do	1000	2000
10	do	600	6000
20	do	200	4000
25	do	100	2500
200	do	50	10000
310	do	20	6200
900	do	10	9000
2550	do	6	15300
			$60000

12000 tickets at $5 is $60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

Firſt drawn number on the 1ſt 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No. 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive. The firſt 100 tickets, for the firſt drawn No. on the firſt day and ſo on in regular ſucceſſion for the reſt. All other prizes floating.

Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 12 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 300 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz. At the ſtores of Riddick & Pilcher, Th. Hanly, Simpſon & Quarles, Moſes Scott and James Kennerly, St. Louis. E. A. Elliot, St. Geneviève: John Jones, Mine au Breton. Wm. Bates, Herculaneum. At the office of Mich'l. Jones Eſq. Kaskaskia and at the office of John Hay Eſq. Cahokia. And at the ſtore of John Rocheſter St. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass,
D. V. Walker,
T. Hanly.
} Commiſſioners appointed by the Legiſlature for ſuperintending the drawing of the above lottery.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act of the legislature of the territory of Miſſouri, entitled 'an act to autherise a lottery for the purchaſe of fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguiſhment of fire,' for the uſe of the town of St. Louis.'

SCHEME.

1	prize of	5000	is 5000
1		1000	1000
4		500	2000
20		100	2000
49	of	50	2450
2925		6	17550

3000 prizes dolls. 30,000
3000 blanks, 6000 tickets at $5 is 30,000

From the above ſcheme it muſt appear obvious that this lottery offers greater advantages and leſs riſque of loſing than moſt of thoſe offered to the public, the adventurer having as great a chance to draw a prize, as to draw a blank and as great a chance to draw a high prize as will be found in any other lottery.

Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed, all prizes not demanded within 120 days after the drawing, will be conſidered as gratuitouſly given for the benefit of the town to be expended by the commiſſioners as the law directs.

Aug. Chouteau,
Theodore Hunt,
Henry Vonphul,
Will. C. Carr,
Thomas F. Riddick.

Commiſſioners.

St. Louis March 4th, 1817. 3m40

BARK

Upland black-oak bark, calculated for tanning, will be purchaſed at the tan-yard, in St. Louis.

T. Hunt.
tf-44.

From the Western Sun,

(BY REQUEST.)

To Benjm. Stephenson,

Late a delegate in congress from the Illinois territory, now in the 'humble station' of Receiver of public monies for the district of Edwardsville.

SIR

Having read your address to Mr. Charleſs bearing date the 15th ult. wherein you inſinuate that certain charges exhibited againſt you were published by me, I will for the firſt time in my life make uſe of a Newspaper to declare that your inſinuation is incorrect—a "malicious calumny" an "unblushing falſehood"

This uncereſmonious language sir, only returns your aſſault. If under the erroneous impreſſion that I had attacked your reputation, be it what it may, had you not departed very repeatedly, from that calm ſpirit of conſcious rectitude & dignity which ought to prevail in all diſcuſſions, neither you nor your friends would complain when I deſcend to the ſame form of expreſſion.—Still I feel no diſpoſition to imitate you in this—for I have during a long courſe of public ſervice ſuffered too much by private and public ſlander, and have diſcovered throughout your addreſs ſuch diſregard of delicacy towards what you imagined my feelings were, and ſuch indifference to the juſtice and pertinancy of ſome of your remarks, that after this introduction I hope I ſhall in all I may ſay, avoid the example.

I recollect reading the piece that ſeems to have roused you from your retirement—but really I do not recollect the ſtatement relative to your ſervant which you ſay is falſe and that you can prove it to be ſo by, "hundreds" of perſons who ſerved with you. Be that as it may, I will cite you a caſe, which perhaps ſir, you will recollect and acknowledge—& whether you do or not, I will acknowledge on my part, that the government ſuſtained no injury; tho' in my opinion, it certainly would had I not detected the attempt. The caſe is this.—You muſtered a black man as a ſoldier in a company of militia commanded by capt. Amos Squire, in the fall of 1812—he received his pay with the reſt of the company—A few days after the company had been paid, you attended to draw yours, and claimed pay for a private ſervant—on inveſtigating this claim, you deſcribed the blackman muſtered on capt. Squires rolls, to have been employed in that capacity, and my recollecting to have paid the man as he was muſtered prevented me from paying you the compenſation of a private ſervant on his account—Thus it is ſir, and neither your ſay ſo nor "hundreds" of witneſſes can prove this caſe "falſe".

I will now ſir, inform you and all concerned with you, that I never exhibit charges for crimes or miſdemeanors in an indirect way—& as you have unexpectedly roused me from my "peaceful retirement' where I faithfully attend to the duties of my office, and endeavor "to act in a manner inoffenſive to any and ſatisfactory to all" ſo far as I have the means and the power, I will venture before I drop you, to aſk a few queſtions—& you have my permiſſion to convert or conſtrue them into any amuſement your feelings and retirement may dictate.

When you commenced your political career in the Illinois territory, were you not an officer of high rank in the militia, appointed aid de camp to his excellency the governor—brigade major and inſpector of the troops that were under his excellency's command—or rather thoſe he claimed the honor of commanding in the years 1812 & 13; Under theſe high and honorable appointments did you, or did you not in many inſtances, place your official ſignature to muſter rolls of companies and detachments of men and horſes, which rolls were falſe and prejudicial to the government of the United States? Did you, or did you not, place your official ſignature to the muſter rolls of companies and detachments where there was men who were muſtered on two, and ſometimes three different rolls for the ſame period? Theſe ſir, are only a few items but they may ſerve you—They embrace ſerious charges againſt an officer of your high ſtanding, and depend upon it, if you deny, my evidence ſhall ſubſtantiate them. You would *injure the government* by giving men double and treble pay, perfectly inattentive or careleſs of your duty; while you would have the malignity to complain of me, although at the ſame time I was doing all I could with the funds in my hands and laboring without intermiſſion—But this is not all—you have yet to learn it ſeems, that the rules and articles of war for the government of the United States, declare that any officer who ſhall be convicted of having made a falſe muſter of man or horſe, or muſtering a man or horſe that is not in the actual ſervice of the United States, ſhall be caſhiered, and *rendered incapable of holding any office of profit, or honor under the government of the United States.*

After this ſir, and a few general remarks on the different publications made in Mr. Charleſs's paper, it may be time to cloſe.

When you firſt commenced your political race in the territory you reſide in. I am not aware that you had any deſire to injure, or unjuſtly impeach the reputation of any man—who did not ſtand in your way. Your thirſt to be a great man, however, ſoon become ſo powerful that you ſeemed to have almoſt loſt ſight in your electioneering purſuits of all moral honeſty. 'Twas about that time, owing to a deficiency of funds, the pay of the militia & rangers become a popular theme or hobby, for demagogues. You caught it, and daſhed amongſt them without knowing whither their claims individually, were juſt or not. You appeared to offer your aſſiſtance with ſanguine expectations to all—and it would appear that you perſevered in this until you had promiſed far more than could poſſibly be realized under the then exiſting circumſtances—When the people began to find that you had deceived them, I may ſuppoſe your ſituation to have become truly diſagreeable. To prevent the ſtorm of infuriated diſappointment from falling on your own head and the head of your high territorial dignitary, you and he, as worthy friends and partners, met to conſult what was beſt to be done! Inſtead of telling the people the true cauſes why their pay was delayed, or any thing like it, you prepared an addreſs to the ſecretary of war—this addreſs, haſtily drew from him a letter cenſuring me, and a monument of ſelf-extracted praiſe for you and your compeer.

This monument it appears you ſtill keep, for the eternal benefit of yourſelf and friend—poſted in the public newspapers as the teſtimonials of your patriotiſm, honor, honeſty and great zeal to ſerve the people. Yet this monument of yours, if it proves any thing, will only ſhew how hard his fate was, who had to ſatisfy both the government and the people. It would clearly appear that you merit credit for your zeal—yet how and why ſtill wherefore? As I have ſtated, your official conduct would, had not your blunders been detected, have injured the government materially, when funds were not ſufficient for thoſe to whom pay was juſtly due. Still 'twas I who was inſtructed "to guard by all poſſible means againſt impoſtors and fraudulent, and unjuſt claims, however ſpecious the form in which they approached me,"—I, who done my duty ſo far as I had means, ability and judgment, and who dare not, nor did not vary one iota from my inſtructions—'twas I who muſt according to this ſhewing, bear all blame!—Why? Is it, becauſe I did not hum-bug or deceive the people, and then attempt to impoſe upon the government? Is this ſo?—Let the documents accompanying this letter ſpeak in reply to that, and to your boarded monument—they are to the point.

I am not of opinion that your "interfering and meddling ignorance" has procraſtinated the payment of the troops—indeed I am far from thinking ſo—and if you wiſh to know what I do think, I will aſſure your 'excellent' friend and you, that all the meddling in the caſe, had *no* effect either one way or the other, in the payment of the troops committed to my charge. Nor can you ſir, to ſuſtain your declarations, obtain the ſanction of the ſecretary of war, or paymaſter general, that your agency has had any effect in expediting the payment of troops in that territory. The fact is, it was out of your power, except one company near the Saline whoſe claims never came to my hands. The troops in that territory would have been paid juſt as ſoon, and juſt as they were paid, if you had ſtaid at home and never opened your mouth upon the ſubject.

You ſay, that "I have ſcandalouſly abuſed the Illinois militia in my letters to the paymaſter general."—This again is incorrect—I have never written reſpecting them, but with truth—I have endeavored to deſcribe them as they really are—and unfortunately, I have had to deſcribe yourſelf with them.

Your ſham pretext for having applied to the ſecretary of war to take the money out of my hands is not extraordinary—Although it is inconſiſtent with the pretenſions to knowledge you expreſs upon the ſubject,—it very well accords with ſome of your electioneering tales. If you really knew any thing reſpecting the matter at the time you made the application, you muſt have known that I was retained for the ſpecial purpoſe of cloſing the buſineſs within my diſtrict—If you ſay you did not know this then you could not have ſeen or known any thing reſpecting the regulations made at the time the army was reduced—and if you were ignorant of theſe regulations, you could not have known whether I would be retained or not. This is a curious contradiction to your pretext—but let us try it another way—did you not know that I could not be out of ſervice until I diſtributed the very large ſums of money you had ſtated to the people I held in my hands to pay them?—or did you think the government might procraſtinate

payment and send me adrift—Had these large sums you had stated to be in my possession—me of whom you entertained such groundless suspicions?—or did you or did you not merely desire to get this money into your possession that you and your friend might derive some *little* advantage by turning it into goods and making payments in that way?—If you will answer the last querry in the affirmative, then can the people duly appreciate your "*disinterested zeal*"—and whether you do or do not the pretext you offered was a very silly one indeed sir,—I only hope it may be placed to the proper account by those who know us both, and who may know your conduct, situation and circumstances.

Your own previous reports that a sufficient sum of money had been placed in my hands to pay *all* claims in both territories are sufficient to condemn you when circumstances are viewed. However sir, if you wish to see my letters to the paymaster general published, you have my consent to obtain them—and then, after all your contemptible working, twistings and endeavorings, to incense the people of Illinois against me, I will leave it to themselves to judge us both, and to judge who has fairly and impartially adjusted their accounts and obtained their pay—and who has, and who has not performed his duty uprightly and faithfully. I am now done with you until my conduct can be investigated before a proper tribunal—of the time and place, yourself and friend shall be duly notified.

A. WHITLOCK.

Vincennes, May 12, 1817.

Mr. Blaut—You will please to publish the two following documents with the above, all for the exclusive benefit of Benjamin Stephenson, late a Delegate in Congress from the Illinois territory, and now in the humble situation of Receiver of Public Monies at Edwardsville.—Mr. Charles, at St. Louis, will please insert them for the same purpose.

A. W.

The paymaster general has read with attention the letter addressed to the secretary of war by Maj Whitlock, District paymaster, dated the 16th of October last, which has been referred to him, and he has now the honor of reporting, that Maj. Whitlock, as well as all other district paymasters were called upon by the paymaster general by a circular letter addressed to them respectively, to furnish estimates of out-standing claims with each of their districts so far as it could be ascertained; that in consequence thereof Maj. Whitlock furnished an estimate dated the 26th July, 1815, which was received on the 10th of August thereafter; this estimates the amount as "wanting to pay the different description of troops for services said to have been performed in the actual service of the United States" within his district as amounting to $233,960 and 50 cents.

The paymaster general further reports, that after the appropriations were made for the payment of arrears due the army, and arrangements had been made relative to the paymasters who should be retained to perform that duty, a circular was addressed to each, a copy of which accompanies this report, marked A.—Remittances were commenced to Maj. Whitlock on the 9th of February, 1816; a copy of the letter making this remittance is herewith inclosed, marked B—and the remittances were continued from time to time, as the paymaster general was furnished funds as below stated, regarding in the remittances he made the calls of other districts, and the funds periodically placed in his hands by the government.

1816, on the 9th February as above stated	$ 20,000
22d March remitted	50,000
22d August, ditto	150,000
21st Nov. ditto	60,000
In addition to which Major Whitlock was authorised to draw on the 26th October, 1816 for	15,000
	$295,000

Subsequent estimates were made after that of the 26th July, 1815, embracing other troops and calls for further sums than those in the estimate before mentioned; these additional estimates in detached parts caused some perplexity and difficulty in the remittances to be made the paymaster general had his eye chiefly turned to the first estimate of $233,950, and on which document he had reference in the estimate furnished the secretary of war as the probable sum it would require to pay the arrears due the several description of troops in the actual service of the U. States on which the appropriation was made.

The paymaster general admits that his instructions to Maj. Whitlock were in the first instance to pay off discharged rangers, and that from the letters of that gentleman, he stated the causes of delay proceeded from the circumstance of his not being more amply supplied with funds, so that when he commenced his payments, he might be able promptly to execute that duty—for without having funds at once to make his full payments, it caused much dissatisfaction to those who were left unpaid, until further supplies were furnished.

Altho' the paymaster general, so far as it has been within his power, and in conformity to his letter heretofore refered to, marked A, has furnished funds from time to time as he has been supplied, to Maj. Whitlock; yet he perceives from the calls of each claimant to be paid at the same time, together with the irregularity and informal manner in which the rolls were in many instances furnished to paymaster Whitlock, as he has often stated, that this officer has suffered much difficulty and perplexity in the discharge of his duties; that from the opportunities the paymaster general has had of knowing his general conduct in the discharge of his duties, he would do him injustice to conclude this report without an expression of his opinion, that no paymaster is better acquainted with the situation he holds and none have been more prompt in executing them both with fidelity and accuracy.

Respectfully, &c,

ROBT BRENT,
Pay Master General.

Paymaster General's Office, City of Washington 26 Dec. 1816.

To the Honble. Secretary of War.

Department of War,
1st January 1817.

SIR,

Your letter of the 16th of October was duly received, and referred to the Paymaster General, who has furnished the enclosed statement to this department.

The reasons assigned by you for the delay which took place in the disbursement of the seventy thousand dollars remitted to you in February and March, 1816, are entirely satisfactory, and had the Secretary of War been advised of those reasons, he unquestionably would have approved of your conduct, in relation to that transaction.

I have the honor to be,
With sentiments of great respect,
Your obedt. Servant

GEO GRAHAM.

Maj. A. Whitlock,
Dist. Paymaster,
Vincennes, Indiana.

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.

Two or three journeymen printers are wanted at this office.

June 13th.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE, *from Feb. 8, to March 8.*

M. Van Syngiel of Ghent, has employed nine years of intense study for the purpose of finding out some method of simplifying arithmetical calculations; and has succeeded, in the most complicated rules in decomposing, producing and reducing in one minute, and by means of a dozen figures, opperations which required hours and whole columns of unintelligible fractions. His method is applicable to money of all kinds.

Asiatic rye.—The Germans are now beginning to attend to the concerns of Agriculture on a liberal scale. The following anecdote is curious, and may also be useful. About thirty years ago, M. Tornesi of Bairouth, who filled a considerable office under the Prussian government, and took pleasure in cultivating, in Franconia, a great many foreign productions, procured with great difficulty, from Russia, half an ounce of this excellent summer corn, quite genuine. From a peculiar fancy that what is excellent ought to be for a time kept secret, lest it should lose its value, he cultivated this corn solely for his own pleasure in his garden, and at his death, which took place about three years ago, left all that he had collected to a friend, charging him not to detract from its worth by making it too common. The latter, it appears thinking the secret had been kept long enough, sowed the whole, soon after his friend's death, and is endeavoring to extend the cultivation of it, in order that it may one day become general in Germany.

The rye is described as far surpassing every other species in size, productiveness and beauty; and an account lately published speaks of it with almost poetical enthusiasm, calling it the magnificent golden grain, the delight of all that behold it, the favorite of Ceres, &c,

Further antiquarian researches are still making at Rome; and it is said that M. de Niebuhr has discovered two fragments, of which one completes the speech of Cicero, *Pro Marco Rabirio*, and the other is a manuscript of a part of an oration possessed already. The volume which has furnished this precious double discovery, is the same in which M. Amanduzzi had already found an inedited fragment of Livy. It appears also, that M. de Niebuhr has discovered some passages of the works of Seneca.

Pompeii.—Letters from Naples state, that there is every reason to hope that the excavations which are prosecuted with the greatest activity in the ruins of Pompeii, will soon lead to important discoveries. The operations carrying on in the interior of the forum have already begun to lay open a peristyle of six columns, which is doubtless part of a temple. The minister of the interior and the chevalier Arditti, who directs the excavations, have, in consequence of this discovery, ordered the number of workmen to be increased. The portico round the arena of the amphitheatre is already entirely uncovered. M. Padiglione, a skilful artist is commissioned to make a model in miniature of this monument.

Further discoveries are also making at Rome, in excavating round the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Stator, where the literati have gained a treasure in some inscriptions which fill up the hiatus in the consular annals between the years 200 and 380. A. U. C.

Quadrature of the circle.—The long disputed quadrature of the circle is said to be at length discovered.—Grayters, a bookseller at Rure-monde is going to publish in three languages, (French, Dutch and Latin) a work of which the following is the title in French: "La Quadrature du Cercle, originelle, complette, et constante, inventee, expliquee, et prouvee, a l'evidence, de quatre manieres differentes, par J. Wilkenius Remus."

Goettingen.—There are near 1000 students at this university, which under the care of the minister Von Arnswald, who zealously promotes its interests, and under the immediate protection of the highest authorities in England, maintains its ancient reputation with more lustre than ever. It possesses in Welker, the Archæologist, who is capable of continuing Heyne's lectures in that department, according to the latest ideas and researches, in that branch and has just acquired in the younger Eichhorn, from Berlin, a most distinguished jurist.

Figure of the earth.—From the various anomalies which have been observed by the gentlemen occupied in the grand trigonometrical survey of this kingdom, it has been ascertained that a considerable difference exists between the latitudes and longitudes of places determined astronomically, and again calculated by triangle from fixed points of survey. Some modern philosophers go so far as to assert, that astronomical calculations can no longer be considered as designating correctly the relative situation of places: and they consider these anomalies as proceeding either from irregularities in the figure of the earth itself, or from irregularities in the densities of the strata.—Perhaps this applies only to the astronomical quadrant on shore, from the plumb line being attracted out of its proper line of gravity: but not to observations made at sea, or with the Hadley's quadrant and an artificial horison.

It is a trait highly honorable to Swedish character, as detailed by a recent tourist, that charity boxes, frequently placed in the most exposed situation on the road side, are as safe from being frequently opened, as if under the strongest guards. Nor, indeed, is any other unguarded property, public or private, liable to depredation from the hand of the harmless rustic.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Massena, prince of Essling, died on Friday last at his hotel in Paris.

Marshal Machonald has recovered from his late indisposition, and assumed for the present quarter the functions of major general of the guards.

English Manners and Customs!

APRIL 11.

On Friday, an exhibition of the sale of a wife took place at Dartmouth. A brute of a fellow dragged his wife to the public quay for sale. She had been married about a twelvemonth, is not yet 20, and could scarcely be sustained from fainting, as her unworthy husband dragged her along. She was purchased for two guineas by her first sweetheart.

"Paris, 23d of February, 1817.

"The Americans now in Paris, assembled at a dinner given yesterday, at Beauvilliers, in honor of the illustrious Washington's birth day, the company was very numerous: the invited guests were his excellency Mr. Gallatin, the American minister; general La Fayette the companion in arms of Washington; Mr. George Washington La Fayette, and Mr. D. Parish; Mr. Hughes of Baltimore, acted as president; Mr. King of New York, Mr. Coles of Virginia, and Mr. Montgomery of Philadelphia assisted as vice-presidents. The day was passed in a very agreeable manner, and the following toasts were drank:

1. The day we celebrate—Immortalized by the birth of Washington.

2. Our country—Happy, great and free; absence and distance, but increase our affection for it.

3. The president of the United States.

4. The——of France.

5. The memory of Franklin.

8. Our distinguished guest and compatriot general La Fayette—One of the earliest defenders of liberty in the new-world—one of its purest advocates in the old.

General La Fayette rose and in a very feeling manner said:—While I most gratefully enjoy these testimonies of your friendship, permit me to receive them as a token of remembrance for that old army of American brothers, who had to boast of a Washington as their paternal chief; it is in the name of the surviving veterans that I beg you to accept our affectionate thanks.

Mr. Gallatin gave a toast—American institutions, which to establish and to consolidate, was the principal object of the life of general Washington.

General LaFayette gave—To the memory of American and French soldiers who fell in defending their countries against foreign invasion.

The president, Mr. Hughes, gave—The memory of Alexander James Dallas.

After Mr. Gallatin had retired.

The health of our worthy minister, Mr. Gallatin.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Petersburg, to his friend in New-York:

"You will naturally expect that I should say something of Mr. Pinkney. His arrival in this place was hailed with [illegible] Americans who are here. It is highly gratifying to see our country represented by a gentleman of splendid talents. We have now a rallying point—some person to look to for protection. Our government should always have a person at the Court of St. Petersburg to represent the people of the United States, who enjoyed political importance at home, one who, from occupying an elevated situation in the esteem and love of his countrymen, finds his greatest happiness in the promotion of their interest. Such was the character of our late minister, his excellency John Q. Adams, and such, we trust and believe, will be that of Mr. P."

PARIS, MARCH 30.

The ex-empress, Maria Louisa, lives in a style of great splendour at Parma. Her court is composed principally of Germans.

FROM IRELAND.

We have received files of Dublin papers and letters by the Dublin Packet and brig Anno, from Dublin. A letter dated March 4, says, "The state of this country as to provisions, is wretched, and I fear we are likely to be worse." No room for further extracts to-day.—Ireland seems in the calm of despotism. There is a little ineffectual murmuring, and that is all.

NARRATIVE,

RESPECTING BONAPARTE.

(Concluded.)

"Well," he continued, "you shall also hear the particulars of El Arish, and the garrison of Jaffa." You have read without doubt, of my having ordered the Turks to be shot at Jaffa. "Yes indeed," I have often heard of that massacre in England—it was a general topic at the time, and created as a British officer details to consider subjects of that description." He then proceeded:—"At that period in question, General Desaix was left in Upper Egypt, and Kleber in the vicinity of Damietta. I left Cairo and traversed the Arabian Desert, in order to unite my force with that of the latter at El Arish. The town was attacked, and a capitulation succeeded. Many of the prisoners were found, on examination to be natives of the mountains, and inhabitants of Mount Tabor, but chiefly from Nazareth. They were immediately released on their engaging to return quietly to their homes, children and wives [illegible] time they were recommended to remain their countrymen, the [illegible] that the French were no longer [illegible] unless they were found [illegible] the Pacha. When this ceremony was concluded, the army proceeded on its march towards Jaffa. Zaza surrendered on the route. That city, on the first view of [illegible], a formidable appearance, and the garrison was considerable. It was summoned to surrender. When the officer who bore my flag of truce, no sooner passed the city wall, than his head was inhumanly struck off, instantly fixed upon a pole, & insultingly exposed to the view of the French army. At the sight of this horrid and unexpected object, the indignation of the soldiers knew no bounds; they were perfectly infuriated, and, with the most eager impatience, demanded to be led on to the storm. I did not hesitate, under such circumstances, to command it.

The attack was dreadful, and the carnage exceeded any action I had then witnessed. We carried the place, and it required all my efforts and influence to restrain the fury of the enraged soldiers. At length I succeeded, and night closed the sanguinary scene. At the dawn of the following morning, a report was brought me that 500 men chiefly Napolese who had lately formed a part of the garrison of El Arish, and to whom I had a few days before given liberty, on condition that they should return to their homes, were actually found and recognized amongst the prisoners. On this fact being indubitably ascertained, I ordered the 500 men [illegible] to be drawn out and instantly shot."—In the course of our conversation, his anxiety appeared to be extreme, that I should be satisfied of the truth of every part of his narrative; and he continually interrupted it by asking me if I perfectly comprehended him. He was however patience itself, when I made any observations expressive of doubts I had previously entertained, respecting any part of the subjects agitated between us, or any unfavorable opinion entertained or propagated in England.

Whenever I appeared embarrassed for an answer, he gave me time to reflect: and I could not but lament that I had now made myself better acquainted with the circumstances of the period under consideration, as it might have drawn him into a more enlarged history of them. He now returned to the subject of Sir Robert Wilson and asked me if I knew any thing of his military character and the tendency of his writings, and if the latter had added to his fortune. I replied, that I could not speak upon either from my own knowledge, but I was induced to suppose from the services in which he had been engaged, he must have stood high in the opinion of those who employed him; and I had also understood that his works were considered as having been very honorable to him both as a writer and a soldier. "Pray can you tell me" he continued, "from what motive this officer has acted in the escape of La Valette, the decided and avowed friend of the man whom he has so wantonly calumniated?" I was here, as it may be supposed, rather embarrassed for an immediate reply, but he gave me full

time to collect myself; and I answered, "That I had no doubt they were such as did honor to his heart; whatever imputation may have been passed upon his judgment and his discretion. Somewhat of an adventurous and romantic spirit might have governed him, but it never was imagined by any one, that he was influenced by sordid or pecuniary motives; that idea never seems to have occurred when the transaction was the subject of universal consideration and inquiry. There was not, I thought, a person in England who received him or his companions, with a diminution of their regard for the part they had taken in this mysterious business. In an instant he observed, "I believe every word you have said, at the same time you may be assured, that money would not have been wanting to save La Valette. I desire you also to give your particular attention to my opinion, which is a decided one. That this act of Sir Robert Wilson, for the preservation of La Valette, is a commencement of his recantation of what he has written against me." It is a coincidence perhaps, not worth mentioning, that we had a son of Sir Robert Wilson, at this time a midshipman on board the Northumberland.

*La Valette, I believe, was a great favourite of his late Emperor; and I well know, that every one of his suit expressed the greatest joy at his escape. I remember to hear General Bertrand say, that during the whole time, La Valette was in the Post Office, not a single instance of unnecessary rigour was known to have taken place; nor was the peace of a private family ever disturbed in the slightest degree.

ENGLISH NEWS.

New York, May 1.

Mr. Brougham stated in Parliament, March 27, there were 37,000 persons in great misery in and near Birmingham, but they evinced a disposition for dr[illegible] order.

The bill to prevent Seditious Meetings is nearly completed. One clause forbids any popular meeting within one mile of Westminster Hall, during the session of Parliament or a court. The duke of Sussex and Lord Erskine opposed the bill. It was said Ministers intended to prolong the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act beyond the period now fixed.

The committee of Retrenchment made a report, in part, on the 27th March.—recommending the abolition of many offices which are enumerated.

Parliament was to have a recess of a fortnight at Easter Season.

The King of Spain has issued a farther order for the release of State Prisoners—Many still remain.

A London paper says British manufactures produce 1000 per cent. in Mexico. But they must be smuggled.

Lord Cochrane is preparing for a voyage to south America. He has advertised for a loan of 10,000*l.* for one year. He has sailed.

Some disturbances which the military quelled, have taken place in French Flanders, from the scarcity of provisions.

A new duty is laid on shipping entering and leaving the Scheldt. The inhabitants of Belgium complain of it.

Spain is said to have applied to England for assistance against her revolted subjects, and has been refused.

The excise is stated to have fallen off the present quarter upwards of 600,000*l.*

Most of the Manchester Rioters have been set at liberty.

A petition against the importation of wool has been presented to Parliament.

The French budget has been passed by both branches of the Legislature.

Price of American Stocks in London March 25.—Three Per Cents 60; new Sixes 101 to 101 1-2; Louisana Sixes 100.

From a late English Paper.

How to break Ill News—A Dialogue.

Scene,

The Rooms of Mr. ——at Oxford.

Mr. G. Ha! *Jervas*, how are you, my old boy? how do things go on at home?—*Steward*. Bad enough, your honor, the magpie's dead.—*Mr. G.* Poor Mag; so he is gone. How came he to die?—*Steward*, Over-ate himself, Sir.—*Mr. G.* Did he faith, a greedy dog! Why what did he get that he liked so well?—*Steward*, Horse-flesh, Sir! he died of eating horse-flesh. *Mr. G.* How came he to get so much horse-flesh? *Steward*. All your father's horses, Sir. *Mr. G.* What! are they dead too? *Steward*, Aye, Sir, they died of over-work. *Mr. G.* And why were they over-worked, pray?—*Steward*. To carry water, Sir.—*Mr. G.* To carry water! and what were they carrying water for? *Steward*, Sure, Sir, to put out the fire. *Mr. G.* Fire! what fire?—house is burnt down to the ground. *Mr. G.* My father's house burnt down? and how come it set on fire? *Steward*, I think, Sir, it must have been the torches. *Mr. G.* Torches! what torches? *Steward*, At your mother's funeral. *Mr. G.* My mother dead! *Steward*, Ah! poor lady! she never looked up after it. *Mr. G.* After what? *Steward* The loss of your father. *Mr. G.* My father gone too? *Steward*, Yes, poor gentleman! he took to his bed as soon as he heard of it. *Mr. G.* Heard of what? *Steward*, The bad news, Sir, an'please your honor. *Mr. G.* What? more miseries? more bad news? *Steward*, Yes, Sir, your bank has failed, and your credit is lost, and you are not worth a shilling in the world. I made bold, Sir, to come to wait on you, to tell you about it, for I thought you would *like* to hear the *news*.

From the New-York Columbian.

The following extract of a letter from an American at Buenos Ayres to his friend in this city, gives a view of manners, and a description of the country, which though not new to some readers, may appear novel and interesting to many.

"*Buenos Ayres, 26th February*, 1817.

"Buenos Ayres is situated on the river Plate, about 220 miles from its mouth. The harbour is probably the worst in the world, owing to the shallowness of the river, which is not more than from 16 to 18 feet from isle Labos, (50 miles from its mouth to this place) and also to the pomparoos, or high winds, accompanied with rain which commence in an instant, and blow with unabated fury for three or four hours. The British guard-frigate stationed at this place has lost, during three tornadoes, in 2 months, 44 men and 3 officers. The town of Buenos Ayres contains about 50,000 inhabitants, 12,000 of whom are militia, 1000 (probably) regular troops, principally blacks and Indians. The government is vested in the hands of the Supreme Director, who is chosen by the people. There is also a Congress, whose members have been sitting for two years, with a salary of $10,000 per annum, for the purpose of choosing or framing a constitution, but have not yet succeeded. The city is large, and built generally of brick; the streets run in right angles, but are extremely narrow and dirty, few of them being paved.—A stranger used to see none but North American or European houses, would think himself, on his arrival here, to have been transported into a prison-yard—as all the houses, at least those that have their windows fronting the street, have iron gratings; but many of them stand back in courts. The richest and most handsome buildings are the churches, consisting of about 25; of these, l'Iglesia de St. Jago, which has a convent attached to it, is the richest and largest, the building alone occupying 8 acres of ground. This church contains the flags taken from the British arms in 1807, when the city was recaptured by the natives from them.

"The women there, generally, are not very beautiful; their complexions are dark—but there is a something so attractive and lovely in their eyes as to make them interesting at first sight; proffered love they are always ready to return—and I believe that their disposition in this respect originates in the excessively confined life which they lead at home, without ever being permitted to associate with our sex; for it would be thought the height of indecorum for a young lady to be seen in company with any man, except he was a relation. Theirs is a life of restraint and slavery: it is therefore natural that they should incline to licentiousness.

"There is a Theatre here—and I think it will only be necessary to mention the price of admission, *twenty-five cents*—from which you may easily judge of its value.

"As to commerce, trade, &c. every thing is completely at a stand.—The country is very populous—the soil rich, and cattle are in great abundance. A good horse may be bought from 50 cents to 10 and 12 dollars—a bullock, from 2 to 7 dollars—and sheep may be procured, 100 miles in the interior, at 6 1-4 cents each. Fruit trees are in great abundance; they consist of the peach, apple, and pear—also, the orange, lemon, fig, olive, &c. and the grape-vine, which grow all over the country. These latter being a novel sight to a stranger produce at first, an agreeable sensation; but when we recollect that those trees are the *only* ones to be seen here, we naturally regret our noble North American forests, so useful to the husbandman and the mechanic, which decorate the face of nature, and are so grateful to the eye. Wood is so very scarce, that they burn together with a few limbs of trees, the fat of oxen, sheep, &c. Indeed, you may see every day waggons loaded with fat meat, to burn in furnaces and other places. You may think that a country in which meat, &c. is in such abundance, must be very rich—on the contrary, owing to the slovenly and torpid disposition of the inhabitants it is one of the most miserable in the world.

"There are here five printing offices, one of which has eight new presses, and type, &c. worth $9000 in the United States—and there is but one person here who has a knowledge of the business: yet there are hundreds of miserable wretches, taken from the hospitals, who after working at the business a few months, are considered and employed as workmen. This has rendered the business so miserable that one can scarcely live by his labor. The practice was introduced by those who have been here formerly.

INQUISITIVE REMARKS.

Might not plantations of the best foreign trees be introduced, to the great improvement of the country?

Is it not probable that the present revolution will give a new turn to the manners of the sexes, beneficial to both, by removing the unnatural and despotic restrictions now imposed on the women?

Is it not likely also that the priesthood may be *disarmed*, in the progress of civilization?—At present, the clergy seem literally to constitute a "church militant."

Is it not possible however, that the author of the foregoing letter, being a transient visitor at Buenos Ayres, has treated the clergy and their customs too harshly—by mistaking the latter?

Is there any danger of the constituent Congress playing the game of the Roman Decemvirs, and perpetuating their own power at the expense of the state?

Circular to the Registers of the Land Offices of the United States.

GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
April 29, 1817.

SIR—You will receive, with this, several blank forms of a *Meteorological Register*, to which I beg leave to request your attention.

The United States have already established *twenty* Land-Offices, viz: at Detroit, in *Michigan*; at Wooster, Steubenville, Marietta, Zanesville, Chillicothe, & Cincinnati in *Ohio*; at Jeffersonville & Vincennes, in *Indiana*; at Kaskaskia, Shawneetown, & Edwardsville, in *Illinois*; at St. Louis, in *Missouri*; at New Orleans, Opelousas, and north of Red River, in *Louisiana*; at Huntsville, Washington, Saint Stephens and in the territory lately acquired from the Creeks, in the *Mississippi territory*.

These offices are dispersed over a space of about *thirteen* degrees of Latitude and *ten* of Longitude.

The three columns for *temperature, winds* and *weather*, are ruled for *three daily* observations of each, viz: in the *Morning*, at 2 P. M. and in the *evening*. The column entitled *Miscellaneous Observations*, is intended to comprehend a variety of objects, among which are the following, viz:

1. The time of the unfolding of the leaves of plants.
2. The time of flowering.
3. The migration of *Birds*, whether from the *North* or *South* particularly of *Swallows*.
4. The migration of *fishes*, whether to or from the *ocean*, or other place, and the time of their deposition of spawn.
5. The *hybernation* of other animals, the time of their going into *winter* quarters, and their re-appearance in the *spring*.
6. The phænomena of unusual *rains* and *inundations*.
7. The phænomena of unusually severe droughts. The history of Locusts and other insects in unusual numbers.
8. Remarkable effects of *Lightning*.
9. Snow storms, hail storms, hurricanes, and tornadoes—their course, extent and duration.
10. All facts concerning earthquakes and subterraneous changes.
11. Concerning epidemic and epizootic distempers.
12. The fall of stones, or other bodies, from the atmosphere. *Meteors*, their direction, apparent velosity, &c.—and, *particularly*, the interval between their apparent explosion and the hearing of the report.
13. Discoveries relative to the antiquities of the country.
14. Memorable facts as to the *topography* of the country.

A notice of any, or all, of the above articles will be highly acceptable.

I wish you to transmit your observations *Monthly*, with your monthly *official* returns.

Whatever information may be thus obtained will be *public property*. My only object being the increase of *our physical* knowledge of our country, I flatter myself you will not think my request unreasonable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

JOSIAH MEIGS.

To the Register of the Land Office at——

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday June 14, 1817.

Manuel Lisa Esq. arrived here yesterday from Fort Lisa, 45 miles above the mouth of the river Platt, on the Missouri, with a valuable cargo of furs and peltries, said to be worth 35 000 dollars. We learn that the Indians generally are at war with one another. No accident happened to Mr. M's party except in one instance. A party of Sioux, (thought to be a war-party) met a few of the laborers three miles from the fort, and shot through the body with an arrow, Pedro Antonio, a Spaniard. The Indians might have cut off the whole party if they were inclined to farther mischief.

A STEAM BOAT is expected here from Louisville to morrow. There is no doubt but we shall have a regular communication with Louisville, or at least the mouth of the Ohio by a Steam Packet. It is obvious that no other kind of business would yield a greater profit if conducted with spirit and economy.

Nothing can possibly retard the improvement of this place more than the want of a Steam, Saw and Flour-Mill. Flooring plank stands at from 4 to 6 dollars per 100 feet. Scantling rates at the same proportion. The usual price of superfine flour is from 10 to 14 dollars per barrel, while excellent wheat may be had at $1 per bushel.—This country is filling up with industrious farmers, and the want of mill seats call loudly for STEAM POWER.

During the late war, a colonel in the British service of the name of Woodbine, was employed to light the torch of savage Indian war on the southern borders, as the celebrated Dickson was engaged on our frontier. This *Woodbine* is yet with the Creeks, and resides at the mouth of Sewanee where there is a fort and block house. Besides exciting the Indians to murder and robbery, it seems he is carrying on a trade with Cuba, in slaves, inveigled from the United States.—Government appears to be impressed with some facts of this nature, from the late marching of troops for the Lower Creek country; and if it be true, that Woodbine has a fort and is carrying on the operations attributed to him, we hope it may meet the fate of that at Appalachicola. If the Spaniards lose their neutral character, why should we respect it?—if they are unable to control such proceedings, we must do it.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. James Kennerly, to the amiable Miss Eliza Sougrain, daughter of Doctor Anthony Sougrain of this place.

WATCH FOUND,

This side of the Ambre River, near Vincennes, a silver Watch of French make, and opens with a spring, a silver cover to the dial. The owner can have his property by applying to Doctor Young at Marthasville, St. Charles county.

June 13th, 1817. 54—3t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to continue the mercantile business on his own account, will constantly keep on hand at his old stand, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to sell at the most reasonable prices.

R. PAUL.

June 10th, 1817. 3t-54

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Patrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

ML. TESSON.
54—tf. J. PESCAY.
St. Louis, June 14, 1817.

ADVICE.

All persons holding New-Madrid claims or Spanish Grants, located in the county of Howard, either confirmed or unconfirmed, would do well to forward lists of the same, to me immediately, and thereby prevent me from being under the disagreeable necessity of imposing a double tax upon their lands, as the law directs in such cases of defalcation. N. S. BURCKHARTT,
June 10 *Sheriff of Howard County.*

FOR SALE.

A few Barrels of fresh superfine Flour, manufactured at Wood river Mills. I. T. enquire of F. Rochford, at Mr. Sanguinett's.

WALLACE & SEELY.
St. Louis, June 7, 1817. 54-3t.

NOTICE.

The partnership of René Paul & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to pay their respective accounts as soon as possible to René Paul, who will also discharge all demands against the said firm.

RENE PAUL, & Co.
St. Louis, June 10, 1817. 54—3t.

A STATEMENT

Of monies received by the undersigned, sheriff of the county of St. Charles, due and accruing to the Missouri Territory, from said county, on licences to retailers of merchandise, and on tavern and ferry licences, from the first monday in December, 1816, until the first monday in June, 1817, inclusive.

1816,
Dec. 6, Received of Wallis Kirkpatrick, merchant St. Charles $15
Rec'd of John Collier, merchant do. 15
10. Rec'd of John Rochester merchant do 15
28. Rec'd of Charles Miller merchant do 15
1817.
Jan. 6. Rec'd of Wm. Sanford, merchant Peller 15
Rec'd of Henry L. Mills merchant Cardenne township 15
Mar. 10. Rec'd Daniel Colgan jr. merchant, Côte sans Dessein 15
April 30. Rec'd of Louis Barada on tavern license 20
Rec'd of Sylvestre Barada ferryman, Charbonaire 8
May 1. Rec'd of Wm H. Dunnican merchant, Côte Sans Dessein 15
7. Rec'd of D. Perrai merchant Portage des Sioux 15
20. Rec'd of Reuben Strong do do 15
28. Rec'd of Benito Vasquez do 15

D. J. Decore, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, St. Charles, June 2d.

The above advertisement would have been published two weeks ago, but was mislaid. M. G. Ed.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estates of James Sweeny, James Green, Carter Smith and John Pickett dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, and those who have demands against said estates will present them, if they think proper.

C. Peck, Adm'r.
St. Louis, June 11th, 1817.

FOR SALE.

A GIG, in good order, with harness complete. Enquire of

P. PROVENCHERE.
June 13, 1817. 54—tf.

FOR SALE,

A new Keel Boat of twenty tons burthen, well rigged. For a description of her enquire of the Editor or Capt. Mackey Wherry, St. Louis, or David M'Nair St. Charles, in whose care the boat is left.

JOHN THOMSON.
St. Charles, 9th June, 1817. 54-3t,

A Red Morocco Pocket Book

Has been found containing sundry valuable papers, and may be had by proving property and paying for this advertisement—apply at the Office of the Missouri Gazette.

June 13th, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE DISTRICT PAY-MASTER

will attend at St. Charles, on Thursday the 26th June, for the purpose of paying Captain James Callaway's company of Rangers,
Robert Spencer's company of Militia.
" Callaway's " do
Nathan Boon's detachment do
For services rendered in the year 1813;

At St. Louis, on Monday June 30, to pay
Capt. David Musick's company of Rangers.
Joseph Connaway's Militia.
Joshua H. Burkhart's do
James Musick's do
Charles Lucas's do
William Smith's do
David Musick's do
J. Connaway's do
For services rendered in the year 1813.

At St. Genevieve, on Monday, the 7th July, to pay
Capt. Richard Moor's company Militia
John Scott's do do
For services in 1813

At Potosi on Friday July 11th, to pay
Cap. Wm. H. Ashley's company Militia
Mar in Ruggles' do do
For services in 1813.

And at Jackson, on Thursday July 17th, to pay
Capt. Peter Craig's company of Rangers
Samuel Phillip's do Militia
For services in 1812

All those who may have claims for services rendered in the years 1809 & 12 & which have not been paid, as also those Rangers who formed the excess of companies in 1813 will attend at any of the above places and receive their pay.—Field and staff officers will attend at most convenient to themselves.

It is hoped by the District Paymaster that punctual attendance will be given, the commanding officers of companies are particularly requested to attend, as the payment of companies will depend upon the presence of the commanding officers.

MR. CHARLES,

For the information of persons concerned, I must request that you will publish the subjoined form of an oath which by the Paymaster General has been required of each individual, claiming pay for military services rendered during the war, and at which time by the District Paymasters, *that every individual claiming pay*, will attend at the times & places appointed, prepared to subscribe to their oath, or otherwise they cannot be paid.

Yours, &c.
THOMPSON DOUGLASS,
District Pay-Master.

I do solemnly swear that I served in a company of commanded by in the general service of the United States, from the day of to the day of and that I was actually on military duty, either in the field, in camp, in garrison, or on the frontiers for and during the time annexed to my name on the muster roll of said company, that I have not received any compensation from the United States, for or during any part of the time aforesaid, neither have I executed any power of attorney authorising any person to receive my pay or any part thereof, or at any time signed any accounts, or receipt rolls and passed them away, nor in any wise alienated or transfered my claim, or any part thereof to any person or persons whatsoever. So help me God. 4t-51

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. tf

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
May 2nd, 1817,

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first Tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.
John B. N. Smith, Cashr.
9t-49.

BANK OF MISSOURI.
St. Louis, 9th May, 1817.

The public are hereby notified, that the Bank of Missouri have accepted the Charter, granted them by the Legislature of this territory, on the 21st day of January last, and are now acting under

By order of the board of Directors.
John Dales, Clk.
6t-51.

BANK OF MISSOURI.
St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.
John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit: And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

51—til 20 September.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,
An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Baftas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,

All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at Lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t 51

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy	do do Teneriff do
do Jamaica Spirits	Old Port do
Hollard Gin	Claret in cases.
& Whiskey	Medoc, St Julian
L. P. Madeira Wine	& Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb 6th 1817. 36

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash

St Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

NEW GOODS.
Porter, Glasgow and Nivin

Respectfully inform the citizens of St. Louis and the public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Theodore Hunt, two doors below the Washington Hall Hotel, a large and well chosen assortment of Merchandize suitable for the spring, summer and fall seasons. Consisting of fine and course Woolen, Cotton, French and India Goods, Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description.

Glassware	Paints
Queensware	French Brandy
Tinware	Jamaica spirits
Juniata Bar Iron	Madeira L. P.
Plough Irons	Teneriffe and
Drawing Chains	Port Wines
Hoes and Axes	Whiskey
Castings of different descriptions	Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars
Brushes	Coffee
Saddles & Bridles	Imperial, Young
Ladies, gentlemens and childrens shoes of all kinds	Hyson & Hyson skin Teas
Fur & wool Hats	Pepper
Wire & hair Seives	Spice
Patent family Medicines	Indigo
	Tobacco
	Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, May 10th, 1817. 3t-49

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

I will sell 400 arpens of land of good quality, six miles north of St. Louis.—For particulars apply to me at my residence on the land, or to Jos. Charless.

H. St. Cyr.

St. Louis county, June 2d, 1817.

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,	CHINA,
HARDWARE,	GLASS,
GROCERIES,	QUEENSWARE, &c.

Have removed their store to the corner white house, opposite messrs Kerr & Bells, and are now receiving an extensive additional supply of seasonable goods which they will sell on accomodating terms.

St. Louis, May 5 1817. 50.tf

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

The subscriber is now opening at the mouth of Wood river, Madison county Illinois territory, a general assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in St. Louis. Wheat, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries will be taken in payment, and a liberal credit given. He still continues the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. as usual. All persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay, their notes and accounts now due,

Clayton Tiffin.

St. Marys, May 6th, 1817. 6t 49

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,
Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints,	Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy article.—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-tf.

The undersigned wishes to purchase
GINSENG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 1817. 53—tf.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

NOTICE.

THE FERRY BOAT in future, from the Illinois Territory to St. Louis, will land on the Missouri side, immediately above the sand bar.

The subscriber having supplied himself with a Large Ferry Flat and two Keel Boats, will be enabled to transport waggons and teams with the greatest safety as also, cattle and horses.

He hopes from his attention to business and the undoubted safety of his boats to merit the patronage of the public.—He will at all times have small crafts for crossing individuals, at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER NASH.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817.—tf 49

A STRAY MARE

Followed a company of men from Salt River, and was left at the plantation of the subscriber. She is a bay about 13 hands high, small star in her forehead, mane and tail cropped, no brands, about 10 years old, adjudged to be worth 20 dollars. The owner is requested to call and get his property.

Wm. FUGATE.

May 23th, 1817. 52—3t.

NOTICE.

The undersigned executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Marie Papin, deceased, will apply to the honorable the superior court of the Territory of Missouri, at the next term of said court, to be held at the town of Saint Louis in and for the northern circuit of said territory, on the fourth Monday in August next, for an order for the sale of the following tract of land, or such part thereof as may be deemed necessary for the payment of the debts of the said Joseph M Papin, to wit: a tract of land containing two hundred arpens situate in the county of St. Louis, about two or three miles south of the town of St. Louis, fronting on the Mississippi river eight arpens, and running twenty five arpens in the rear, which said tract belonged to the said Papin, by virtue of a concession from the Spanish Government.

M. P. LEDUC,
HYPOLITE PAPIN.

June 2d, 1817. 52—6t

NOTICE.

BEING authorised to lease the United States' SALT WORKS and SPRINGS on the Saline creek, in this territory, which it is deemed advisable to divide into five separate parts, proposals for renting each part for the term of three years, will be received by me at Kaskaskia, till the 17th day of June next—In the mean time, the agent residing upon the premises, will give every necessary information relative to the manner in which the division is proposed to be made.

Persons making proposals will be pleased to attend to the following outlines:

1. It not being intended to require any advance of money for improvements that have been made, nor for any metal now employed in the manufacture of Salt at those works; the most effectual stipulations to keep the works constantly in good order, to keep the requisite quantity of metal in constant use, and to return at the expiration of the lease, the works and metal in the best order for continuing the manufactory of salt, in a subsequent lease, (including for that object any change of the lines of pipes, which the operations of the business may render necessary) will be required.

2. The usual restrictions to prevent the waste of timber, and disorderly behaviour at the works, will be inserted in the contract.

3. The greatest quantity of salt that can be made, will be required to be made.

4. The highest price at which the salt will be allowed to be sold, will be 75 cents per bushel, at which price a right will be reserved to the government to purchase the whole, or any part thereof.

5. One object of dividing the premises being to derive every possible benefit from fair competition, it is intended to prescribe such regulations, as will preclude any one lessee from being either directly or indirectly concerned with any other lessee or in any other manufactory of salt; and at the same time prevent the competition from degenerating into unfair opposition, or a resort to any means injurious to the works.

6. A violation of the stipulations contained in any lease proposed to be made, will produce a forfeiture thereof; and the possession of the lessee is to be considered of such a qualified nature, as to impose no difficulty whatever on the part of the government, to prevent its taking immediate possession of the leased premises, and disposing of them as it shall think proper.

7. The highest rent proposed to be given, will naturally claim the preference—But it must be distinctly understood, that the character and ability of the person making proposals to perform the contract, no less than the proposals themselves, will be taken into consideration, and none need make proposals with the hope of obtaining any future alterations of their contracts, in consequence of any penalty, to which the works are liable.

8. Persons making proposals must come forward prepared without delay to give the most indisputable security, otherwise their proposals will not be considered.

Further details will be made known on the 16th June next.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

Kaskaskia, Ill. T.
May 10, 1817. 53

The Printers of St. Louis and those of Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee who are authorised to print the laws of the United States, will please to give the above as many insertions in their papers as from the length of time allowed for receiving proposals, and the locality of their different establishments may be likely to be useful, and transmit their accounts to,

Leonard White,
Agent of the U. S. Saline.

NOTICE.

Whereas James Kerr has executed his note to me Robert Duncan for 300 dollars, supposed to be dated 31st May 1817, jointly with another person, which second person has not affixed his name thereto, before the note was lost or mislaid. This is to certify that I have received one other note for same amount and do hereby declare the lost note as above stated, to be null and void.

Test. ROBT. DUNCAN.
E. CHARLESS.
May 31, 1817. 2t—53

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50 DOLLS. REWARD.

The Pocket Book of the subscriber was stolen last evening, containing about FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS in bank notes; several notes of hand, and other papers of no value but to the owner. Among the notes stolen are the following:—A one hundred dollar note of the Miami Exporting company; one fifty dollar note on the same bank endorsed with the name of J. Peebles on the back; one five dollar note on the bank of Kentucky; one fifty dollar note on the bank of the United States, payable to Richard Cutts in Washington City; one twenty dollar note of the same bank, payable to J. Corry, issued from the mother bank in Philadelphia. Several twenty dollar notes on the Miami Exporting Company; a twenty and a five dollar note on the bank of Newbern (N. C.) and several others of less denomination not recollected. ALSO, a note of hand for 126 doll's drawn by J. Bivins in favor of the subscriber; a note of K. Bottoms for thirty six dollars, and several other papers of little or no value.

The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief and money with all reasonable charges.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis, May 28, 1817. 2t. tf.

FERRY ON THE MISSISSIPPI,
Known by the name of the Point Ferry.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has re-established the above well known ferry immediately above the mouth of Missouri, so as to cross travellers of all descriptions with safety and dispatch; the bottoms are high and free from swampy ground on both sides of the river to the high lands & unintercepted by high water, at all times will afford an inducement to all travellers bound to the Missouri territory, who wish to cross the Mississippi above the mouth of Missouri, to make choice of the road by the Point ferry, as it will be their nearest and best way. All persons passing from the Missouri territory, are requested to place their horses immediately upon the point of land formed by the junction of the two rivers, whereby horsemen can be distinguished from footmen, and save the ferrymen much unnecessary labor.

Jesse Cheek.

May 6th, 1817. 6t 49

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-52

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, to all creditors and other persons concerned, that I shall apply to the circuit court, to be holden at the town of St. Charles, in and for the county of St. Charles, on the 24th November, being the fourth Monday of November, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining assetts of the estate of Robert Beatty deceased, among the respective creditors, the said estate being insolvent.

JAS GREEN.
Administrator.

St. Charles county, May 24th, 1817.
52—3t*

NOTICE,

All persons indebted to me, are requested to call on Peter Bowler, and make immediate payment, and those who have accounts against me, will call and get their money.

JAMES SAWYER.

St. Ferdinand, May 24th, 1817.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Marie Louise Papin deceased, are requested to make immediate payments in the hands of the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said deceased: and those who have any demands against said estate are required to present the same duly authenticated to

Hypolite Papin & } *Ex'rs.*
M. P. Leduc. }

St. Louis, May 19th, 1817. 4t-52

TAKEN UP

By William Miller, living in St. Ferdinand township, a bright bay Stud Horse, four years old, about thirteen and a half hands high, branded on the left jaw thus P. both hind feet white, a small star in his forehead, appraised to fifteen dollars by Thomas Witherton and John Benet, the 1st day of April, 1817, before me,

S. HAGILL, J. P.

Recorded April 14th, 1817.
True copy of the stray book in my office, St. Louis, May the 20th, 1817.

M. P. LEDUC, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Joseph Gibson, living in the township of upper Quivre, St. Charles county, a dark bay or brown horse, fourteen hands and three inches high; supposed to be five years old, both hind feet white, branded on the left shoulder and hip with the appearance of a Cee—appraised to forty dollars, before me this 18th March, 1817.

B FARNSWORTH, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book, in my office.

A copy from the stray book.

Wm. CHRISTY, jr. c. c. c.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection, create this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

BY JOSEPH CHARLESS.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JUNE 21, 1817. [No. 455.]

Statement of the amount of internal duties imposed by the United States (excepting those on household furniture, on watches and on stamps.) paid by each person in the collection district of Missouri Territory, during the year, 1816.

Anderson & Pilcher	$11	25
B		
Bossinford, B. John	22	50
Bollinger, Daniel	22	96
Bollinger, Daniel Senr.	18	55
Bollinger, David	12	9 1-2
Bryan, James	182	92
Bryan, James	341	95
Bridg, Thomas	4	00
Bryan, James	15	75
Bissonette, Joseph	22	50
Brunette Jacque	15	00
Brotherton, James	171	72
Beatty, Joseph	146	22 1-2
Brotherton, James	300	25
Bruce, Elijah	53	22
Bettis, Elijah	159	86
Brazeau, Joseph	1	00
Bryan, James	286	77
Byrne Morgan	2	80
Belcourt, B. John	2	00
Bates & Scott	11	25
Brotherton, James	195	46
Bollinger David	5	15
Brotherton, James	15	45
Bollinger, David	31	71
Bryan, James	271	71
Brougers, A. D.	15	00
Berthold & Chouteau	37	50
Bryant, James	131	60
C		
Collier, John	15	00
Crites, Peter	15	66 1-2
Cotner, Martin	15	25
Coons, Nicholas	41	50
Chouquette, Julian	15	00
Christy, William	1	00
Clemens, James jr. & Co.	37	50
Crites, Peter	32	00
Crites, Peter	9	91 1-2
Crites, Peter	30	62 1-2
Coleman & Whitlow	44	36
Coleman & Whitlow	13	76 1-2
Callaway, B. J.	94	80
Collett, Robert	15	00
Clemens, James jr. & Co.	22	50
D		
Dally, Solomon	15	00
Donahoe John	15	00
Dunbar, Samuel	22	50
Dubic, Auguste	15	00
Douglass Thompson	7	00
Dewitt, Green	15	00
Davis, Ralph	37	50
Degardin, Polite	11	25
Denny Charles	44	54
E		
English, Thomas	39	36
English, Robert	15	00
Ellis, G. Charles	15	00
Everheart, George	37	50
Ebear, Joseph jil.	22	50
English, Robert	104	93 3-4
English, Robert	176	28
English, Robert	221	25 1-2
F		
Freeman Daniel	22	50
Flint, Elias	22	50
Farrar & Walker	22	50
G		
Geiger & Davis	7	50
Gregorie, Charles	22	50
Gregorie, Charles	11	25
Gadair, Baptist	11	25
H		
Howell, John	22	50
Howell, Thomas	18	75
Hoan, Peter	1	03 1-2
Hoan, John	5	00
Hoan, John jr.	11	62 1-2
Hail, Jesse	39	75
Holden, Edward	22	50
Hunter, W. Charles & Co.	37	50
Hunter, W. Charles & Co.	37	50
Hoffman, George	7	50
Hughes, William	7	72
Hofman, George	41	60
Hofman, George	22	40
Hofman, George	6	96 1-2
Hughes, William	37	53
Horine, Jacob	243	00
Horine, Jacob	137	79
J		
John St. Peirre	15	06
K		
Kirkpatrick, Wallace	15	00
Kerr, Matthew	22	50
Kelly, David	56	05
Kile, Henry	12	66
L		
Labbaddie, Silvester	37	50
Lee, Patrick	22	50
Labeaux, Mary	22	50
Lablond, Frizine	22	50
Lewis, John	[illegible]	
Liddell, G. [illegible] P.	15	00
Lannum, Stephen	7	50
Lamme, P. Madam	22	50
Lagothrie, E.	3	75
Laparche, Joseph	3	75
Lindle, P. J. & J. G.	24	37 1-2
M		
Morrow, George	3	84
Morrow, George		51 1-2
Marley, Micheal	22	50
Morris, Morgan	15	00
Maury, E.	37	50
M'Allister, James	6	30
Moore, Samuel	22	11
Menicle, David	3	63
Murphy, Isaac	15	00
Miller, Charles	15	00
Miller, C. George	18	07
M'Allister, James	9	19
M'Knight & Brady	37	50
M'Knight & Brady	37	50
M'Kean, John	15	25
M'Kean, John	20	00
Miles, Josiah	15	00
N		
Neely, Willian & Co.	15	00
P		
Perry, Samuel & Co.	22	50
Pettit & Wilson	22	50
Price, H. Risdon	37	50
Price, H. Risdon	30	00
Perras, Jacque	37	50
Pescay, V.	37	50
Price, H. Risdon	4	00
Perry, N. William	57	23 1-2
Patterson, James	12	67
Price, Arnold	3	51
R		
Rozier, Ferdinand	22	50
Robinson, John	12	25
Rodgers, Joseph	15	00
S		
Simmons, N.	22	50
Steinbeck, F. Daniel	22	50
Scrips, George	15	16 1-2
Shepherd, John	27	12 1-2
Smith, William	37	50
Simpson & Quarles	22	50
Scott, Moses	22	50
Smith, William	22	50
Smith, Christian	22	50
Smith, B. Samuel	22	50
Swain, G. Sherrard	15	00
Scott, Erastus	22	50
Smith & Spicer	37	50
Seimez, Thomas	9	00
Suttleman, Adam	7	37
Shannon & Bogy	22	50
Shrader, John	63	61
Scott & Bates	22	50
Smith S. & John	320	42
Stewart, C. & Co.	3	75
T		
Tanner, James	166	21
Thomas, Martin	6	50
Tayon, Francois	21	87 1-2
Tayon, Francois	22	50
Tucker, Peter	20	00
Thompson, John	19	44
V		
Vanhorn, Nathan	15	60
Vanphul, Henry	37	50
Valle, Louis	15	00
Vanbibber, Isaac	3	75
W		
Wilson, Andrew	15	00
Wittenburgh, John	47	12 1-2
Wilt, Christian	37	50
Wilt, Christian	15	00
Wilt, Christian	15	00
Whitlow & Bass	23	64
Wittenburgh, John	7	20
Wittenburgh, John	32	22 1-2
Wherry, Mackay	22	99

I certify that the foregoing statement exhibits the full amount of duties aforesaid, paid in the collection district of Missouri Territory, during the year 1816, by all persons to me, or to my deputies, so far as they made returns to me.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
Collector of the Rev. M. T.
St. Louis, June 1st, 1817.

NOTICE.

The undersigned executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Marie Papin, deceased, will apply to the honorable the superior court of the Territory of Missouri, at the next term of said court, to be held at the town of Saint Louis in&for the northern circuit of said territory; on the fourth Monday in August next, for an order for the sale of the following tract of land, or such part thereof as may be deemed necessary for the payment of the debts of the said Joseph M Papin, to.wit: a tract of land containing two hundred arpens situate in the county of St. Louis, about two or three miles south of the town of St. Louis, fronting on the Mississippi river eight arpens, and running twenty five arpens in the rear, which said tract belonged to the said Papin, by virtue of a concession from the Spanish Government.

M. P. LEDUC,
HYPOLITE PAPIN.

June 2d, 1817. 53—6t.

MARTHASVILLE.

The subscriber has laid out a TOWN, on the Missouri Bluff, about half a mile from the river and Charrette old village, and about forty miles above the town of St. Charles, immediately on the river road, leading from St. Louis, the seat of the territorial government, Boons Lick, Warrington & Franklin. It is situated on a beautiful ridge, commanding an elegant view of the river, and containing two springs of as good and lasting water as ever ran from the earth. This town will be very suitably situated for the seat of justice, when St. Charles county is divided, as the country around it for many miles is thickly inhabited by industrious, wealthy persons, together with its being at a very proper distance from St. Charles for a county line to run half way between these two places. The banks of the Missouri being so subject to wash away from the peculiar composition of the soil, & the omnific power of its current, that nature seems particularly to have formed this beautiful eminence for a town. At and adjacent to this place there are inexhaustible timber for house and ship building. Charrette creek, a bold, lasting stream, runs within a mile of the town, on the west side, and on which there is a merchant and saw mill now building, and excellent seats for several others. On the east, about two miles, Duke creek is situated, affording several other seats for water works. The natural advantages of this place for a town, are so numerous that it would be tedious to enumerate them.

The Lots will be sold at public auction on the first of September next, at six and nine months credit, with approved security.

The subscriber has opened a general assortment of

Merchandise & Groceries

in Marthasville; the Merchandise he will sell ten or fifteen per cent cheaper than they can be bought in St. Louis or St. Charles. This appears somewhat incredible, but when the public are informed, that his firewood costs him nothing, and his provisions fifty per cent less than they are in those places, it will then appear reasonable.

He will have by the 1st of October next, a house fifty two feet by twenty, with a passage of twelve feet, to which there will be attached a back building of twenty feet square, with other convenient out houses suitable for a TAVERN, which will be rented on reasonable terms: until that he will keep a

House of Entertainment

himself. JOHN JOUNG.

N. B. The proprietor has associated himself with Doctor Jones, in the practice of

PHYSIC, SURGERY &c.

which they will attend to in St. Charles county and its vicinity, with the greatest punctuality. J. Y.
Marthasville, St. Charles Co.
Miss. Ter. June 11th, 1817. 3t-55

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Marie Louise Papin deceased, are requested to make immediate payments in the hands of the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said deceased: and those who have any demands against said estate are required to present the same duly authenticated to

Hypolite Papin & } *Ex'rs.*
M. P. Leduc. }

St. Louis, May 19th, 1817. 4t-52

A STRAY MARE

Followed a company of men from Salt River, and was left at the plantation of the subscriber. She is a bay about 13 hands high, small star in her forehead, mane and tail cropped, no brands, about 10 years old, adjudged to be worth 20 dollars. The owner is requested to call and get his property.

Wm. FUGATE.

May 25th, 1817. 53—3t

A Journeyman Bookbinder,

Will meet with constant employment at this Office—All the working tools are on hand. Paper, boards, leather and gold leaf, will soon be obtained from the eastward. The highest wages will be given to a sober man acquainted with elegant binding. *May 17th, 1817.*

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT,

To set apart and dispose of certain public lands, for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, to designate and set apart, any four contiguous townships, each six miles square, of vacant public lands lying in that part of the Mississippi territory which was formed into a land district, by the act, entitled "An act for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and the four townships, so designated and set apart, shall be reserved from public and private sale, any thing in the aforesaid act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised to contract for the sale of the said four townships, which shall have been designated and set apart, as aforesaid, at the rate of two dollars per acre, to be made payable fourteen years after the contract which shall have been concluded, with any agent or agents of the late emigrants from France, who have associated together for the purpose of forming a settlement in the United States: Provided, That satisfactory evidence shall be produced that such agent or agents are duly authorized to form such contract, and that the number of such emigrants, being of full age, for which he or they are authorized to act, are equal at least to the number of half sections contained in the four townships proposed to be disposed of.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary shall have power to make such allotment of the lands among the individuals, and to stipulate, in the proposed contract for such conditions of settlement and cultivation of the vine, and other vegetable productions, as may to him appear reasonable, and that on the fulfilment of such conditions, shall the issuing of grants for the lands, be made to depend: Provided, That no patent shall be granted for any of the lands aforesaid, nor shall any title be obtained therefor, either at law or in equity, until complete payment shall have been made for the whole four townships, and until they comply with the conditions of the contract, so to be made as aforesaid; nor shall a patent be granted for a greater quantity than six hundred and forty acres to any one person.

March 3, 1817—Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

The following acts of Congress, on the subject of pre-emption rights in this Territory, has been much sought after—they are now republished from the collection of Laws printed at the city of Washington.

AN ACT giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the Illinois territory.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, or the legal representatives of every person, who has actually inhabited and cultivated a tract of land lying in either of the districts established for the sale of public lands, in the Illinois territory, which tract is not rightfully claimed by any other person, and who shall not have removed from said territory; every such person and his legal representatives shall be entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser from the United States of such tract of land at private sale, at the same price and on the same terms and conditions in every respect, as are or may be provided by law for the sale of other lands sold at private sale in said territory, at the time of making such purchase: *Provided,* That no more than one quarter section of land shall be sold to any one individual, in virtue of this act; and the same shall be bounded by the sectional and divisional lines run, or to be run, under the direction of the surveyor general for the division of the public lands: *Provided also,* That no lands reserved from sale by former acts, or lands which have been directed to be sold in town lots, and out lots, shall be sold under this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every person claiming a preference in becoming the purchaser of a tract of land, in virtue of this act, shall make known his claim, by delivering a notice in writing, to the register of the land office, for the district in which the land may lie, wherein he shall particularly designate the quarter section he claims; which notice the register shall file in his office, on receiving twenty-five cents from the person delivering the same. And in every case where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of public monies of the land office, that any person, who has delivered his notice of claim, is entitled, according to the provisions of this act, to a preference in becoming the purchaser of a quarter section of land, such person so entitled shall have a right to enter the same, with the register of the land office, on producing his receipt from the receiver of public monies for at least one twentieth part of the purchase money, as in case of other public lands sold at private sale: *Provided,* That all lands to be sold under this act shall be entered with the register, at least two weeks before the time of the commencement of the public sales, in the district wherein the land lies: and every person having a right of preference in becoming the purchaser of a tract of land, who shall fail so to make his entry with the register, within the time prescribed, his right shall be forfeited, and the land by him claimed shall be offered at public sale, with the other public lands in the district to which it belongs.

[*Approved, February 5, 1813.*

The fifth section of an act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That every person, and the legal representatives of every person, who has actually inhabited and cultivated a tract of land lying in that part of the state of Louisiana which composed the late territory of Orleans, or in the territory of Missouri, which tract is not rightfully claimed by any other person, and who shall not have removed from said state or territory, shall be entitled to the right of pre-emption in the purchase thereof, under the same restrictions, conditions, provisions, and regulations, in every respect as is directed by the act, entitled "An act giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the Illinois territory," passed February fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

[*Approved April 12, 1814.*]

AN ACT

Concerning pre-emption rights given in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the state of Louisiana, and in the territories of Missouri and Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person, and the legal representatives of any person entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser, from the United States, of a tract of land, at private sale in the state of Louisiana, or

in the territories of Missouri and Illinois, according to the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act giving the right of pre-emption, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the Illinois territory," passed February fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the fifth section of the "Act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri," passed April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, who is settled on a fraction of a section or fractional quarter section, containing less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall have the privilege of purchasing one or more adjoining fractional quarter sections, or the adjoining quarter section, including their improvements, or the fraction improved by them, at their option; and the provisions of the said recited acts are hereby made applicable to them, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in cases where two or more persons entitled to the right of pre-emption, shall be settled upon one quarter or fractional section of land, each person shall be authorised to purchase one or more quarter sections, or fractional quarter sections, of the section or fractional section of land upon which they are so settled, and the section or fractional section upon which such persons are settled shall be equally divided between them, in such manner as the register and receiver, within whose district the land lies, shall determine and direct, so as to secure, as far as may be practicable, to every such person their improvements respectively, and where the improvement of such persons shall be upon two or more quarter sections, each person shall be entitled to purchase the quarter sections upon which his improvement shall be.

[*Approved, April 29th, 1816.*]

AN ACT.

Authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the state of Georgia five per cent upon the quota of Direct Tax for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, assumed and paid by that state.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorised to pay to the order of the Governor of Georgia, for the use of that state the sum of fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and forty seven cents, being an abatement of fifteen per cent, on the quota of direct tax, payable by that state for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, which quota was paid, on notice of an intention to assume it not being given, in time to entitle the said state to the deduction of fifteen per cent, under the act of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, laying a direct tax upon the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the aforesaid sum of fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty dollars, and forty seven cents, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

March 3 1817.

Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT,

For the relief of certain Creek Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorised to cause the sum of eighty five thousand dollars to be paid to the friendly Creek Indians whose property was destroyed by the hostile Creek Indians in the late war, in fair and just proportions to the losses which they have severally sustained from such Indians, which amount shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated

March 3, 1817. Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Section of Bounty Lands.

All persons entitled to Military Bounty Lands for services rendered the United States during the late war, would do well to recollect the notice given from this branch of the War Department, so long since as the 22d of August, 1815, and which has been repeated in the public news papers many times since that date, viz:

"A land warrant will *not* be issued to an *executor* nor to an *administrator*. The government of the United States has not authorised any person to act as an agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants: which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the war department: nor does it recognise any pretended *Land Office* for *such purposes* of that nature, in any state of the American union."

"August 22, 1815."

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In addition to the foregoing, it may be proper to remind applicants of the classes above referred to, that their letters and documents need not be addressed to any individual at the seat of government, by name, but simply to "*The Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.*" Their communication should contain the address to which the reply ought to be transmitted.

April 28. 36-54

EAST INDIA NEWS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The Pindarees continue their predatory incursions: and appear every day more daringly bold. They are said to have assembled in the north bank of the Nerbudda, to the number of ten thousand. Four thousand of this force are stated to have crossed the river, and taken the road to Guzerat! but as the most active measures against these predatory hordes are said to be in contemplation, we hope to see them kept in awe. The situation of affairs in the Jypoor district, is such, as may be expected, under the unsettled policy of the rajah, and the jarring sentiments of his cabinet. He is said, himself, to lean to the policy of calling in the aid of the British, to deliver him from the enemies that are now hemming him in: while his chiefs rely on their own abilities to disperse them, and are said to be anxious for an opportunity to try their strength, with the troops of Ameer Khan. It is reported, that we may soon expect to see the unsettled state of their country, giving place to something like the security and peace enjoyed by every province, in which our influence has had room to operate. We sincerely wish that this period may be near at hand.

REMARKS.

The *Nerbudda* river is much distinguished in geography, it being the line by which the Hindas determined northern from southern Hindustan; all south of that river they called Dekkan, or southern country; that denomination is now confined to the countries south of the Kreshna. The Nerbubba rises in the Gundwana province, contigious to Bengal, and runs south nearly parallel with the tropic, in 21 degrees north latitude, and falls into the Gulph of Cambay above Baroache.

Those who are not very well read in the customs of Asia, will be apt to consider these irruptions of Pindarees as very rare, and of great political importance; the fact is otherwise, it proves simply, that there is no formal war in any part of Asia, from the Caspian sea to the south capes of Asia; and is to be accounted for in the customs which have arrisen out of the conquests of the Mahomedans; in the countries, under whose authority the present scenes of strife and usurpation occur so frequently, that there are thousands who have no means of subsistance but by violence, no home but on horseback. Whenever a war breaks out, these people array themselves under some chiefs in small bands; like those which infested the south of Europe after the croisades, and who offered their services to either party, war being their trade, and plunder their pay—these bands, when war in its usual forms, has ceased, rove from one country to another, and live upon depredation; make their incursions suddenly, and disappear with their booty, beyond the reach of those whom they have surprised.——The late accounts alledge that those people had advanced within 80 miles of Calcutta; the nature of the country, and the strength of the military force in every direction within that distance of Calcutta, renders that assertion unworthy of credit—the side of Burdwan, is that only by which they could approach so near Calcutta, and at the close of the year, that country being three-fourths under water, it would be impracticable to calvary; from February to August, it would be otherwise; but Burdwan is not a country of wealth as robbers seek—it is wholly agricultural; and the region of Orissa which would be necessary to cross in order to approach, is thinly peopled, and intersected by numerous rivers and morasses. It is very probable the Pindarees have not passed the Nerbudda fifty miles.

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We have been favoured with the following Extract of a letter, from Napaul, from which our readers will perceive, that the Rajah has fallen a sacrifice to the Small pox.

'*Valley of Nepaul, 20th Nov.* 1816.

"I have just returned from witnessing a sight, that has made such an impression, as will not readily be effaced from my memory: and in the hope that it may be acceptable, I take up my pen to endeavor to paint to you the picture. My mind is in a right frame for it; but Oh Yorick! that I had thy imagination to trace the fact, with the imagery it requires, to convey an adequate idea of the scene to those who did not behold it.

'You will have heard, ere this, of the havoc the small pox has been making, for these three months past, among the inhabitants of this delightful and interesting Valley. When it first appeared, apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Rajah and his family, and measures were adopted, which for a time kept them, and the inhabitants of the city of Kathmandoo, free from the infection: but it was only for a time; it soon reached from the peasant to the prince, and notwithstanding vaccination had been administered to some of the principal families of the Court, either superstition or a dislike to innovation had prevented a part of the Rajah's family from receiving the benefit of it, though frequently tendered in a pressing manner.

'On the 2d, an infant son of the Prince's died, from the effects of the raging distemper; and this morning information was brought to the Resident, that the Rajah, who had for some days been laboring under it, was carried down to the holy temple of Pasputnuth, which is lookod upon by all Hindoos, as one of the Portals of Heaven, that in breathing his last, his soul might be admitted, in its passage from its earthly frame to the happier Regions which this Temple is believed to be the entrance of. Such is seldom, or ever done, until the person is supposed to be drawing to his end, and as this was the case, in the present instance, the Prince was early in the morning, accompanied by the chief officers of his government, his relations and domestics, who, as is customary on such occasions, walked with his palankeen bareheaded and barefooted to the Temple. A little after, he ceased to be a Prince: and the event was communicated to the Resident, who as a mark of condolence, and in compliment to the court, proceeded with his suite in mourning, to the spot where much more awful scenes, than had occurred were in a state of forwardness. I mean the preparations for the human sacrifices, that the death of the Hindoo Prince, in these mountainous Regions, invariably demands. On reaching the Temple, we were received by the venerable Rajah Gooroo, or high Priest, whose hoary locks bespoke his lengthened years. He was in tears, mentioned that one of the Ranees, one of the Concubines of the Rajah, with five of their female attendants, were to burn with the remains of their master: and after lamenting, on the passing events, pointed out to us a spot, at a little distance, from whence we could better witness the scene; and retired to continue the obsequies of his departed Prince.

'The funeral pile was erected in the bed of the Bunymuttee River, which in its course through the valley, is very shallow, & here so narrow that its sacred waters was the foundation of the temple of Pusputnauth, on the oneside, and moisten the trees of its gloomy grove, that over hangs it, from the other; and as we were beholding the funeral rites, in a most anxious state of suspense, the sonorous sounds of Singha, while they tended, by taking off the attention of the devoted females, from the surrounded crowd, to fit them for their approaching end, added solemnity to such scenery. Our situation did not admit of distinctly observing, what might be called the niceties of the awful ceremony; but we were near enough, to distinguish the innocent victim of superstition, who was about sixteen years old, and said to be of an interesting figure, take off her ornaments, throw loosely over her loins and breasts a cloth; as she ascended the pile with her companions, distributed to the brahmins her relations, and attendants that stood round, a couple of elephants, some buffaloes, bullocks, calves, horses, jewels, and frankincense, with the cloths, and ornaments she had just thrown off—viz. I believe, as marks of her regard, or as proofs, that she parted from this world in peace with all; and saying as we were afterwards told, something to those who were supposed to be the most endeared to her (for whatever a Suttee utters, is looked on as prophetic,) she placed the head of her departed husband on her lap, when heaps of sandal wood, smeared with oil, and gee, were piled around her, and her companions, on which a great number of torches, descending the the steps of the Temple, communicated their flames to the combustible pile, at the same time, that the hallowed groves, and temples re-echoed the shouts, and groanings the multitude set up: and in a moment the souls of the devoted girls fled, in shricks, to Heaven.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

The following extract of a letter gives us a report of a most interesting character.—Apadoca, we believe, has been a long time in America—having passed to Mexico from the Island of Cuba, of which he had for some time been Governor. This report again awakens a gleam of hope, that Mexico may still atchieve her independence. The last intelligence indeed represented it as hopeless. Apodaca was then said to have extinguished the last spark of insurrection by taking the Patriot officers into *his* service. But may not this have been an ingenious finesse, to execute the object disclosed in the following extract? We shall wait for news from that quarter of the world with great anxiety.

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans to his friend in this City, dated.

"NEW ORLEANS, 7th April, 1817.

"The news of the day here is, that the Viceroy of Mexico, Apodaca, has declared himself Independent, and has an immense force arrayed to sustain his declaration. I have not been able to learn satisfactorily the source whence this intelligence is derived. The policy pursued by Apodaca, since his elevation to the Viceroyalty, has been so opposite to the general policy of the Mother Kingdom in relation to her Colonies, that we may readily suppose in him an ambition superior to subserviency to Spain, and a patriotism above the mere tranquilizing or subduing of a revolutionary spirit, to sink it again into the gloom of despotism, without security for the past, or hope for the future.

"If this news be true, the fate of New-Spain is decided, and Old Spain will not shortly again, I conceive, hold a tone of insolence and ambiguity towards us; such as she has lately manifested. A few days will, I suppose, decide upon the truth or falsehood of this intelligence."

—

NORFOLK, May 7.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

The schooner Sally, Cameron, from N. York, bound to this place, came into the Capes on Monday evening: about six o'clock, P M. heard a tremendous explosion, apparently from up the Bay. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, near the Eastern part of the Horse-Shoe, passed a large number of splinters and pieces of a wreck, near which the Buenos Ayrean brig Independencia del Sud, commanded by Com. Chaytor, was at anchor, and at short distance two of her boats were laying along-side of a vessel which appeared to have been recently wrecked.—Capt. Cameron did not speak the brig, but there is every reason to believe the wreck to be the schr. Altaveda, tender to the Independencia, which had doubtless blown up the preceding evening, and caused the explosion above mentioned.

Since the above was in type, we have received a shocking confirmation of this distressing occurrence. The Capt. of the Altaveda, has arrived in town, from whom we learn the following painful particulars:—On Monday evening last, at 6 o'clock, while the magazine of the Altaveda was open, the first Lieutenant indiscreetly snapped a pistol near enough to communicate to it, and an immediate explosion took place, which blew off the whole of the quarter deck, and launched 23 of the crew into eternity.—The Capt. being on board the brig during with the Commodore, fortunately escaped; every other officer of the vessel, with the exception of the Gunner's and Boatswain's mates met an untimely grave.—Among the number who perished, we have to deplore the loss of Capt. Thruston Taylor, a ship-master of this port, of the most respectable connections, and highly esteemed by all who knew him; Lieut. Singleterry, a native of Charleston, S. C. late of the U. S. Marine Corps, on this station; Mr. William Colley, son of William Colley, Esq. Ship-Builder, of this Borough, and Captain Greenwell, late commander of the Baltimore packet President.

[*Beacon*

NEW-YORK, April 29.

Shipwreck.—We learn from capt. Hillard, of the schooner Alert, who arrived this forenoon in 12 days from St. Croix, that on the 6th April, capt. Neal and three men arrived there in an open boat, in a most distressed situation. They sailed from Washington, (N. C.) in a schooner belonging to a Mr. Fowl of that place.—Had been at Martinico, and from thence was bound to St. Croix with doubloons to purchase a cargo. They stated that the schooner foundered two leagues to the leeward of the Saints, and went down so suddenly that capt. Neal and his crew, consisting of four men, had only time to jump into the boat without one drop of water, or an ounce of provisions, and only one oar and no sail. They were 9 days at sea in this situation before they landed at Sandy Point, (St. Croix) parched up with the sun having taken their trowsers and ripped them up to make a sail. One of the crew died in the boat on the 7th day after they left the schooner, and was hove overboard. When they reached the shore they were so exhausted with fatigue and hunger, as to be unable to walk. On hearing of their distressed situation the governor of the island sent carriages and conveyed them to the hospital. Capt. Neal and one of the crew had nearly recovered before capt. Hillard sailed (15th April.) The other two sailors remained in the hospital insane, and their recovery considered very doubtful.

Republican Notions.

The titles of public officers, from your plain worship up to his excellency, are not the only distinctions which ought to be lashed out of fashion. There is one, we understand growing into vogue at Washington, which ought to be scouted by every friend of the Republic.

We were surprised the other day to hear of a sort of tariff sometimes used at the Metropolis of the union, and growing more into use, which is at war with all our Republican ideas. The plain men, who take up this paper, will no doubt be just as much astonished as we were to learn that there is a sort of scale, to estimate the degree of respect, to which a man is entitled. One would think, that a Representative of the people is entitled to as much as almost any person—But no such thing. He is almost at the very foot of the scale. For instance;

1st. comes the simple citizen—

Next the Representative of the people (in the lower house of Congress)—

3d. Foreign Ministers—

4th. Senators and

5th. Heads of Department.

The etiquette is, for those below to wait upon all those above them. For example, a foreign minister, Mr. Bagot or M. Hyde de Neuville, does not wait upon a representative, to pay his respects to him; but he waits upon

...nators and Foreign Ministers.—Thus a representative of the people is, according to this new fangled cartel, two grades below a senator—&3 below the heads of the Executive Department.

These distinctions are of course not universally adopted. There are many men too proud to acknowledge them.—Nor are they as pertinaciously adhered to by any American officer as by the foreign ministers, who recognise something in them of the ranks and privileges of the European Courts—But it is a fact, that this contemptible etiquette is begun, and is, we are afraid, increasing, and ought to be extinguished.

Let any man ask himself what he would think of his Representative, who would stoop so low as to acknowledge his inferiority; or what he would think of a Senator or Executive Secretory, who would be so insolent as to exact this defference. Would he not deem either of them as unworthy of his good opinion? We know that hospitality to strangers has been in all countries considered as a public duty. Foreign ministers are certainly entitled to their full share of it—but if a foreign minister does make it a point of etiquette, to wait upon a Senator, and only to return the visit of a Representative, what high minded Representative, would bow to the distinction, even though he should be fortunate enough to receive an elegantly ornamented card from "*The Hon.*——and Lady to the *Honorable* Mr——" requesting the pleasure of his company this evening at drawing room? From such courtly customs, may our country be forever delivered!—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MR. COBBETT'S ARRIVAL, &c.

Mr. Cobbett, we learn forsook England, not because his personal safety *was* in danger, for he might have been secure had he thrown down his pen, sealed up his mind, and shut his eyes—in a word, had he silently acquiesced in the *despotism* now established in England by law. He knew the value of freedom too well to brook such a servile condition for a moment. He felt that

"A day, an hour of virtuous liberty
"Is worth a whole eternity of bondage."

Accordingly he bade old England adieu, & embarked for America, whither he is come, and to which we tender him a most respectful and hearty welcome. —*Non inscius mali liberales diligere dixe.*

As he long since foretold the establishment of a naked military despotism in the British dominions—for no discerning man could doubt from the course steered by Pitt & Co. that the ship must ultimately founder in the Gulph of confusion, or be wrecked on the rocks of arbitrary power—as he predicted the present state of things, while he pointed out a mode of steerage that would have prevented either catastrophe; so we wish he may now be enabled to foresee the revival of freedom in Europe.—Whether the night of tyranny will be too long and dark and dreary to permit any man to foretell the dawn, we do not presume to conjecture. Hopes and wishes are poor grounds of calculation. All we can say is that the European people *are* down, and a holy league of legitimate (or rather illegitimate) monarchs trample them in the dust. But, out of the adverse revolutions of Europe, arises the independence of South America, and thence proceeds most solemn lessons to North America. Let us beware of envy and illiberality; let us remember that another's liberty does not abridge our own. England taught her people to rule and enslave others; and England is now enslaved in turn.——As yet, nevertheless, we cannot say that revolutions have an end. Tyrants are still in alarm, and their subjects discontented. Who knows what may be effected in France and Germany? Prussia again promises to add a representative branch to the government—and Spain herself, after passing through the usual degrees of descent, in unlimited monarchy and priestcraft, may arrive at that extreme point, where *barbarity* terminates patient subjection; and man countermarches by freedom to civilization. For, history shows that tyranny and liberty, are but opposite points in the circle of revolution in which all nations run—the one indicative of moral death, the other of resurrection to life.

Political and economical subjects, we hope will employ Mr. *Cobbet's* lucid and energetic pen on this side of the Atlantic, which was stopped by tyrannical edicts on the other. We welcome genius, information and integrity from every clime. We understand that Mr. Cobbett expects the rest of his family to follow.

N. Y. Columbian.

A TABLE

Showing the temperature of the atmosphere, by observations taken at seven o'clock in the morning, 2 o'clock P. M. and at 9 in the evening, St. Louis, March 1st. '17.

	FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER.		
Saturday, March 1	28°	40°	25°
Sabbath 2	22	41	32
Monday 3	30	45	44
Tuesday 4	43	55	48
Wednesday 5	48	58	55
Thursday 6	44	60	44
Friday 7	38	62	47
Saturday 8	47	67	54
Sabbath 9	50	56	57
Monday 10	48	56	48
Tuesday 11	42	54	42
Wednesday 12	36	52	42
Thursday 13	43	54	40
Friday 14	36	44	34
Saturday 15	28	46	40
Sabbath 16	41	43	46
Monday 17	52	56	44
Tuesday 18	30	44	38
Wednesday 19	30	41	32
Thursday 20	23	53	48
Friday 21	32	64	51
Saturday 22	52	68	64
Sabbath 23	52	57	54
Monday 24	38	59	41
Tuesday 25	37	54	29
Wednesday 26	27	51	29
Thursday 27	28	42	31
Friday 28	30	44	30
Saturday 29	28	44	31
Sabbath 30	30	52	57
Monday 31	38	67	50

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday June 21, 1817.

The Rev. Mr. Rice, will deliver a masonic address on tuesday the 24th inst. in the building lately occupied as a theatre, at 12 o'clock.

Subscribers in town who may be neglected by the carriers, are requested to inform us of the omissions.

The editor of the Missouri Gazette returns thanks to his friends in Missouri and Illinois territories for their renewed exertions in his favor. 96 subscribers have been added to his list since the 1st of April. He requests these gentlemen holding subscription papers to send in the names of the subscribers obtained and hold the lists for procuring the signatures of their more distant neighbors.

COMMUNICATIONS.

If I understand the editor "whose eye never winks, and whose *hand* never tires," his objection to the celebrated Cobbet, who has just taken refuge on the shores of freedom, appears to be, first, his receiving payment from the public for his productions; and secondly, the innate turbulence of his disposition. According to this editor, the American nation is bound, for these two reasons, to deny to Cobbet the praise of talent, & to withhold from him the sympathies which his case might otherwise excite in his favor.

With respect to the first objection, I think it unnecessary to occupy much time in shewing its absurdity; I know of no instance of a public writer having been condemned on that ground, and would have considered the extensive sale of his works as a proof of his merits rather than an evidence of the contrary. If the success of Cobbet were ephemeral, if his productions were only the insects of the hour, generated by the heat of a party or a faction, and deriving their influence and interest from some accidental concurrence of circumstances, we might then venture to [illegible] his powers and attempt to argue that he did not deserve the money that his writings have sold and do sell for. But when we have seen him, during a long course of years, commanding the attention and admiration of the British empire; when we see a perennial stream of luminous and energetic eloquence flowing from his pen [illegible] the avidity of his fellow citizens and of the civilized world for his productions instead of diminishing has increased and is increasing. Are we not compelled to admit that those productions must have deserved the price that has been paid for them With respect to the "turbulence" of Cobbet's disposition, I would ask this editor, from whence does he infer it? Is it from his unbending opposition to the cause of corruption and despotism—is it for his rejection of the overtures of ministerial craft and influence—is it for his defence of suffering humanity in every quarter of the globe? If these be the proofs of his "turbulence," I can only say, that such turbulence is virtue, and that the reverse would be grovelling baseness. In the remarks of the "Emigrant," I think I discover a certain federal taint, which it was to be hoped, would never have contaminated the press of any editor in this, hitherto, republican region of the United States. It is observable too, that this herald of federalism affects the language and wears the garb of a freeman, that he advances slowly and with steps scarcely heard in the silence of that political peace which happily reigns amongst us, and it therefore becomes a duty to warn the citizens of the Missouri territory of his approach, and to put them on their guard against him.

There is an uncandid Hartford convention strain, in those remarks, that would become a disciple of parson Parish, rather than the advocate of his country's right, and the principles of freedom.

The mode in which the 'address' of Cobbet is mutilated and commented on is indicative of hostility to the cause in which he suffers, and would seem to be rather the venal slander of some London ministerial scribbler, than the sentiments or the reasoning of an American republican. In offering these remarks, I do not mean to say that the American people should 'lavish their sympathies' on Cobbet, in preference to their own countrymen. I do not see how Cobbet can come into collision with any real American feeling or interest. The subjects, which he proposes to treat, relate only to his own country, and can have no immediate bearing on the internal or external interests of this republic. Cobbett has not come amongst us to disturb our tranquility or to abuse the liberty of the American Press. He claims not the privilege, as this editor unfairly imputes to him, "of writing what he pleases;" on the contrary, he declares that "he shall write nothing here which *according to the law of the land* he might not safely write and publish in England." Whenever Cobbet shall intermeddle with our concerns, which as an alien he ought not to do, or when under the protection of the American constitution he shall attempt a violation of the laws of nations, it will be then time enough to denounce to the country his conduct and his motives: in attacking him at this moment, the object must be to injure the cause he advocates and to support that system of corruption, fanaticism and despotism, which now reigns in Europe, and of which Cobbet (notwithstanding all that federalism may urge to the contrary) has proved himself the ablest and most constant enemy.

A Subscriber.

LAW NOTICE.—The long deferred case of John Ewing vs. Nathaniel Ewing, receiver of public monies in Vincennes, was lately decided in favor of J. Ewing, plaintiff—damages $ 300 with costs of suit, which were very considerable.—This was an action for defamation, and it is to be regretted, that the costs &c. were not fixed on the plaintiff. Mr. J. Ewing is a *federalist* of the first order, and aspires to a seat in the Indiana legislature, Mr. Nathaniel Ewing, is a democratic republican, opposed to Hartford convention federalists, and in the heat of electioneering turmoil, called Mr. J. Ewing a *British tory*, &c. for which he brought his suit and obtained the amount of damages mentioned in the last "Emigrant."

A citizen of Indiana.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in *Lexington, Ky. to his friend in this place, dated May 8th, 1817.*

Our federal governor Slaughter will certainly go out next year. In each county, those candidates *only*, who have pledged themselves to vote for a new election will be elected to the legislature. All the Post, Marshals, &c. &c. are mustering their federal forces from Sandy to the Cumberland, while Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, a well known federalist comes in flank, exerting his influence in Campbell, & Henry counties. All their exertions will prove futile, Kentucky will throw off the ingubus which attempts to stifle her republicanism."

Mr. Charless,

The author of the militia man assures Mr. Douglass, none of the remarks contained in that piece were intended as applicable to him. He requested Mr. D. to publish the accompanying instructions, not with a view to insinuate that he had gone beyond them: but he hoped they might throw some light on the obnoxious oath that would probably tend to remove those features of acerbity that appear upon its very face. It was also wish that the people should know whether it owed its creation to the head of the pay department, or how it came into existance: as he holds it important in a free country that the people should be sensible of the source of their injuries. He wished that the general odium that had arisen might rest where it ought. He know that Mr. D. is answerable to the department which he represents, for the non performance of the rules, which it may lay down for his guide. He wishes again to call his attention to the concluding question of the militia man Will the assignee, with proper power of attorney, receive the pay he may be entitled to, under the assignment, without this oath of the assignor? The solution of that question is of general importance to the territory; should it be answered in the negative, some assignees may be fortunate enough to find their assignor, capable of taking the oath, and their oaths they may then procure: should it be answered in the affirmative, the inconveniences of the oath may probably be obviated. We wish him if he pleases also to state, whether an executor or administrator will receive the pay of the deceased he represents without an oath.

A Militia Man.

In all cases where the individual who may have performed services, cannot (from absence or other unavoidable causes) attend, and receive his own pay, his attorney properly and legally authorised, can receive it for him, nor is it expected that an attorney can swear to the correctness of the claim, administrators will also be paid, by exhibiting evidence that they are legal representatives of the deceased, without swearing.

T. DOUGLASS,
District Pay Master.

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS,
Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.
Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Gin.
Madaira and Sherry WINES,
Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice.
Havanah and common SEGARS.
Cavendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist.
Shad, Mackeral, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings.
Bacon Hams, Whiskey, draft and bottled Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1816. tf-55

NOTICE

The undersigned removing now to St. Charles, offers his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the patronage which he has constantly received, and gives notice that he will continue at St. Charles the business of

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Every order directed to him will be punctually attended to, he will reside in the house lately occupied by St. Paul La Croix, deceased, where good cellars and warehouses are ready for the reception of goods of every description.

P. LEE.
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St. Louis 14th June, 1817. 3t-55

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

All persons having any demands against the estates of John Busby, and William M'Call deceased, are again requested to present their accounts &c. for settlement, to the undersigned, administrator of said estates, or they must abide the legal effects of their negligence: and all persons that owe to said estates are requested to make immediate payment.

JUDIAH OSMON, Adm'r.
Howard county 25th May, 1817 2t-55

STRAYED,

From Florisant, on thursday week last, two horses, one a large yellow horse unhandsomely made, walks lame, is stiff and clumsey, about 7 years old—The other is a cheanut sorrel, has a scar on his near ankle joint is well made, light neck & head, and is between 13 & 14 years of age, had a bell on when he left home, both are marked with the geers.

I will give five dollars to any person who will secure said horses, so that I may get them again; or ten dollars if they are brought home to me at Florisant, and all reasonable charges paid.

HIRAM CRAIG.

June 20th, 1817. 2t-55

POSTSCRIPT.

Summary of News.
(BY LAST MAIL.)

An Ambassador from the new republic of Pernambuco, has arrived at Boston; the affairs of that country is not as promising as has been represented. Lord Cochrane was to leave England on the 25th of April, in an elegant frigate; manned with 500 men. It appears his Lordship is to be joined by a number of disbanded officers and soldiers and intends attacking Cuba or West Florida—Barcelona, on the Maine, has been captured by the Royalists, and 550 men women and children, were indiscriminately put to death with the bayonet. A war of extermination from which no class is exempt, is carried on in that unfortunate country.

The Panzian governor of Pensacola has refused to deliver up the provisions sent by the U. S. contractors for our troops, stationed on the Escambia river. On the west, the cowardly Spaniards are urging the Caddo's and Apaches to an indiscriminate butchery of the inhabitants of Louisiana, and the southern borders of this territory.

Communications and advertisements received too late for this No. shall appear in our next.

5/3a

the Senators and Foreign Ministers.—Thus a representative of the people is, according to this new fangled cartel, two grades below a senator—&3 below the heads of the Executive Department.

These distinctions are of course not universally adopted. There are many men too proud to acknowledge them.—Nor are they as pertinaciously adhered to by any American officer as by the foreign ministers, who recognise something in them of the ranks and privileges of the European Courts—But it is a fact, that this contemptible etiquette is begun, and is, we are afraid, increasing, and ought to be extinguished.

Let any man ask himself what he would think of his Representative, who would stoop so low as to acknowledge his inferiority; or what he would think of a Senator or Executive Secretary, who would be so insolent as to exact this defference. Would he not deem either of them as unworthy of his good opinion? We know that hospitality to strangers has been in all countries considered as a public duty. Foreign ministers are certainly entitled to their full share of it—but if a foreign minister does make it a point of etiquette, to wait upon a Senator, and only to return the visit of a Representative, what high minded Representative, would bow to the distinction, even though he should be fortunate enough to receive an elegantly ornamented card from "*The Hon.*——and Lady to the *Honorable Mr*——" requesting the pleasure of his company this evening at drawing room? From such courtly customs, may our country be forever delivered!—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MR. COBBETT'S ARRIVAL, &c.

Mr. Cobbett, we learn, forsook England, not because his personal safety *was* in danger, for he might have been secure had he thrown down his pen, smoothed up his mind, and shut his eyes—in a word, had he silently acquiesced in the *despotism* now established in England by law. He knew the value of freedom too well to brook such a servile condition for a moment. He felt that

"A day, an hour of virtuous liberty
"Is worth a whole eternity of bondage."

Accordingly he bade old England adieu, & embarked for America, whither he is come, and to which we tender him a most respectful and hearty welcome. —*Non ascivus mali liberales diligere debet.*

As he long since foretold the establishment of a naked military despotism in the British dominions—for no discerning man could doubt from the course steered by Pitt & Co. that the ship must ultimately founder in the Gulph of confusion, or be wrecked on the rocks of arbitrary power—as he predicted the present state of things, while he pointed out a mode of steerage that would have prevented either catastrophe; so we wish he may now be enabled to foresee the revival of freedom in Europe.—Whether the night of thraldom will be too long and dark and dreary to permit any man to foretell the dawn, we do not presume to conjecture. Hopes and wishes are poor grounds of calculation. All we can say is that the European people *are* down, and a holy league of legitimate (or rather illegitimate) monarchs trample them in the dust. But, out of the adverse revolutions of Europe, arises the independence of South America, and thence proceeds most solemn lessons to North America. Let us beware of envy and illiberality; let us remember that another's liberty does not abridge our own. England taught her people to hate and enslave others; and England is now enslaved in turn.——As yet, nevertheless, we cannot say that revolutions are all an end. Tyrants are still in alarm, and their subjects discontented. Who knows what *may be* effected in France and Germany? Prussia again promises to add a representative branch to the government—and Spain herself, after passing through the usual degrees of descent, in unlimited monarchy and priestcraft, may arrive at that extreme point, where *barbarity* terminates patient subjection; and man countermarches by freedom to civilization. For, history shows that tyranny and liberty are but opposite points in the circle of revolution in which all nations run—the one indicative of moral death, the other of resurrection to life.

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Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice.
Havanah and common SEGARS.
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St. Louis, June 20th, 1816. tf-55

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Auctioneer & Broker.

St. Louis 14th June, 1817. 3t-55

LEWIS' FERRY
ACROSS THE MISSOURI.

The subscriber has established a ferry on the Missouri about 30 miles from St. Louis, being the most direct route to Boons Lick and the upper settlements of St. Charles County. Travellers who wish to pass this way will take the St. Louis road to Bonhomme by John Ward and Gabriel Long's mill. The direct road to the upper part of St. Charles county and Boons Lick from Smelpers ferry, on the Missouri, is within two miles of my ferry.

JOHN LEWIS Junr.

Bonhomme township St. Louis county, June 2d, 1817. 3t-55

HULL & [illegible]

[illegible] will be kept up, and the highest prices will be paid for cash for all kinds of

BREAD, CRACKERS, BISCUIT & CAKES

In all the branches will be carried on as usual.

BAKING.

POCKET BOOK LOST,

This evening I lost my red morocco pocket book, containing bank notes to the amount of four or five dollars—Also Col. Benton's two notes one of $30 and the other for $150—A note from Mr. Chouteau to J. Rondeau for 423 buffalo robes. The case which was in the pocket book which I left will be given as a reward to the finder—and my thanks for the above mentioned papers, which are of no use to any person but the owner.

LOUIS TESSON.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1817. 3t-55

STRAYED or STOLEN

From the habitation of the subscriber, about the last of March, a likely grey mare, supposed to be about [illegible] hands high, six or seven years old, [illegible] forms the right foot split up to the hair, brands not recollected. Whosoever will give information, where she may be found shall be entitled to five dollars reward, or whoever will deliver the above described mare to the subscriber, at his plantation, shall receive the sum of ten dollars, & all reasonable charges paid in either case.

JAMES PIPER.

Portage De Sioux, June 2d, 1817. 3t-55

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JUDIAH OSMON, Adm'r.

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An Ambassador from the new republic of Persambuco, has arrived at Boston; the affairs of that country is not as promising as has been represented. Lord Cochrane was to leave England on the 25th of April in an elegant frigate, manned with 500 men. It appears his Lordship is to be joined by a number of disbanded officers and soldiers and intends attacking Cuba or West Florida—Barcelona, on the Maine, has been captured by the Royalists, and 550 men women and children, were indiscriminately put to death with the bayonet. A war of extermination from which no class is exempt, is carried on in that unfortunate country.

The Panzian governor of Pensacola has refused to deliver up the provisions sent by the U. S. contractors for our troops, stationed on the Escamba river. On the west, the cowardly Spaniards are urging the Caddo's and Appaches to an indiscriminate butchery of the inhabitants of Louisiana, and the southern borders of this territory.

Communications and advertisements received too late for this No. shall appear in our next.

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Partrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

ML: TESSON.
54—tf. J. PESCAY.
St. Louis, June 13, 1817.

ADVICE.

All persons holding New-Madrid claims or Spanish Grants, located and do the county of Howard, confirmed or unconfirmed, would well to forward lists of the same immediately, and thereby prevent me from being under the disagreeable necessity of imposing a double tax upon their lands, as the law directs in such cases of defalcation. N. S. BURCKHARTT,
June 10 *Sheriff of Howard County.*

NOTICE.

The partnership of Rene Paul & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to pay their respective accounts as soon as possible to Rene Paul, who will also discharge all demands against the said firm.

RENE PAUL, & Co.
St. Louis, June 10, 1817. 54—3t.

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec, 21. 29-tf

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
May 2nd, 1817.

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.
John B. N. Smith, Cashr.
9t-49,

BANK OF MISSOURI.
St. Louis, 9th May, 1817.

The public are hereby notified, that the Bank of Missouri have accepted the Charter, granted them by the Legislature of this territory, on the 31st day of January last, and are now acting under it.

By order of the board of Directors.
John Dales, Clk.
6t-51.

BANK OF MISSOURI.
St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.
John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said Presidents and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

51—til 1st September.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

A remarkable dwarf by the name of *Sally A. Snow*, daughter of Mr. Daniel Snow, of Middleborough, is now exhibited at New Bedford. She is in her 8th year and weighs only *sixteen* pounds.—She is of a delicate form and pleasing countenance; is intelligent and active; reads, sows knits, and dances with much agility.

WATCH FOUND,

This side of the Ambre River, near Vincennes, a silver Watch of French make, and opens with a spring, a silver cover to the dial. The owner can have his property by applying to Doctor Young at Marthasville, St. Charles county.

June 13th, 1817. 54—3t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to continue the mercantile business on his own account, will constantly keep on hand at his old stand, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to sell at the most reasonable prices.

R. PAUL.
June 10th, 1817 3t-54

FOR SALE.

A GIG, in good order, with harness complete. Enquire of

P. PROVENCHERE.
June 13, 1817. 54—tf.

FOR SALE,

A new Keel Boat of twenty tons burthen, well rigged. For a description of her enquire of the Editor or Capt. Mackey Wherry, St. Louis, or David M'Nair St. Charles, in whose care the boat is left.

JOHN THOMSON.
St. Charles, 9th June, 1817. 54-3t,

A Red Morocco Pocket Book

Has been found containing sundry valuable papers, and may be had by proving property and paying for this advertisement—apply at the Office of the Missouri Gazette.

June 13th, 1817.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estates of James Sweeny, James Green, Carter Smith and John Pickett dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, and those who have demands against said estates will present them, if they think proper.

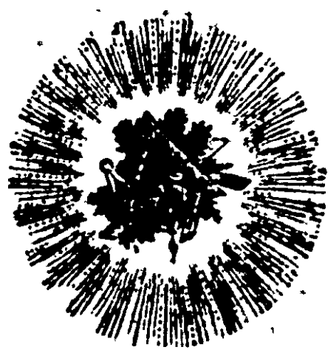
C. Peck, Adm'r.
St. Louis, June 11th, 1817.

FOR SALE

A few Barrels of fresh superfine Flour, manufactured at Wood river Mills. I. T. enquire of F. Rochford, at Mr. Sanguinette's.

WALLACE & SEELY.
St. Louis, June 10, 1817. 54—3t

BY AUTHORITY.



SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
FOR BUILDING
A MASONIC LODGE,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

1	Prize of	$5000	is	$5000
2	do	1000		2000
10	do	600		6000
20	do	200		4000
25	do	100		2500
200	do	50		10000
310	do	20		6200
900	do	10		9000
2550	do	6		15300
				$60000

12000 tickets at $5 is $60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

First drawn number on the 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No. 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive. The first 100 tickets, for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest. All other prizes floating.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 300 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz. At the stores of Riddick & Pilcher, Th. Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Moses Scott and James Kennerly, St. Louis. E. A. Elliot, St. Genevieve. John Jones, Mine au Breton. Wm. Bates, Herculaneum. At the office of Mich'l. Jones Esq. Kaskaskia and at the office of John Hay Esq. Cahokia. And at the store of John Rochester St. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass,
D. V. Walker,
T. Hanly.
} Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act of the legislature of the territory of Missouri, entitled 'an act to authorise a lottery for the purchase of fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, for the use of the town of St. Louis.'

SCHEME.

1	prize of	5000	is	5000
1		1000		1000
4		500		2000
20		100		2000
49	of	50		2450
2925		6		17550

3000 prizes dolls. 30,000
3000 blanks, 6000 tickets at $5 is 30,000

From the above scheme it must appear obvious that this lottery offers greater advantages and less risque of losing than most of those offered to the public, the adventurer having as great a chance to draw a prize, as to draw a blank and as great a chance to draw a high prize as will be found in any other lottery.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed, all prizes not demanded within 120 days after the drawing, will be considered as gratuitously given for the benefit of the town to be expended by the commissioners as the law directs.

Aug. Chouteau,
Theodore Hunt,
Henry Vonphul,
Will. C. Carr,
Thomas F. Riddick
Commissioners

St. Louis March 4th, 1817. 3m40

BARK

Upland black-oak bark, calculated for tanning, will be purchased at the tan-yard, in St. Louis.

T. Hunt.
tf-44.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.
May 6. 49-tf

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,

An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do. white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Baftas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware;
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,
All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t 51

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now oppening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cogniac Brandy	do do Teneriff do
do Jamaica Spirits	Old Port do
Holland Gin & Whiskey	Claret in cases.
L. P. Madeira Wine	Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

NEW GOODS.

Porter, Glasgow and Nivin

Respectfully inform the citizens of St. Louis and the public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Theodore Hunt, two doors below the Washington Hall Hotel, a large and well chosen assortment of Merchandize, suitable for the spring, summer and fall seasons. Consisting of fine and course Woolen, Cotton, French and India Goods, Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description.

Glassware	Paints
Queensware	French Brandy
Tinware	Jamaica spirits
Juniata Bar Iron	Madeira, L. P.
Plough Irons	Teneriffe and
Drawing Chains	Port Wines
Hoes and Axes	Whiskey
Castings of different descriptions	Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars
Brushes	Coffee
Saddles & Bridles	Imperial, Young Hyson & Hyson skin Teas
Ladies, gentlemen and childrens shoes of all kinds	Pepper
Fur & wool Hats	Spice
Wire & hair Seives	Indigo
Patent family Medicines	Tobacco
	Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, May 10th, 1817. 3t-49

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,	CHINA,
HARDWARE,	GLASS,
GROCERIES,	QUEENSWARE, &c.

Have removed their store to the corner white house, opposite messrs Kerr & Bells, and are now receiving an extensive additional supply of seasonable goods which they will sell on accomodating terms.

St. Louis, May 5, 1817. 50.tf

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

The subscriber is now opening at the mouth of Wood river, Madison county Illinois territory, a general assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in St. Louis. Wheat, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries will be taken in payment, and a liberal credit given. He still continues the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. as usual. All persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay their notes and accounts now due.

Clayton Tiffin.
St. Marys, May 6th, 1817. 6t 49

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

I will sell 400 arpens of land of good quality, six miles north of St. Louis.—For particulars apply to me at my residence near the land, or to Jos. Charless.

H. St. Cyr.
St. Louis county, June 1st, 1817.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints,	Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53—*tf.*

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.
June 6th, 1817. 53—*tf.*

ON CONSIGNMENT,
100 Salt Kettles
And for sale at cost and charges by

J. CLEMENS JR. & Co.
St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

WILLIAM SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Has taken an office in the town of St. Charles; and will devote his attention to any business in the line of his profession, with which he may be favored by the public.

May, 20th, 1817. 52—St.*

FERRY ON THE MISSISSIPPI,
Known by the name of the Point Ferry.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has re-established the above well known ferry immediately above the mouth of Missouri, so as to cross travellers of all descriptions with safety and dispatch; the bottoms are high and free from swampy ground on both sides of the river to the high lands & unintercepted by high water, at all times will afford an inducement to all travellers bound to the Missouri territory, who wish to cross the Mississippi above the mouth of Missouri, to make choice of the road by the Point ferry, as it will be their nearest and best way. All persons passing from the Missouri territory, are requested to place their horses immediately upon the point of land formed by the junction of the two rivers, whereby horsemen can be distinguished from footmen, and save the ferrymen much unnecessary labor.

Jesse Cheek.
May 6th, 1817. 6t 49

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL. taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon,

CHARLES BUSRON.
St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. *tf-52*

Wanted to Hire,

Two negro men, or well grown boys, capable of driving a team, chopping wood, mowing and curing hay. Liberal wages will be given for servants of the above description.

For particulars enquire of the printer of the Gazette.

May 27th. *tf-52*

WANTED TO HIRE,

A few likely NEGRO MEN, for which we will give two hundred dollars per year. Also a well digger and a pump borer to whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the printer, or to us at the Little Rock Saline.

DAY, DOUGHERTY, & Co
April 2d, 1817. tf-44

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted. if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure

ANECDOTE OF DR. YOUNG.

As the Doctor was walking in his garden, at Welwyn, in company with two ladies, one of whom he afterwards married, the servant came to tell him a gentleman wished to speak with him. "Tell him," says the Doctor. "I am too happily engaged to change my situation." The ladies insisted that he should go, as his visiter was a man of rank, his patron and his friend. As persuasion, however had no effect, one took him by the right arm, and the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate; when finding resistance was in vain, he bowed, laid his hand upon his heart, and in that expressive manner for which he was so remarkable, spoke the following lines.

"Thus Adam look'd when from the garden driven,
And thus disputed orders sent from Heaven,
Like him I go; but yet to go am loth,
Like him I go for a gelt drove us both:
Hard was the fate; but mine still more unkind,
His Eve went with him!—but mine stays behind.

An illiterate shopkeeper having an empty cask which he wished to dispose of, placed it before the door, and with a piece of chalk wrote upon "*for sail.*" A waggish schoolboy, passing that way shortly after and perceiving the mistake of the "Vender of Wares" he immediately wrote underneath "*for freight or passage apply at the bung hole.*

A remarkable dwarf by the name of *Mary Snow*, daughter of Mr. David Snow, of Middleborough, is now exhibited at New Bedford. She is in her 8th year, and weighs only *sixteen pounds*. She is of a delicate form and pleasing countenance; intelligent and active; reads, sews, knits, and dances with much agility.

WATCH FOUND,

Three miles above the Ambrose River, near Vincennes, a silver Watch of French make, and opens with a spring over cover to the dial. The owner can have his property by applying to Doctor Young at Marthasville, St. Charles county.

June 1817. 54—3t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to continue the retail business on his own account, will constantly keep on hand at the old stand, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to sell at the most reasonable prices.

R. PAUL.

June 16th, 1817. 31-54

FOR SALE.

A GIG, in good order, with harness complete. Enquire of

P. PROVENCHERE.

June 12, 1817. 54—tf.

FOR SALE,

A new Keel Boat of twenty tons burthen, well rigged. For a description of her enquire of the Editor or Capt. Mackey Wherry, St. Louis, or David M'Nair St. Charles, in whose care the boat is left.

JOHN THOMSON.

St. Charles, 9th June, 1817. 54—3t.

A Red Morocco Pocket Book has been found containing sundry valuable papers, and may be had by proving property and paying for this advertisement—apply at the Office of the Missouri Gazette.

June 13th, 1817.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estates of James Sweeny, James Green, Carter Brush and John Pickett dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator, and those who have demands against said estates will present them, if they think proper.

C. Peck, Admr.

St. Louis, June 11th, 1817.

FOR SALE.

A few Barrels of fresh superfine Flour, manufactured at Wood River Mills, I. T, enquire of F. Rochford, at Mr. Sanguinett's.

WALLACE & SEELY.

St. Louis, June 7, 1817. 54-3t

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Partrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

MIL. TESSON.

54—tf. P. PESCAY.

St. Louis, June 13, 1817.

ADVICE.

All persons holding New-Madrid claims or Spanish Grants, located in the county of Howard, either confirmed or unconfirmed, would do well to forward lists of the same to me immediately, and thereby prevent me from being under the disagreeable necessity of imposing a double tax upon their lands, as the law directs in such cases of defalcation. N. S. BURCKHARTT,

June 10 *Sheriff of Howard County.*

NOTICE.

The partnership of Rene Paul & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to pay their respective accounts as soon as possible to Rene Paul, who will also discharge all demands against the said firm.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

St. Louis, June 10, 1817. 54—3t.

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Pratte's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21 29-tf

BANK OF St. LOUIS,

May 2nd, 1817,

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cashr.

6t-49.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 9th May, 1817.

The public are hereby notified, that the Bank of Missouri have accepted the Charter, granted them by the Legislature of this territory, on the 31st day of January last, and are now acting under it.

By order of the board of Directors.

John Dales, Clk.

6t-51.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 2nd May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share of the capital stock of this Bank must be paid at the banking house on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

54—til 1st September.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main Street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co.'s general assortment of

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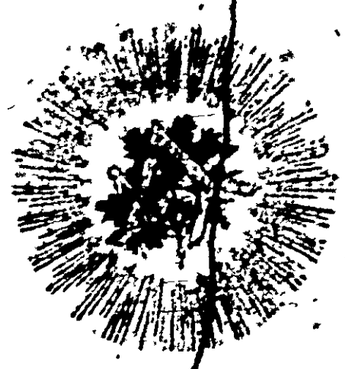
St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

BY AUTHORITY.



SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR BUILDING

A MASONIC LODGE,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

1	Prize of	$5000 is	$5000
2	do	1000	2000
10	do	600	6000
20	do	200	4000
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200	do	50	10000
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900	do	10	9000
2550	do	6	15300
			$60000

12000 tickets at $5 is $60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

First drawn number on the 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No. 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive. The first 100 tickets, for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest. All other prizes floating.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 500 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz At the stores of Riddick & Pilcher, Th. Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Moses Scott and James Kennerly, St. L. viz. E. A. Elliot, Ste. Genevieve. John Jones, Mine au Breton Wm. Bates, Herculaneum. At the office of Mich'l. Jones Esq. Kaskaskia and at the office of John Hay Esq. Cahokia. And at the store of John Rochester St. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass,
D. V. Walker,
T. Hanly.

Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act of the legislature of the territory of Missouri entitled "an act to authorise a lottery for the purchase of fire engines and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, for the use of the town of St. Louis."

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1	prize of	5000 is	5000
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49	of	50	2450
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3000 prizes dolls. 30,000
3000 blanks, 6000 tickets at $5 is 30,000

From the above scheme it must appear obvious that this lottery offers greater advantages and less risque of losing than most of those offered to the public, the adventurer having as great a chance to draw a prize, as to draw a blank and as great a chance to draw a high prize as will be found in any other lottery.

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Ang. Chouteau,
Theodore Hunt,
Henry Vonphul,
Will. C. Carr,
Thomas F. Riddick
Commissioners

St. Louis March 4th, 1817. 3m40

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Upland black oak bark, calculated for tanning, will be purchased at the tan-yard, in St. Louis.

T. Hunt.

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Company Gorrahs,
Baftas and fleecing Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,

All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 51-tf

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now oppening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, with a variety family Medicines; Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, May 10th, 1817. 81-49

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CHINA,
HARDWARE, GLASS,
GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c.

Have removed their store to the corner white house, opposite messrs. Kerr & Bells, and are now receiving an extensive additional supply of seasonable goods which they will sell on accomodating terms.

St. Louis, May 5, 1817. 56.tf

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

The subscriber is now opening at the mouth of Wood river, Madison county Illinois territory, a general assortment of goods, suitable for the present and approaching season, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in St. Louis. Wheat, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries will be taken in payment, and a liberal credit given. He still continues the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. as usual. All persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay their notes and accounts now due.

Clayton Tiffin.

St. Marys, May 6th, 1817. 6t-49

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

I will sell 400 arpens of land of good quality, six miles north of St. Louis.—For particulars apply to me at my residence near the land, or to Jos. Charless

H. St. Cyr.

St. Louis, June 6th, 1817.

Fresh Drugs and Medicines,

Simpson & Quarles.

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints,	Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53—tf.

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS, Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 1817. 53—tf.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges by

J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

WILLIAM SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Has taken an office in the town of St. Charles; and will devote his attention to any business in the line of his profession, with which he may be favored by the public.

May, 20th, 1817. 52—3t.*

FERRY ON THE MISSISSIPPI,

Known by the name of the Point Ferry.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has re established the above well known ferry immediately above the mouth of Missouri, so as to cross travellers of all descriptions with safety and dispatch; the bottoms are high and free from swampy ground on both sides of the river so the high lands are uninterrupted by high water, at all times will afford an inducement to all travellers bound to the Missouri territory, who wish to cross the Mississippi above the mouth of Missouri, to make choice of the road by the Point ferry, as it will be their nearest and best way. All persons passing from the Missouri territory, are requested to place their horses immediately upon the point of land formed by the junction of the two rivers, whereby horsemen can be distinguished from footmen, and save the ferrymen much unnecessary labor.

Jesse Cheek.

May 6th, 1817. 6t-49

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-52

Wanted to Hire,

Two negro men, or well grown boys, capable of driving a team, chopping wood, mowing and curing hay. Liberal wages will be given for servants of the above description.

For particulars enquire of the printer of the Gazette.

May 27th. tf-52

WANTED TO HIRE,

A few likely NEGRO MEN, for which we will give two hundred dollars per year. Also a well digger and a pump borer to whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the printer, or to us at the Little Rock Saline.

DAY, DOUGHERTY, & Co

April 2d, 1817. tf-44

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the old established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

Supplement to the Missouri Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JUNE 21, 1817.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Most commonly the private concern of individuals is a subject not worthy the attention of the public; nor enough interesting to command an impartial investigation -this is not only a private individual affair; but in it the public likewise is concerned; not only from the public nature of the subject in question; but from the many artful and fascinating endeavours to interest and bias, the public mind against me---then when the populace is considerably agitated in any section of the country, as in the present case, it is nothing but fair and honest, and I hope, not disrespectful to the world, to lay the matters of fact in question candidly before the public; so that here can be a just decision given in the case---I am a private man, yet highly interested in this affair, I am made to be the pivot, on which turns all this popular clamor. I am forced into this transaction; yet attempts have been made to show, that in it I have been a volunteer My reputation and honor have been attacked publickly, and injured these through life I have held sacred, beyond the reach of any man. On this principle, of being an injured, persecuted man, that I address the public. I confess, it is not wise pleasing to me to have my name exhibited to public view: yet I am compelled to adopt this measure.

A certain Nicholas Jarrot and myself, have each of us built mills on the Cahokia creek, in the Mississippi bottom. I unfortunately have the upper one on the creek. I have expended a large sum of money, together with my own industry, in erecting this mill. I had the peaceable enjoyment of my hard earnings on this creek long before Mr Jarrot put in operation his mill. By the bottom being almost a perfect level, the water, by the dam of Jarrot's mill, is cast to a destructive depth on my mill, and his mill inundates a large tract of country in the neighborhood, producing sickness, destruction of corn, &c. but particularly drowning the machinery of my mill, so as to render it almost useless to me, and the public; thereby ungratefully taking from me and my family our almost, only worldly support. Preferring always peace to contest, I bore with this damage to my property, while two of the dams of this mill were in existence, before the present one: yet doing me great injury before they were broken by the high water; which high water filled many large lakes, and during the draining off this water through a small channel off this level bottom my mill was idle. The present mill seat of Jarrot was viewed by a jury, and allowed to be raised to such an height without doing damage, but regardless of this, Mr. Jarrot has raised it considerably higher; as was incontestably proven by the oath of his mill-wright, and every inch higher of water is sensibly felt on my mill. Last spring was a year past, when Mr. Jarrot was at Prairie du Chein, I put up with the loss of my mill, on account of respect I had for his family in his absence, and of his situation was determined to take no private advantage. Last fall I went to Mr. Jarrot, with the flag of peace and accommodation in my right hand, and proposed for us to choose men to examine the creek, and my possessions, and if he did injure me to pay me the damage; but my pacific overtures were contemptuously rejected. Yet last winter, to rock me asleep, in the cradle of two faces, and to deceive me as well as to ruin me, he proposed to come and see and settle the dispute when the water would be at a suitable stage, on me giving him this information. Consequently I sent him a letter to that effect, to which he answered verbally, that he wanted to have nothing to do with Rabb. Thus did Mr. Jarrot add deception, the competing ingredient to the cup of my misery.

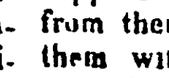
Now let a candid world stop and view with me my situation. What was I to do? I could not reconcile it to my feelings to leave my hard earned possessions, and be insulted out of the country by Mr. Jarrot; and to live there for the advantages of my mill, when Mr. Jarrot had cut the thread of its existance, was but a poor business. And to make my case truly desperate, without my own exertion, the slow operations of the law were unavailing to me, because since last fall until lately, there was no judge in our district to deal out the law to us. One time of holding court had passed away in silence, and not known if the judges would act under the new law. This one mode of legal redress was out of my sight. The spring floods had passed down and left the creek low: yet the back water put its stopping hand on my mill; so that I failed in my contracts of flour, thereby not only losing the profits of my mill, but absolutely ruining me with the damage of my not complying with my contracts. Then the only alternative left, to save myself and family from the ungrateful and destructive hand of Mr. Jarrot, was to do myself justice, of which I was deprived by him and the judges absence. This mode of self-redress is guaranteed to all by the law of natural justice, and by the law of the land. This right is always inherent in the person injured, to remove a private or public nuisance. This mill-dam, by being raised higher than allowed by the jury of inquest, and on many other principles, is a public nuisance to the neighborhood, and to me a private one.—There went with me some of my neighbors, and we cut the flood gate of Jarrot's mill dam, thereby removing this private nuisance to me, by letting the stagnant water flow from my mill; in the execution of this Mr. Jarrot shewed some signs, and expressed some wishes to hinder us from doing this work of necessity to me. Seeing that Mr. Jarrot was in a rage, and partly for his own personal safety, which I was determined to preserve, and partly, that he might not impede the progress of this work; we hindered him merely, and peaceably, from going where we were removing the flood-gate. In this affair, the world have the facts, which are out of the reach of contradiction. It will be readily granted, that this transaction has been greatly exaggerated by Mr. Jarrot; the wonderful tales told by him, of our atrocity to him and his lady, are not true:—these have been told to enflame the public mind against me. Yet the world will disbelieve them, with a contemptuous grin, when they are made acquainted with the solemn oath that he took on this affair. When he made this oath, he must have laid an embargo on his conscience, stopping all intercourse between him and his God. He swore, what I had done, and what I would do, if I opened a passage for the water through his dam, would damage him THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS or upwards. I sincerely hope, a merciful God will pardon him in this swearing transaction. He has propogated reports, and even stated them to be true that I confined and ill treated his lady. I must confess, Mistress Jarrot, shewed on that occasion, not the most distant marks of a lady; yet she received from our hands, unmerited, the treatment of one. As her sex was no barrier to herself she passed amongst us most freely, and without restraint. She was at that time mistress of provoking language, beyond I thought the power of her sex. Mr. Jarrot will excuse this part about his wife, as it was his fault, in lugging her into this transaction of men, to make the world sympathize with him to my disgrace: Yet he is indebted to me thanks, as being a friend to him and family, in being so sparing to the character of his lady, when he was so simple as to exhibit her character to the world. This partial removing of the nuisance, has wrought a wonderful change on the conduct of Mr. Jarrot. He now grinds freely for all, with smiles of well wishes; he now obligingly lets the people take the fish of passage, stopped by his dam, and by his own expressions, navigation shall be free to all but me, Rabb. But before, his conduct was the reverse; yea, he went beyond any thing of the kind, he barefacedly took the fish, which many poor people had caught, I suppose for their subsistence, from them; and even insulted them with threats of chastisement in case of a future transgression. From this treatment of his fellowmen, and from the injury he done me, without giving me any hopes, ultimately, of reparation, we may conclude, that he thought himself to be LORD JARROT, OF CAHOKIA CREEK.

My farewell on this subject is, that let Mr. Jarrot recollect, that he and I are both human beings, we have equal personal rights, and although I am poor in comparison to his riches, there is no reason, that he should ruin my little all without any kind of redress. We are both growing old, and it would be much better for us and our families to let the sun of the remnant of our days go down in peace. I leave the world to judge, if peace was not my object, in trying to accommodate this matter as above stated; even this appearance in public, was forced on me by my reputation being injured without cause. My advice to Mr. Jarrot, is, not to put on foot any slanderous tales to my injury. I have been enough injured by him; but let us live in peace, because, before long, we will hear no more the roar of mills. Our bodies will be laid in the silent "republic of dust and ashes."

WILLIAM RABB.

Madison County, }
June 11th, 1817. }

NOTICE.



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The subscriber having supplied himself with a Large Ferry Flat and two Keel Boats, will be enabled to transport waggons and teams with the greatest safety, as also, cattle and horses.

He hopes from his attention to business and the undoubted safety of his boats to merit the patronage of the public.—He will at all times have small crafts for crossing individuals, at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER NASH.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817.—tf 49

(BY REQUEST.)

An answer to Geo. Snively's Mathematical problem, in the Pittsburg Almanac of 1817.

"Being employed to measure a triangular field, the sides of which I found to be 10 chains 32 links, 6 chains 24 links respectively, the base by mistake I put down, one chain, or 100 links more than it measured, by which error the content came out 30 square perches less than the true content, the true content is required."

Not having the honor of having had any acquaintance with Matthew Matics, I with confidence can assert having had a full and thorough knowledge and acquaintance with John Matics, his first cousin, and by whose instructions I can answer the foregoing problem to be 3 *a.* 0 *r.* 35 *p.* 0 *yds.* 2 *ft.* 9 *ins.*

MICHAEL CUSAKE,
Irishman.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S
Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs colds consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera-morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S
Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Nature Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is certainly recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depreciation of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the female, at a certain period of life, Flour Albus barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout rheumatism, lumbogo, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. these celebrated and esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart swooning, cold sweat, palsy, epileptic fits. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms none are equal in effect to Dr. Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety

Dr. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague and fever, cholic pains, Flatulences, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints, stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Prich 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes — Price 50 cents.

Dr Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars.—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaleable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders

☞Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,
ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Roberson's celebrated Family Medicines, which, are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester, county—Wm. Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street—Edward Wallington No. 9 Queen street—Nathaniel Bayne No. 85 north Front street—Adam Vance No. 76 Christian street—Wm. Julian No. 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough No 181 Noble st.—David Fisher No. 187 Arch street—Jacob Hoff No. 355 Callowell street—H L Breslasky No. 82 south Sixth street John shreeves jr No 63 Coates street—James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burben No 520 south front street—Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth; Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge; James Banson Northampton township Burlington county N J. Wm. Hollingshead Mullico Hill Glocester county N J Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county; John Smith No 368 north Second street; Christopher Usher Upper Dublin township Pa. M. Kraft Morrisville Pa Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county; George Ingles U. S. Arsenal. Hector David Germantown; James Hores Nantucket.

November 30 1816. 51

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY [illegible] E 28, 1817. [No. 450.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH [illegible]

NOTICE.

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ALEXANDER NASH.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817.—tf 49.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A few likely NEGRO MEN, for which we will give two hundred dollars per year. Also a well digger and a pump borer to whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the printer, or to us at the Little Rock Saline.

DAY, DOUGHERTY, & Co.

April 23, 1817. tf-44

LEWIS' FERRY

ACROSS THE MISSOURI.

The subscriber has established a Ferry on the Missouri about 30 miles from St. Louis, being the most direct route to Boon's Lick and the upper settlements of St. Charles County. Travellers who wish to pass this way will take the St. Louis road to Bonhomme, by John Ward and, Gabriel Long esqrs. The great road to the upper part of St. Charles county and Boons Lick from Smeltzers ferry, on the Mississippi, is within two miles of my ferry.

JOHN LEWIS Jun'r.

Bonhomme township St. Louis county June 2nd 1817 4t 55

STRAYED or STOLEN

From the habitation of the subscriber, about the last of March, a likely grey mare, supposed to be sixteen hands high, six or seven years old last spring, the right foot split up to the hair, brands not recollected. Whosoever will give information where she may be found shall be entitled to five dollars reward, or whoever will deliver the above described mare to the subscriber at his plantation, shall receive the sum of ten dollars, & all reasonable charges paid in either case.

JAMES PIPER.

Portage De Sioux June 2d, 1817. 4t 56

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

All persons having any demands against the estates of John Busby, and William M'Call deceased, are again requested to present their accounts &c. for settlement, to the undersigned, administrator of said estates, or they must abide the legal effects of their negligence: and all persons that owe to said estates are requested to make immediate payment.

JUDIAH OSMON, Adm'r.

Howard county 25th May, 1817 2t 55

MAD DOGS.—More have appeared at this early season, than is usual. Several have been killed in this City; who have bit two or three persons. These have been sent to the stone.—A gentleman of this City has had 27 fine sheep, on his farm, bit by a mad dog—some of the sheep have run mad. Mr. Curd, of Goochland, has had twelve of his family bit by a dog, who also bit a Chinese pig, that was seized with the hydrophobia on Saturday—fourteen days had elapsed since the family had been bit—Under such circumstances, masters of families ought immediately to confine their dogs.

Various remedies have been suggested for this tremendous venom; but none of them received as certain. Dr. Mosely, of London, says," destroy as soon as possible the bitten part by caustic, or fire; keep the wound suppurating or discharging for a few weeks, and the patient is safe."—In the East Indies, a few cases have recently occurred, where the patient was saved by excessive bleeding.—In New-York, they recommend the use of the scull cap plant.

Richmond Eng.

Mr. COBBETT.

From the National Advocate.

Jamaica, L. I. May 9, 1817.

There is seldom any enjoyment unaccompanied with its alloy, and it has hardly ever been known, that a man, who opposed a corrupt government with any degree of ability, had the good fortune to escape attacks upon his private character, however fair and pure that character might be—knowing, as I do, the close connexion in point of feeling, not to say of interest which exists between the hired prints in London and the aristocratic prints here, it was natural for me to expect, that the latter would become the channel for conveying throughout this country the slanders on me, which the despots in London might cause to be printed there. The proprietor of the *New-York Evening Post* has not, therefore, at all astonished me by a publication, from the *London Times* newspaper, of a string of most shameful falsehoods, which appeared in the former paper of the 7th inst. as a mere simple quotation from the *Times*.

The object of this string of falsehoods is to make the people of both countries believe, that my flight was occasioned, not by dread of a dungeon, not by any expectation of some unfair and deadly blow from the despots; but by my debts, which I was unable to pay! There are, perhaps, few persons who will believe this; but, it is, nevertheless, necessary to contradict the scandalous falsehood. It is well known, that only a week or two ago, there was re-published, in this same New-York Evening Post, from the same hireling London prints a very detailed and minute account of my having been *horse-whipped* by a Mr. Lockhart a member of parliament.

The day, the hour, the precise spot, the wound given, the site of the wound; all were described. Yet not one word of truth was there in the whole of the history. I never was out of my house during the whole of that day; and I had never seen Mr. Lockhart for more than a week previously. I assert, that all which has now been republished here, relative to my private affairs, is equally false. It has been published that I owe eighteen thousand pounds for newspapers stamps. The stamps are always paid for before they are taken from the stamp-office, a fact well known to hundreds of persons in this country. It has been said that I owed rent for a farm. I rented only one farm. I owed half a year's rent (one hundred and fifty pounds) on the 25th of March, and there was stock on the farm to the amount of more than a year's rent and things in the house worth more than another year's rent. In short, the whole is a string of atrocious falsehoods, as the reader must suppose, when I assure him, that I am able to prove, that my income from my writings was more than ten thousand pounds a year, clear money; and that I fully expect to receive, at least twenty thousand pounds out of the disposal of my landed and other property.

In a day or two it is my intention, when I have digested my plan, to publish a prospectus of my future literary labours. In the meanwhile I beg those gentlemen, who are proprietors, or editors of newspapers in the United States, to have the goodness to insert this [illegible], and, in so doing, they will greatly oblige their obedient [illegible].

P. S. This same New-York Evening Post has republished some garbled extracts from my "Farewell Address." I shall publish this address entire, in a few days, with notes, explanatory of some of the measures that have been adopted in England. I perceive, that the absentees tax is really on foot again! This will put the last rivet to the despotism. If the proprietor of the New-York Evening Post is in the habit of settling disputes in my country fashion, I will (though I never hardly made a bet in my life) bet him an even thousand dollars, that the government of England, that is to say, the government of Boroughmongers, does not last three years longer.

LORD COCHRANE.

A letter received by the Canton, arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, contains the following interesting information:

"Our countryman the gallant lord Cochrane, is about to leave England in a frigate purchased from government; she will be fitted and manned in the first style; it is supposed she will have near 500 choice seamen, with a full company of marines. *Government is glad to get rid of him, and of the turbulent spirits, for whom he is only pioneer.* Another of our restless Scots, now in Venezuela, is to join lord C. with a land force, *and take possession of East Florida or Cuba*, the latter in preference, if the disposition of the inhabitants should promise success to the enterprise. This would give the patriots command of all the trade of the Gulf of Mexico, by the numerous cruizers, and certainly tend to facilitate the independence of Mexico. The citizens of the States whom I have conversed with here, say, that their government would be well pleased with such a procedure, and so far from interfering, would not even accept a cession of that province, while in the hands of the patriots, until peace should be finally established between Spain and the empires now rising on the ruins of the old. This indeed seems reasonable, and is certainly the soundest policy for the States to pursue: East Florida is of very little value, and if the States have demands to so great an amount as it is said they have on Spain the island of Cuba would be more suitable to obtain a compensation. The natives of it, who are well informed, seem of our opinion, that the whole population would gladly throw themselves into the arms, and under the government of the States, well knowing they would then get bread to eat at one half the price it costs them at present, be paid double price for their services and labor, and be secured in the possession of a rational liberty. After so many years of vain negotiation, it seems probable things will take this course, so it appears to us. Englishmen, who demand justice through our government whenever we are wronged, and if not speedily redressed—war. We are indeed surprised at the patience of the Americans, having ourselves felt what they are capable of. The people of England, and of Europe generally, are anxious for the liberation of the Spanish colonies, and wish nothing more ardently than that Britain and the States would unite in aiding their infant efforts to shake off the yoke. As the States are so much interested, politically, as well as pecuniarily, they should [illegible] esting topic I beg to hear from you very soon and fully."

A postscript to the above letter is added:

"It is said the Spanish minister has made application to lord Castlereagh, to prevent the frigate from sailing, but lord Cochrane will certainly proceed in some vessel of war, and *with men*."

From a late London Paper.

Curious Anecdote—Extract of a letter from Benares', May 6, 1816: "Since you tell me that you wish to hear about native customs and manners, I must mention a fellow who has been lately hung at Calcutta, and suffered for an offence which I think never was heard of in Europe:—He was an admirable swimmer and diver, and used to frequent the GHAUS and places where the women came to bathe in the river. He would make his way along under the surface of the water, till he got close among them, and then seizing one of them by the legs, would drag her under the water, and drown her for the sake of her ornaments; for the women of the country always bathe in their valuable gems and pearls. Meanwhile the newspapers teemed with horrible accounts of alligators carrying away bathers;—and these monsters of the flood were talked of and feared by every one, and seen by no one. At last, on day, a girl disengaged herself from his grasp, rose to the top of the water, and screamed out that it was no beast, but a man! He was then caught, and confessed that he had carried on the trade for seven years. Of the number of his victims, he had kept no reckoning."

NEW-YORK, May 12.

We learn from Mr. Ritchie, a passenger on board the Islington, that there had been a severe earthquake between Tobasco and the South Seas, 60 miles distant from the former place, which had sunk land thirty leagues in extent. The whole face of the country had been torn up, and the rivers Tobasco and St. Francis were rendered impassible by the thousand floating trees on its surface. An Indian village had been swallowed up with all its inhabitants.

Summary of latest Intelligence.

Letters from New-York mention the recent failure in that city of several large British Dry Goods houses.

English dates to the 24th of April, and French to the 19th, have been received. The Duke of Wellington had arrived in England from Paris. The Speaker of the house of Commons was fast recovering. Tobacco, except prime, was unsaleable Dry Goods had advanced at Manchester from 5 to 7 per cent. In France, the tranquility of despotism prevailed; wine was scarce and high; flour was dull; and the emperor of Morocco had offered to supply France with what grain she wanted. James Collet was appointed American consul pro tem. at Calais by Mr. Gallatin. The remainder of the British troops, recalled from France, embarked for England April 2d.

The American consul at Port-au-Prince, left that place about the 22d of April, having previously resigned his situation and struck his flag, on account of the cargo of an American brig having been condemned by Petion. The Patriot privateersmen are much incensed at Petion's conduct in condemning & selling several Spanish prizes sent in by them. These cruizers had therefore commenced hostilities on the Haytian commerce, and had already captured two or three schooners. This is a game of which the President of Hayti will probably soon become tired; as he cannot gain, but must lose, in such a contest with the enterprizing privateers under the patriot flag. As respects his hostility to American vessels, we trust that if he has begun to manifest any thing of that sort, a naval squadron will be promptly despatched by the executive to teach him better manners.

The Portuguese legation at Washington, have published an official notification of the "*effectual*" blockade, by ships of war, of the port of Pernambuco and the adjacent coast; and the Portuguese consuls have been forbidden to grant any consular papers to ships going to that port, "as long as it shall continue *in a state of* REBELLION!" It appears doubtful whether the blockade is a legal one, since there can hardly be such an armed force before Pernambuco as to endanger the entrance of merchant vessels into that port. The National Intelligencer also properly objects to the *indefinite* manner in which the blockade of the "adjacent coast," as well as that port, has been notified. We presume this imbecile blockade will not be regarded by our merchants.

John Brown and *Thomas Davis*, marines, of Baltimore; who were ship-wrecked in 1815 or 1816 upon the coast of Africa, where they fell into the hands of the Arabs of Lower Suze, have been released from slavery by the zealous exertions of Mr. Simpson our Consul at Tangier, and the benevolent co-operation of Mr. Waltshire, the British Consul at Mogadore—and that *Archibald Robbins*, of the brig Commerce, wrecked upon the same coast, is also released from slavery through the same means. They were at Tangier the 5th April last, ready to embark for Gibraltar on their way to the United States.

John J. Armstrong, late American consul at Teneriffe, Mrs. Armstrong, 7 children, and several other persons, on the way from the Cape of Good Hope to the Isle of France, lately perished in the British ship Angelica, which foundered!

A Savannah paper states the following as the terms on which the U. S. Bank obtained specie in England:—"the specie to be delivered in the U. States at 4*s* 8*d* sterling the dollar, within six months from January last, the payment secured by a deposit of United States stock, at par, redeemable January, 1819, or at any earlier time, giving two months notice, interest at 5 per cent. commencing at the date of the contract"

A Norfolk paper, of May 21, says that the crops of wheat in the lower part of Virginia, promise to be greater this season than for many years. The Hessian fly has done it little or no injury.

A decree has lately been issued by the king of Portugal, authorising the expulsion from his dominions, as a vagabond, of any foreigner who may arrive therein, without a passport from some Portuguese ambassador or consul, or the local authorities of the country from which such foreign-

er may go. The passport from the latter authorities is considered good only where no Portuguese minister or counsl. resides in the country. Foreigners must present themselves to a magistrate or police officer, as soon as they enter the territory or towns of the king. The only foreigners excepted from this decree, are officers and crews of ships of war and merchant ships, or persons employed in the service of foreign governments, provided their missions be proved. The masters of ships are bound to furnish a list of the passengers and their professions going to Portuguese ports, under penalty of imprisonment; and in case they conceal any passenger, the ship is to be confiscated. This decree was conceived in the true spirit of kingly jealousy and despotism.

The British government has appointed W B. Coltman and John Fletcher, two Canadians, to settle the differences between the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies. They are armed with the Regent's proclamation, commanding all officers and soldiers in the service of those companies to leave that service, and directing the restoration of all property which has been seized to the proper owners.

A man was lately buried prematurely in Canada. After he was intered, he revived sufficiently to burst open the coffin. This circumstance, which was calculated to excite feelings the most painful and terrific, is properly urged by a Montreal writer as an admonition against precipitate interments & he recommends the enactment of a law prohibiting the burial of a corpse until the most unequivocal signs of putrifaction appear.

The American board for foreign missions have recently made an establishment in the Cherokee nation of Indians, with a view to introduce christianity and civilization among them.

The Indians in the state of New York suffered severely last winter from a general scarcity of corn The numbers of the five nations amount to 7,116. The deficit in their means of subsistence was made up by charity of missionaries and others

A late London Courier, speaking of the trade with India, says, "that by the latest accounts from Canton, received by an American ship, arrived at Dover, there were when the vessel sailed no less than forty-two ships, chiefly Americans and Swedes, loading with Teas, for Europe!"

A company of young men is forming in New-York, with the purpose of proceeding to some part of South America, there to form a settlement. The share to be advanced by each adventurer, for the purchase of a vessel, &c. is one hundred dollars.

There is now exhibiting in Boston, a Hen's Egg, found at a farm house in Bordeaux, on which is the following inscription: —

"*This gives notice, that Napolean Bonaparte will re-ascend the throne of France Nov.* 18, 1818.

From a late English (Provincial) Paper.

In Germany, the taste for Chemistry extends as rapidly as liberal ideas. The following anecdote proves the truth of this observation: —A nobleman, of very ancient family, received lessons at Berlin from the celebrated Professor Klaproth, whose recent death has proved so great a loss to the sciences. One day as he was proceeding to the laboratory of the philosopher, his carriage overturned, & he and his coachman were so severely bruised, that they were under the necessity of being bled. The noble German immediately conceived the idea of profiting by this accident to discover whether the blood of a gentlemen differed in any way from that of a common person. He sent the produce of the two bleedings in seperate vessels to Klaproth, & requested him to make a comparative analysis of them.

The skilful chemist, after the most scrupulous attention, found that each blood contained the same quantity of iron, lime, magnesia, phosphate of lime, albumen, muriat of potash and soda, sub-carbonate of soda, sulfate of pot-ash extractive, mucous matter, and water. The quantity of water was two hundreth parts greater in the blood of the nobleman than in that of his coachman. This might have been an advantage to the latter, had so slight a difference been worthy consideration. It may therefore be presumed that the blood of a nobleman and that of a plebeian are physically and chemically identical. The nobleman, who was delighted with this result, transmitted a copy of the analysis to his constitutor, in order that the young man might be reminded of it whenever he affected to believe that his blood was purer than that of other men.

Progress of old age in new studies.

Socrates learnt to play on musical instruments in his old age. Cato, at eighty thought proper to learn Greek. Plutarch, almost as late in life, Latin.

Theophrastus began his admirable work on the characters of men at the extreme age of ninety. He only terminated his literary labors by his death.

Peter Ropsard, one of the fathers of French poetry applied late to study, but by the quickness of his genius, and continual application, he rivalled those poets models he so much admired.

One John Fiel'da, a Spaniard, commenced the studies of polite literature at forty.

Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, cultivated them at fifty years of age, and produced good fruit.

Fairfax, after having been general of the parliamentary forces, retired to Oxford to take his degrees in law.

Colbert, the famous French, minister, almost sixty, returned to his Latin and law studies.

Tellier, the chancellor of France, learnt logic merely for an amusement, to dispute with his grand children.

Dryden's most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

Dr. Johnston applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. But on this head the Marquis de St. Aulaire may be regarded as a prodigy: at the age of seventy he began to court the Muses, and they crowned him with their sweetest flowers. His verses are full of fire, of delicacy, and sweetness. Voltaire says, that Anacreon, less old produced less charming composition. The observation is not unjust.

Mind—The gentle mind is like the smooth stream, which reflects every object in its fairest colors. The violent spirit, like troubled waters, renders back the images of things distorted and broken—and communicates to them that disordered motion, which arises solely from its own agitation.

FROM THE CHRONICLE GAZETTE.

The following letter will be read by the public with deep and serious attention—Though we needed no new evidence to convince us of the inveterate malignity of Spanish hostility to the United States as well as its increasing operations, yet it must be acknowleged that the idea of inflicting on the frontier of Louisiana the horrors of an Indian war, contains something of cruelty and cowardice, that we did not expect even from the cruel and cowardly government of Spain.

As to the letter writer whose name is mentioned in this communication from the Indian agent, and whose abdication has recently engaged so much of the public attention, we have heard of his epistolary talents before. We shall soon present the public with his correspondence, which will show at once his abilities as a diplomatist, his profound respect for the American government and his love of the American nation.

Extract of a letter from the Indian agent at Natchitoches, to the commanding officer on this frontier, dated

INDIAN AGENCY,
NATCHITOCHES, March 20.

Sir—the enclosed exhibits the names, the number of warriors, and the geographical position of the several Indian tribes connected with this agency, taken from the best source of information I am able to obtain—Those marked thus* are supposed to be under the influence of Tooling the Caddo chief.

On his (the Caddo chief's) return from St. Antonio, not long since, he delivered a speech to the Haines and Natchitoches to the following effect,

"You recollect when our old friend Tooling told us not to permit the Americans and their Indians to come into this country, they would kill all our game. We were fools and did not believe him; now you see his words are true: the Americans and their Indians have killed all our deer and buffaloe, and it is difficult to get meat for our families: I am just returning from St. Antonio, and my advice is that *you have your bows and arrows ready.*

"Our old father (the king of Spain) will soon be here and drive all the Americans and their Indians to their own country: and when any of their traders come among you, if you cannot get goods at your own prices, seize and carry them to St. Antonio."

Similar talks have been given on Red River, and some of our traders have been mal-treated; their licenses have been torn, and they were threatened to be driven out of the country; the Indians said it was Tooling's and Cadoo chief's orders to do so.

I have also seen a letter signed Morphy, who is said to be the Spanish consul at New-Orleans to the chief of the Appaches, inviting him to Havanna without a moment's delay.

These simultaneous circumstances induce a belief that the Spaniards are attempting to engage the attention of the Indians for some future operations in this quarter.

* This enclosure, for obvious reasons, it is deemed improper to publish at this time,

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Russell.—Much has been recently written upon American manufactures, and doubts have been raised whether they ought to receive the countenance of government. The principal reasons urged against them are that our county is yet too young;—that some millions of acres of now wilderness land should be first cultivated; that in manufactures too great a population is collected together for the enjoyment of health; that science is thereby neglected, and immorality increased: that it is more for the interest and happiness of the nation to encourage our merchants, to import from foreign countries already over peopled, and for our inhabitants to cultivate our own soil.

The writer of this communication, it will readily be perceived, is not a philosopher, nor deeply versed in the history of foreign nations; but professes to be interested in both agriculture and manufactures, and will present a few common place arguments in favor of the latter.

I consider it a fundamental principle never to be departed from, that agriculture should so far primarily be attended to, as that in no possible year of scarcity we shall be dependent on any foreign country for food. Beyond this the result of our labor is exported for money, manufactures, or luxuries; and I contend, that if the produce of the labor of two cultivators it exchanged for what one can manufacture at home, the country is a loser; but if the raw material will otherwise be of no value, then she is impoverished. It is for our interest to ship the raw hides, furs, wool and cotton, and import our shoes, hats and cloth? It is for our interest to keep the ore hid in the bowels of the earth, the rags of our worn out garments burnt; and import our pots, kettles, nails, and paper from *Great Britain*, and our bar iron from *Russia*.

That our country is young admits of no augment when compared with those of Europe; but in the arts and sciences, wealth and ingenuity we are not a century behind them; and our wilderness gives a happy resource to posterity to make it blossom as the rose, or if more conformable to their genius, to cultivate the arts.

In Europe as well as America, machinery not only facilitates labor in a tenfold ratio, but enables women and children, who are unable to cultivate the earth, to make us independent of many foreign supplies. In Europe they are compelled to use steam power and the convenience of procuring fuel; and thus crowd them together covered with smoke, desease and immorality; but in our country we have water falls in every town, in positions the most healthy, remote from any other, where literary and religious instruction is no more a stranger than with the cultivators of the soil. When government shall aid the manufacturers I trust it will be on condition that instruction accompany it; and that they are not inconsistent is fully evinced by reference to the establishment at *Humphryville*, where the justices and rulers have certified that learning is faithfully attended.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A NEW TERRITORY.

By an act of Congress passed March 3. the residue of the Mississippi territory (now a state has been cut off) is established as a territorial government, by the name of Albama and the town of St. Stephens declared the metropolis, until altered by the territorial legislature. The bounds of the new territory are as follows, viz. Beginning at a point where the 31st degree of north latitude intersects the Perdido river; thence east to the western boundary line of the state of Georgia; thence along said line of the southern boundary line of the state of Tennessee; thence along said boundary line to the Tennessee river; thence up the same; to the mouth of Bear creek, thence by a direct line to the north west corner of Washington county; thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico; thence eastwardly including all the islands within 6 leagues of the shore to the Perdido river and thence up the same to the beginning.

ARTICLES.

FROM THE TRENTON AMERICAN.

While William Cobbett was employed in lauding the British Government to the utmost, he was *a very clever fellow* in the opinion of leading federalists, and they gave him all the countenance and support in their power. When events opened his eyes, and he saw that the British Government was not so pure nor the American so base, as he had once thought; and when he was bold enough to censure the bad deeds of the former, & candid enough to applaud the good acts of the latter; Cobbett was instantly pronounced by leading federalists a *man of no principle*, and loaded with all the approbrious epithets in their memory. Whether this proves more attachment to the British government than to their own, our readers will decide for themselves.

William Cobbett, since his arrival, has addressed two letters to the people of the United States, on the causes which compelled him to quit England, and the course he intends to pursue here. In one of them, he offers an even bet of one thousand dollars that the present Government of England will not last three years!

Connecticut.—It is with great satisfaction we state, that on the meeting of the legislature of this long benighted state, it was found that there was a Republican majority in the House, and a Republican speaker and clerk were accordingly chosen.—On counting the votes for Governor, after throwing out those that were illegal, there appeared a majority for Wolcott of 530 over Mr. *Smith* the federal candidate.—"Great is truth and it will prevail."

Gen. Root, late a representative in Congress from the state of New-York, is elected to the Assembly of that state without opposition. Gen. Root is a practical Republican, and will serve the *People* faithfully in whatever situation he may be placed, high or low. He is a full believer in Pope's maxim

"Act well your part—*there* all the honor lies."

The tract of land about Fort Meigs, on the Miami of Lake Erie, is twelve miles square, or 60,000 acres more than the District of Columbia. It was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Greenville; it includes the foot of the rapids, and is the head of the navigation for Lake vessels, The town of Perrysburg has been laid out by order of the United States, on the south bank of the Miami, opposite to which there is from 6 to 9 feet depth of water. The town has *nine* parallel streets running north and south, which are intersected by *seven* streets running east and west. It contains 768 town or *In* lots, each one quarter of an acre, and 206 *Out* lots from two to four acres each. A public sale both of the town and of the whole twelve miles square, will be held at the Land Office in Wooster Ohio, on the *third* Tuesday of July next. The *minimum* price *for town* lots is twenty dollars each, and for out lots five dollars an acre. —The head waters of the Miami approach within a few miles of the Wabash. It is probable that a flourishing and respectable settlement will soon appear on this tract. Good roads will soon connect this settlement with Detroit and Lower Sandusky, and the cultivated parts of Ohio. By the Greenville treaty a cession was made of *two* miles square at the lower rapids of Sandusky. This tract also has been surveyed—the town of *Croghansville* has been laid out on the East Branch of Sandusky river, and the whole will be offered at public sale at Wooster, on the *second* Monday of July next.

Nat. Intel.

To the names of those gentlemen elected to the Fifteenth Congress from Virginia, may be added that of Alexander Smyth, (formerly a general officer in the army) by a majority of 500 votes over his opponent Mr. Estill, from the district lately represented by Mr. Sheffey.

Gov. Claiborne, of Louisiana, expended a considerable sum last year, out of a 'contingent fund,' in endeavors to stop the crevasse which caused an alarming inundation of a part of New Orleans, &c. The Senate of that state have refused to recognize the expenditure.

WANTED

To hire, a coloured girl of 10 or 12 years of age.—Enquire of the printer.

June 26th.

Preparations are making at our navy yard for building a ship of the line & a frigate, perhaps two frigates. A frigate and ship of the line are to be built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

N. Y. Col.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To amend the act "authorizing the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes" passed the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the ninth section of the act, entitled "an act authorizing the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed on the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be construed to extend only to horses, or other buildings occupied by an order of an officer or agent of the United States as a place of deposit for military or naval stores, or as barracks for the military forces of the United States; and that, in acting on all claims arising under the aforesaid ninth section, as well as those whereon commissions are now returned and remain undecided as those on which commissions may be hereafter executed, it shall be the duty of the commissioner appointed in virtue of the act aforesaid, carefully to examine and investigate the same, and to report the facts in such case to Congress as soon as may be, that such provision may be made for the relief of the respective claimants as shall be deemed just and proper.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioner, shall, in all cases in which the claim to compensation or indemnity shall exceed the sum of two hundred dollars, award a commission to some one or more discreet commissioners near the places where the witnesses reside, who shall before they proceed to act, take an oath or affirmation before some officer authorized by law to administer the same, that they will faithfully and impartially execute the duties assigned to them in said commission, to the best of their judgment; and the said commissioner shall accompany said commission, with direction as to examination of witnesses, on oath or affirmation, which the said commissioner or commissioners so acting is hereby authorized to administer; which said commission, when executed together with the examinations taken in pursuance thereof, shall be enclosed, sealed, and returned by mail to the office of the said commissioner: *Provided however*, That in acting on examinations taken by virtue of the act to which this is an amendment, the said Commissioner shall be authorized, in all cases where he shall adjudge the facts not to be sufficiently disclosed to allow a just decision between the claimants and the United States, to award a new commission as aforesaid; and also, in all cases in which the said commissioner shall deem it proper to appoint an agent to act in behalf of the United States, in executing said commissions; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner or commissioners taking evidence in any case, to make inquiry whether any evidence may be had which may be favorable to the interest of the United States, and to take such evidence & transmit the same to the said commissioner in like manner.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person in the late war aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the loss of any horse, mule, ox waggon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is an amendment, shall be, and are hereby extended to cases of property lost, captured or destroyed in the wars with the Indian tribes, subsequent to the eighteenth day of February, and prior to the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, in the same manner as if lost, captured or destroyed in the late war with Great Brtain.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims allowed by said commissioner, of two hundred dollars or upwards, shall be revised by the Secretary of war, on a statement of the facts made to him by the aforesaid commissioner, and may be confirmed or rejected; and the amount of all claims allowed by the aforesaid commissioner, less than two hundred dollars and those of two hundred dollars and upwards, if confirmed by the secretary of war, shall be paid in the manner prescribed in the tenth and fourteenth sections of the act to which this is an amendment.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday June 28, 1817.

Those who may have claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, would do well to recollect that evidences of claims will not be received after the 9th day of April 1818.

Persons claiming compensation for horses lost or captured, must produce evidence of their value under oath:—also the order of the government authorising the employment of the corps to which the claimant belonged:—the certificate of the officer or surviving officer commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded; which certificate if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to, and in every case it must, if practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; & that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated in the manner herein directed, and in all these casss the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Charless,

You stated some time ago in your paper, that you had in vain solicited of literary gentlemen some account of the natural history of the country, settled as well as unsettled, on the Missouri: I have neither the talents, nor materials to supply the object of your desire. But you can apply to Mr. Chouteau, or some other French gentlemen in St. Louis, for a correct list of the names of the rivers and creeks that discharge themselves through the land lately surveyed into the Missouri. Perhaps it would be the will of congress to give these streams an English name, or rather to translate the French name into English. How ridiculous must Mr. H. Marshall appear in the eyes of a well educated foreigner, who read in his history of Kentucky, that the French of St. Louis, call that town *Pan Core*. Mr. M. might certainly have found in Lexington, some person to tell him the orthography was "*petit court*," by which the people intimated that bread had been scarce at that place. Col. Rector will soon make known to the world, that he has traced out a town at the mouth of the "*Charrieteau*," and by this ridiculous name, this river is already returned to the office of the surveyor of the territory. I will merely mention the disfigured names of some few others, viz. "*Bone Fum. Monitu. River of Aices.* and lastly a town, *Cote sans Dessaw.*" Would not a man with very little knowledge of the French language be induced to ask, whether our surveyors know how to write? I do not know that the surveyors have adopted all the names above mentioned, but I know that some of them are adopted by them, and from analogy I conclude they have adopted the rest.

A Reader and Subscriber.

Mr. Charless.

"A Militia man" appears very solicitous to learn the causes that lead the paymaster general to prescribe the extraordinary oath to be taken by every ranger and militia man, before he can touch his pay. That this oath is extremely rigid no one can daubt, and it appears very questionable, whether it will answer the end intended. Although I believe it will be rendered nugatory, I am satisfied, if it could be properly enforced it would have a very salutary effect.

I cannot believe that this oath was intended for the militia and rangers. I believe it was intended to detect the venality and corruption of some of our public officers; it is "meant to detect a villain who after he had sworn to render a particular duty to his country, violated his oath in spite of every principle, every emotion, that ought to dwell within the breast of a republican soldier." It is intended for the officer, who regardless of his oath, of all moral and virtuous principles has suffered the name of individuals to be placed on the muster roll for a tour of duty, which duty, this same officer well knew had never been performed. That this practice has not been *confined to this territory*, paymaster Whitlock's exposition fully shews—and that it has been too common in all the states and territories there is every reason to believe. The government cannot be ignorant of these facts; on knowing them, could not but adopt some mode which might have a tendency to put a stop to a practice having so baneful an influence on the morals of the people. I could wish that our government would extend a little of its vigilence to the civil (and more particular) the *Indian department* of this and the adjoining territory. I should like to have the framing of an oath to be taken by some of our superintendents and indian agents, before they touched their pay.

A Ranger.

Salt river, June 18, 1817.

Mr. Douglass,

If you do not know your duty as deputy paymaster, I think it is high time you have learned it.

Sir,—It is on the authority of the Company Muster Rolls, that the men found their claims to pay for services rendered, and not on their oaths—correct copies of these rolls, certified by the officers commanding, were duly forwarded to your office, and sir, it is from the face of these rolls, that you should make out your pay rolls, and pay agreeable to them. But possibly through the multiplicity of your business, you have either lost, or mislaid these rolls; perhaps in some of the suttlers shops, or stores—if so, you can be furnished with new copies, from the company register, or from the war-office. Your swearing the men, to the manner in which they discharged their duty, when in the service, and to their private dealings with merchants, &c. is a thing you had better let alone, and content yourself with exercising merely the functions of your office. —The officers, under whom those men were placed have seen, and certified, the manner in which they discharged their duties—And as to their private affairs; it is likely they can settle that themselves without your agency.—But perhaps you will say "this will not do; it will neither cover my former speculations, nor lay a foundation for new ones, but the oath, if I can crowd it down the peoples throats, will do both"—but let me tell you sir, you have crowded too much upon the people already. Free and enlightened citizens of the U. S. will not brook any more of your insolence, neither will government, if she is correctly informed of your couduct.

A citizen of Missouri.

June 10th, 1817.

The District Paymaster, wishes to be informed, whether Mr. Elijah Collard intends to come forward at the next election as a candidate for the territorial legislature.

TAKEN UP

By Louis Brazeau, in Joachim township, county of St. Louis, a bright iron grey horse, branded on the near hip U. S. about fourteen and a half hands high, five years old, valued at thirty dollars, before me the 20th June, 1817.

J. Rankin, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk. for
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

The whole of the capital stock of the Bank of St. Louis, having been subscribed, the remainder instalment of sixty per centum, must be paid at the banking house, on thursday the 18th of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r.

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand. t18S-56

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

A dividend at the rate of eight per centum per annum, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John B. N. Smith Cash'r.

8t-56.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO BOY, about sixteen years of age.—Enquire of the printer.

St. Louis, June 26th, 1817—2t-56.

Missouri Bank.

5 Shares in said Bank
FOR SALE.

Enquire at this office.

June 26—1t.

IRISH LINENS.

H. VONPHUL & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, FORTY PIECES OF

Superfine Irish Linens

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Which they are enabled to sell on THE LOWEST TERMS FOR *CASH.*

June, 26—1t.

NEW VERNON.
Chalybeate Springs.
WILLIAM JAMES.

Most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open a house of entertainment at his farm, six miles south of the town of St. Genevieve, on the first day of July next, for the accommodation of such persons as wish to visit his MEDICINAL SPRINGS for their health or pleasure.

From the valuable qualities those springs contain, and the number of cures they have performed, the subscriber hesitates no longer to announce his consent to accommodate as many persons and their horses, as his arrangements are calculated to render comfortable.

Those waters have been used for the prevalent complaints of the western country, such as fevers of different kinds, breast complaints, jaundice, cholics, costive habits &c. with the most astonishing success. Many persons have been cured, that were thought to be past the power of medicine. I could publish a number of certificates but I think it unnecessary, owing to the general good opinion of Chalybeate waters, there is no doubt of these waters being as strong as any that has been found in the United States. It has not been in my power to have it analyzed, but it is very certain that it does extract the acid from the oak in less than ten seconds.

June 20th, 1817. 3 56

Notice.

THE partnership of the subscribers being dissolved by limitation. This is to inform all persons having any demands against the company, trading under the firm and style of the Missouri Fur Company, that they will call upon Theodore Hunt, who is hereby authorised to settle the business of the company, as witness our hands this 21st day of June 1817, at St. Louis.

Manuel Lisa.
Theodore Hunt.

5t-56

Notice.

In consequence of the enhanced price of CORN and HAY horse keeping at my STABLE, will be from and after the first day of next July, four dollars per week.

Pascal Paoli Enos.

St. Louis, June 25th 1817

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demand. The several laws relating to land—courts on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

STATEMENT

Of monies accruing to the territory of Missouri, from the county of New Madrid, collected by Stephen Ross sheriff of said county, on licenses granted to retailers of merchandise and tavern keepers, from the first monday of Dec. 1816, to the first Monday of June 1817.

Charles Steele, retailer of merchandise			$15
James Gerry	do	do	15
John Lavalle	do	do	15
Felicete Volle	do	do	15
Robert G. Watson	do	do	15
Robert M'Coy	do	do	15
William Bacon	do	do	15
Ward, Brown & Co.	do	do	15
Houts & Stalleup	do	do	15
Thomas Phillips for tavern licenie			10
Joseph Lettan	do	do	10
			155

The above is a correct statement from my books.

S. Ross, Shff. N. M. C.

Winchester, June 2, 1817.

Runaway from the subscriber living in Green's Bottom, nine miles above St. Charles, on the Missouri; a negro man named

PETER,

About five feet eight or nine inches high, speaks very broken English, has a scar on his right arm occasioned by a burn.——Any person taking up and securing said negro in some jail so that I may get him again, shall be liberally rewarded and all expenses paid.

Benjamin Lamsters.

June 18th——1.*

TAKEN UP

By St. Amand Michean in Joachim township, county of St. Louis, a dark bay horse, six years old fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the letter J a star and snip on the forehead, the two hind feet white, has the pole evil, valued at thirty dollars, before me the 7th May, 1817,

J. Rankin, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk. *for*
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Taken up by William Sowles, a bay horse with a small snip on his nose, and a few gray hairs in his forehead, fourteen hands high, six years old, no brands perceivable, appraised to thirty dollars by John Ramsay and Martin Fowler, before a justice of the peace for Moreland township, county of New Madrid, the 2nd day of May, 1817.

John Hall, J. P.

A true copy taken from the stray book in my office.

Richd. H. Waters, Clk. c. c. N. M.

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Konrod, living in the county of Cape Girardeau, and township of German, a bay horse, fifteen hands and half high, judged to be twelve years old, a bald face, left hind foot white, some saddle spots on his back, no brands visable. Appraised to thirty five dollars, before me this 7th day of June 1817.

Wm. Tinnin, J. P.

Certified by
J. M'Ferron, Clk. c. c. c. c.

Stray.

Taken up by David *Darst*, in the county of *Saint Charles*, and in the township of Femme Osage, near the Missouri river. One sorrel mare and young colt: the mare supposed to be four years old and about fourteen hands high, both her hind feet and half up her legs are white, a small streak of white in her face, no brands perceivable; appraised to thirty five dollars by Abraham *Darst* and *David Darst* Junior: Before the subscriber, this 21st day of April 1817.

John B. Callaway, J. P.

I Certify that the above is a true copy taken from the Stray Book preserved in my office. Given under my hand, 21st April, 1817.

John B. Callaway, J. P.

A Copy,
Wm. Christy Jr. c. c. c. Cty. St. C.

AN INDIAN

LEFT his Medal on the shore of the river last evening, while he went in to bathe. It is presumed he has lost it in the sand; but should there be a miscreant so lost to every sense of honor and honesty as to steal it, the good citizens are requested to be on the alert and take up the culprit. Any information on this subject will be thankfully received at the Indian Office.

June 28.

Lost

On the 7th June 1817, between St. Genevieve and Herculaneum, two notes payable to Peter Dagoft, one for twenty one dollars and some cents, the other fourteen dolls and some few cents. All persons are cautioned against trading for said notes as I have paid them.

John M. Eigelberger.

June 27. 1t 56

TAKEN UP

By Benajah Brown, living in the township of Joachim, county of St Louis, a black horse, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, branded on the near hip M. B. a white spot on each side of his withers (supposed to be made by the collar) and one on the top of his head, high hips, aged about twelve years, valued at eighteen dollars.

Before me the 11th day of April, 1817. J. RANKIN, J. P.

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS, Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.
Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Gin.
Madaira and Sherry WINES,
Bird green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice.
Havanah and common SEGARS.
Cavendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist.
Shad, Mackeral, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings.
Bacon Hams, Whiskey, draft and bottled Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1816. tf-55

June 20th—tf-55

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

buttter by

higher prices will be paid for cash and the

all kinds, will be kept up, and the

CITY BAKERS.

BREAD, CRACKERS, BIS-

and a supply of

In all its branches will be carried on,

BAKING

NOTICE

The undersigned removing now to St. Charles, offers his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the patronage which he has constantly received, and gives notice that he will continue at St. Charles the business of

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Every order directed to him will be punctually attended to, he will reside in the house lately occupied by St. P. ot La Croix, deceased, where good cellars and warehouses are ready for the reception of goods of every description.

P. LEE.
Auctioneer & Broker.

St Louis 14th June 1817. 3 55

Auction Business.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that as successors to Patrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

MIL. TESSON,
51—tf. J. PESCAY.
St. Louis, June 13, 1817.

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices at his store, two doors below Major Paulk's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29 tf

P. J. & J. G. Landell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 18th. 1-tf

NOTICE.

The partnership of Rene Paul & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to pay their respective accounts as soon as possible to Rene Paul, who will also discharge all demands against the said firm.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

St. Louis, June 10, 1817. 54—3t.

ADVICE.

All persons holding New-Madrid claims or Spanish Grants, located in the county of Howard, either confirmed or unconfirmed, would do well to forward lists of the same to me immediately, and thereby prevent me from being under the disagreeable necessity of imposing a double tax upon their lands, as the law directs in such cases of defalcation. N. S. BURCKHARTT,
June 10 *Sheriff of Howard County.*

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY THE PACKAGE or PIECE,

An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseille Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Bastas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,
All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 15th 1817. 3t 51

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin & Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do
Old Port do
Claret in cases,
Medoc, St Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb 6th 1817. 36

NEW GOODS.

Porter, Glasgow and Nivin

Respectfully inform the citizens of St. Louis and the public in general that they have just received, and are now opening in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Theodore Hunt, two doors below the Washington Hall Hotel, a large and well chosen assortment of Merchandize suitable for the spring, summer and fall seasons. Consisting of fine and course Woolen, Cotton, French and India Goods, Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description.

Glassware
Queensware
Tinware
Juniata Bar Iron
Rough Irons
Drawing Chains
Hoes and Axes
Castings of different descriptions
Bellows
Saddles & Bridles
Ladies, gentlemens and childrens fine & coarse fall kinds
Fur & wool Hats
Wire & hair Sieves
Patent family Medicines
Paints
French Brandy
Jamaica spirits
Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe and Port Wines
Whiskey
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars
Coffee
Imperial, Young Hyson & Hyson skin Teas
Pepper
Spice
Indigo
Tobacco
Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, May 10th, 1817. 8t 49

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CHINA,
HARDWARE, GLASS,
GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c.

Have removed their store to the corner white house, opposite messrs Kerr & Brills, and are now receiving an extensive additional supply of seasonable goods which they will sell on accomodating terms.

St, Louis, May 1817. 50.tf

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

A Red Morocco Pocket Book

Has been found containing sundry valuable papers, and may be had by proving property and paying for this advertisement—apply at the Office of the Missouri Gazette.

June 13th, 1817.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estates of James Sweeny, James Green, Carter Smith and John Pickett dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment to the administrater and those who have demands against said estates will present them, if they think proper.

C. Peck, Adm'r.

St. Louis, June 13th, 1817.

FOR SALE,

A GIG, in good order, with harness complete. Enquire of

P. PROVENCHERE.

June 16, 1817. 54—tf.

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 1817. 53—*tf.*

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges by

J. CLEMENS JR. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine,	Oil, and Dye Stuffs.
Paints,	

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 52—*tf.*

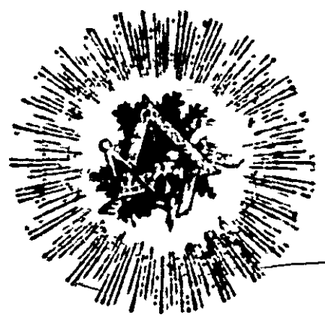
WILLIAM SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Has taken an office in the town of St. Charles; and will devote his attention to any business in the line of his profession, with which he may be favored by the public.

May. 20th, 1817. 52—3t.*

BY AUTHORITY.



SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR BUILDING

A MASONIC LODGE,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

1	Prize of	$5000	is $5000
2	do	1000	2000
10	do	600	6000
20	do	200	4000
25	do	100	2500
200	do	50	10000
310	do	20	6200
900	do	10	9000
2550	do	6	15300
			$60000

12000 tickets at $5 is $60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

First drawn number on the 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No. 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive. The first 100 tickets, for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest All other prizes floating.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 500 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz At the stores of Riddick & Pilcher, Th. Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Moses Scott and James Kennerly, St. Louis. E. A. Elliot, St. Genevieve. John Jones, Mine au Breton Wm. Bates, Herculaenum. At the office of Mich'l. Jones Esq. Kaskaskia and at the office of John Hay Esq Cahokia. And at the store of John Rochester Ste. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass,
D. V. Walker,
T. Hanly.

Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL. taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. *tf-52*

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

May 2nd, 1817,

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cashr.

9t-49.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 9th May, 1817.

The public are hereby notified, that the Bank of Missouri have accepted the Charter, granted them by the Legislature of this territory, on the 31st day of January last, and are now acting under it.

By order of the board of Directors.

John Dales, Clk.

6t 51.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

51—till 1st September.

FOR SALE,

A new Keel Boat of twenty tons burthen, well rigged. For a description of her enquire of the Editor or Capt. Mackey Wherry, St. Louis, or David M'Nair St. Charles, in whose care the boat is left.

JOHN THOMSON.

St. Charles, 9th June, 1817. 54—3t,

WATCH FOUND,

This side of the Ambre River, near Vincennes, a silver Watch of French make, and opens with a spring, a silver cover to the dial. The owner can have his property by applying to Doctor Young at Marthasville, St. Charles county.

June 13th. 1817, 54—3t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to continue the mercantile business on his own account, will constantly keep on hand at his old stand, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to sell at the most reasonable prices.

R. PAUL.

June 10th, 1817 3t-54

NOTICE

The undersigned executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Marie Papin, deceased, will apply to the honorable the superior court of the Territory of Missouri, at the next term of said court, to be held at the town of Saint Louis in for the northern circuit of said territory, on the fourth Monday in August next, for an order for the sale of the following tract of land, or such part thereof as may be deemed necessary for the payment of the debts of the said Joseph M Papin, to wit: a tract of land containing two hundred arpens situate in the county of St Louis, about two or three miles south of the town of St Louis, fronting on the Mississippi river eight arpens, and running twenty five arpens in the rear which said tract belonged to the said Papin, by virtue of a concession from the Spanish Government.

M. P. LEDUC,

HYPOLITE PAPIN.

June 2d, 1817. 53—6t.

Wanted to Hire,

Two negro men, or well grown boys, capable of driving a team, chopping wood, mowing and curing hay. Liberal wages will be given for servants of the above description.

For particulars enquire of the printer of the Gazette.

May 27th. *tf-52*

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Seal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

MARTHASVILLE.

The subscriber has laid out a TOWN, on the Missouri Bluff, about half a mile from the river and Charrette old village, and about forty miles above the town of St. Charles, immediately on the river road, leading from St. Louis, the seat of the territorial government, Boons Lick, Warrington & Franklin. It is situated on a beautiful ridge, commanding an elegant view of the river, and containing two springs of as good and lasting water as ever ran from the earth. This town will be very suitably situated for the seat of justice, when St. Charles county is divided, as the country around it for many miles is thickly inhabited by industrious, wealthy persons, together with its being at a very proper distance from St. Charles for a county line to run half way between these two places. The banks of the Missouri being so subject to wash away from the peculiar composition of the soil, & the omnific power of its current, that nature seems particularly to have formed this beautiful eminence for a town. At and adjacent to this place there are inexhaustible timber for house and ship building. Charrette creek, a bold, lasting stream, runs within a mile of the town, on the west side, and on which there is a merchant and saw mill now building, and excellent seats for several others. On the east, about two miles, Duke creek is situated, affording several other seats for water works. The natural advantages of this place for a town, are so numerous that it would be tedious to enumerate them.

The Lots will be sold at public auction on the first of September next, at six and nine months credit, with approved security.

The subscriber has opened a general assortment of

Merchandise & Groceries

in Marthasville; the Merchandise he will sell ten or fifteen per cent cheaper than they can be bought in St. Louis or St. Charles. This appears somewhat incredible, but when the public are informed, that his firewood costs him nothing, and his provisions fifty per cent less than they are in those places, it will then appear reasonable.

He will have by the 1st of October next, a house fifty two feet by twenty, with a passage of twelve feet, to which there will be attached a back building of twenty feet square, with other convenient out houses suitable for a TAVERN, which will be rented on reasonable terms: until that he will keep a

House of Entertainment

himself. JOHN JOUNG.

N. B. The proprietor has associated himself with Doctor Jones, in the practice of

PHYSIC, SURGERY &c.

which they will attend to in St. Charles county and its vicinity, with the greatest punctuality. J. Y.

Marthasville, St. Charles Co. Miss. Ter. June 11th, 1817. 3t-55

NOTICE,

All persons indebted to the estate of Marie Louise Papin deceased, are requested to make immediate payments in the hands of the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said deceased: and those who have any demands against said estate are required to present the same duly authenticated to

Hypolite Papin &
M. P. Leduc. } *Ex'rs.*

St. Louis, May 19th, 1817. 41-52

FOR SALE.

A few Barrels of fresh superfine Flour, manufactured at Wood river Mills. I. T. enquire of F. Rochford, at Mr. Sanguinett's.

WALLACE & SEELY.

St. Louis, June 7, 1817. 54—3t.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE

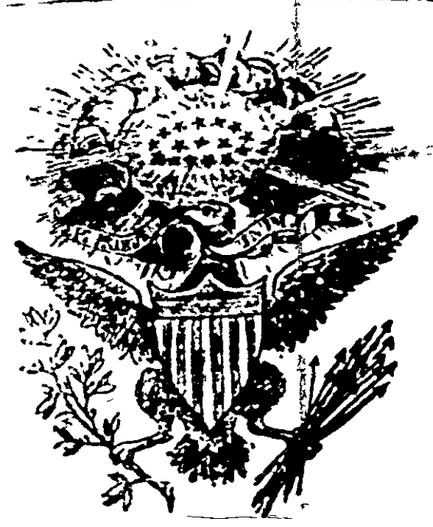
AND

ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

BY

JOSEPH CHARLESS.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JULY 5, 1817. [No. 457.]



DECLARATION OF

INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION, *by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, July 4th,* 1776.

WHEN in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of natures God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men; deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience has shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people would relinquish the right of representation to the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyranny only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into a compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsion within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power,

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tryed for pretended offences.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an ample and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless indian savages; whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked, by every act, which may define, a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us: We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war: in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, Do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and, of right, ought to be free and independent states;—that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion, between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Attested, CHARLES THOMSON,
Secretary

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS,
Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.
Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Gin.
Madaira and Sherry WINES,
Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins,
Pepper, Ginger and Allspice.
Havanah and common SEGARS.
Carendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist.
Shad, Mackeral, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings.
Bacon Hams, Whiskey, draft and bottled Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis. June 20th, 1816. tf-55

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

June, 20th.—tf-55

BAKING.

In all its branches will be carried on, and a supply of

BREAD, CRACKERS, BISCUIT, & CAKES

of all kinds, will be kept up, and the highest prices will be paid for eggs and butter by

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

June, 20th.—tf-55

NOTICE

The undersigned removing now to St. Charles offers his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the patronage which he has constantly received, and gives notice that he will continue at St Charles the business of

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Every order directed to him will be punctually attended to, he will reside in the house lately occupied by St. Paul La Croix, deceased where good cellars and warehouses are ready for the reception of goods of every description.

P LEE.
Auctioneer & Broker,

St Louis, 14th June. 1817. 3' 55

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Partrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

ML: TESSON.
J. PESCAY.

54—tf. St, Louis, June 13, 1817.

JAMES LEE, NEARLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,

FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,

An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and C ssimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Veslings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Baftas and fheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco.

All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3: 51

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cogniac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin & Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do
Old Port do
Claret in cases.
Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

NEW GOODS.

Porter, Glasgow and Nivin

Respectfully inform the citizens of St. Louis and the public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Theodore Hunt, two doors below the Washington Hall Hotel, a large and well chosen assortment of Merchandize, suitable for the spring, summer and fall seasons. Consisting of fine and course Woolen, Cotton, French and India Goods, Hardware and Cutlery of almost every description.

Glassware
Queensware
Tinware.
Juniata Bar Iron
Plough Irons
Drawing Chains
Hoes and Axes
Castings of different descriptions
Brushes
Saddles & Bridles
Ladies, gentlemen and childrens shoes of all kinds
Furr & wool Hats
Wire & hair Seives
Patent family Medicines
Paints
French Brandy
Jamaica spirits
Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe and Port Wines
Whiskey
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars
Coffee
Imperial, Young Hyson & Hyson skin Teas
Pepper
Spice
Indigo
Tobacco
Snuff, &c. &c &c.

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis May 10th, 1817. 8t 49

WANTED TO HIRE,

A few likely NEGRO MEN, for which—we will give two hundred dollars per year. Also a well digger and a pump borer to whom liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the printer, or to us at the Little Rock Saline.

DAY, DOUGHERTY, & Co.

April 2d, 1817. tf-44

FOR SALE.

A GIG, in good order, with harness complete. Enquire of

P. PROVENCHERE.

June 13, 1817. 54—tf

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CHINA,
HARDWARE, GLASS,
GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c.

Have removed their store to the corner white house, opposite messrs Kerr & Bells, and are now receiving an extensive additional supply of seasonable goods which they will sell on accomodating terms.

St. Louis, May 5, 1817. 50.tf

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St: Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 1817. 53—tf.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges by

J. CLEMENS Jn. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints, | Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-tf.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Has taken an office in the town of St. Charles; and will devote his attention to any business in the line of his profession, with which he may be favored by the public.

May, 20th, 1817. 52—3t.*

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO BOY, about sixteen years of age.—Enquire of the printer.

St. Louis, June 26th, 1817—21-56

ADVICE.

All persons holding New-Madrid claims or Spanish Grants, located in the county of Howard, either confirmed or unconfirmed, would do well to forward lists of the same to me immediately, and thereby prevent me from being under the disagreeable necessity of imposing a double tax upon their lands, as the law directs in such cases of defalcation. N. S. BURCKHARTT,

June 10 *Sheriff of Howard County*

NOTICE.

THE FERRY BOAT in future, from the Illinois Territory to St. Louis, will land on the Missouri side, immediately above the sand bar.

The subscriber having supplied himself with a Large Ferry Flat and two Keel Boats, will be enabled to transport waggons and teams with the greatest safety as also, cattle and horses.

He hopes from his attention to business and the undoubted safety of his boats to merit the patronage of the public.—He will at all times have small crafts for crossing individuals, at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER NASH.

St. Louis, May 9th. 1817.—tf 49

LEWIS' FERRY

ACROSS THE MISSOURI.

The subscriber has established a Ferry on the Missouri about 30 miles from St. Louis, being the most direct route to Boons Lick and the upper settlements of St Charles County. Travellers who wish to pass this way will take the St. Louis road to Bonhomme, by John Ward and Gabriel Long esqrs. The great road to the upper part of St. Charles county and Boons Lick from Smiehgers ferry, on the Mississippi, is within two miles of my ferry.

JOHN LEWIS Jun'r.

Bonhomme township St. Louis county June 23d, 1817. 48-55

NAPOLEAN'S MEMOIRS.

We have seen a few proof sheets of this work, which seems to possess the characteristics of Napolean's mode of thinking and expression—the same pithy brevity, the same forcible truths, interspersed with splendid paradox. Take the following instance; half true, half erroneous, but energetically and happily expressed.—He is speaking of his embarrassment in the first consulship, and the necessity of a higher and more responsible step.—p. 60.

"Nothing can go on well in a political system, where words and things are at variance. Government debases itself by the continual fictions it must use: it falls into that kind of contempt which falsehood inspires, because *whatever is false, is weak.* The time is past for finessing in politics; the people are too well informed: the gazettes disclose too much. There is but one secret for governing the world; it is, *be strong* in strength there can be neither error nor deception: it is truth undisguised.

I felt the weekness of my situation—the absurdity of my Consulate. Something solid was required as a rallying point for the revolution. I was named consul for life, It was only a life-rent of superiority, insufficient in itself, because its duration depended upon a contingency," &c.

This work, whether actually written by Napolean or not, is a good history of his motives and actions, and gives a clear and succinct view of his whole career. We shall give some extracts hereafter, as specimens of this interesting volume.

MANUSCRIPT FROM ST. HELENA.

Extracts from the work.

My life has been so wonderful, that the admirers of my greatness have imagined that even fancy must have been extraordinary. They were mistaken. The first years of my life were marked by no uncommon circumstances. I was an obstinate and inquisitive child My early education was wretched as is every thing else in Corsica. I acquired the French language with facility from the officers of the garrison, with whom I spent my time

I succeeded in whatever I undertook, because I willed it: my resolution was strong, and my character decided. I never hesitated; which has given me an advantage over the rest of mankind. Besides, the will depends upon the constitution of the individual; every one is not master of his own determinations.

My intellectual character made me hate illusions. I have always discerned the truth at a single glance. This is the reason why I have always penetrated the bottom of things with more facility than others. The world has ever been seen by me such as it is, not such as it ought to be. So also I have not resembled any one. I have been by nature an isolated being.

I have never perceived that I derived any advantage from general studies, and, in truth, they have never served me any other purposes than to inspire a habit of order and method. From the mathematics alone, I have gathered any fruit. The rest has been lost labour; but self-love excited me to study.

My intellectual faculties developed themselves, without any exertion on my part. They seemed to consist only in the extraordinary flexibility of the fibres of my brain. I thought with more rapidity than others; so that I have always found time for reflection: in this consists my depth of thought.

My mind was too active to be amused with the ordinary diversions of youth. I was not wholly a stranger to them; but sought elsewhere something to interest me. This disposition placed me in a kind of solitude, where I had no other companion than my own thoughts. This mode of existence has been habitual in all periods of my life.

I took pleasure in the resolution of problems, and first sought for them in mathematics; but I soon exhausted this source of instruction, because the system of the material world is extremely limited. I then examined the moral system; and this labor proved more successful. It is to this species of research, which has become a confirmed habit, that I am indebted for my achievements in politics and in war.

My birth destined me to the service; and for this reason I was placed in the military school, I obtained a lieutenancy at the commencement of the revolution. I had never received any title with equal pleasure. The utmost bounds of my ambition were at that period limited to the hope of wearing epaulettes on both shoulders: a colonel of artillery appeared to me the *ne plus ultra* of human greatness.

I was at that time too young to take any interest in politics. I had not judged of mankind in mass. I was therefore neither surprised nor alarmed at the confusion which reigned at that epoch, because I was unable to compare it with any other. I accommodated myself to the existing state of things. I had not yet become difficult.

I was employed in the army of the Alps. This army did nothing which an army ought to do. It was a stranger to discipline and the art of war. I was in a bad school, It is true, that we had no enemies to combat; we were only ordered to prevent the Piedmontese from passing the Alps and nothing was more silly.

A letter from the European continent, says that "the recent disturbances in England, and the fermentation lately manifested in the north of Europe, have induced the Emperor Alexander to pause in his system of enfranchising the peasants of his empire." It requires no strong pretext to induce kings and emperors to withhold liberty and justice from their subjects.

A letter from Anhalt, in Germany, asserts that the political influence of the United States in Europe is daily increasing.—If this be the fact, the crowned despots have great reason to dread the effect of our "*successful example of democratic* principles and *rebellion*!"

BRITISH POLICY.

A late letter from Liverpool states, that the British government had determined to reduce the export duty ten per cent. on goods for the United States. The policy of this measure is obvious: it is to render British manufactures cheaper in this country, and thus the more effectually to cripple American manufactures. The reduction of the British export duty is not to be imputed to any *liberality* towards the United States. Commercial cupidity, monopoly, and aggrandizement, are the ruling principles of England, in all the regulations, changes and modifications of her intercourse with other nations. An insatiable ambition, a disposition to humble every other power that may be in her way, direct her foreign policy. But we hope that the patriotic manufacturers of the United States, will yet struggle through the difficulties which obstruct their progress, and ultimately triumph over the pressure of British competition and hostility: and we as fondly trust, that by a persevering firmness in resisting British encroachments, and a patriotic vigilance in watching and counteracting *British influence*, in every shape in which it may make its serpentine appearance, the American government and people may continue to maintain the high ground of independence, which they acquired by the war of the revolution, and successfully confirmed by the war of 1812.

The celebrated CURRAN, once the most eloquent of Irish patriots, seems, like Grattan, to have become an apostate to his principles and his country, if not a servile pensioner of the British government. On the last anniversary of St. Patrick's Day, in London, at which lord Castlereagh presided. Mr. Curran made decided advances towards a reconciliation of the patriotic part of his countryman with those who had deserted, betrayed and destroyed its honor, its interest, and its independence. When Castlereagh, whose original name was Robert Stuart, became in Ireland a candidate for parliament, he gave the most solemn pledges that he would support all the popular rights for which the patriots of that nation have so long been contending. He afterwards became one of the most efficient and bitter enemies to the liberties and just claims of Irishmen. Yet Mr. Curran advised his country to forget the perfidy and *moral treason* of such unprincipled apostates as lord Castlereagh!

Baltimore, May 28.

General SWIFT, principal of the Engineer department, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. He is to proceed with the President on his tour.

There were exported from Savannah, from the 1st of October 1817, to the 1st of April 1817, six months, 69,888 bales of cotton: From Charleston, in the same period, 52,658 bales.

The *Hessian Fly* has made its appearance in Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. It is much feared the wheat harvest will be cut short by the ravages of this destructive insect.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. May 8.—

One of the most high handed frauds was practised somewhere between this place and Baltimore, during the month of March. We understand that three entire letter mails, which were sent on from this town in due form, did not even arrive at Petersburgh, Va. In these mails were contained large sums of money in drafts and bank notes remitted to NewYork and Philadelphia, by merchants in this town, Wilmington and Charleston. So deep laid has been the fraud, that many subsequent letters, intended merely as enquires of the fate of former ones, from those persons who remitted the money, have been cautiously intercepted. Not the slightest possible clue to this grand scheme of iniquity has yet been discovered, and never will be perhaps unless the General Post Office see fit to look into the business.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Charles Gratiot. Esq. late of the county of St. Louis, deceased, do request all those who have any claims against the said estate to produce them duly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment in the hands of

JOHN P. CABANNE, Adm'tor. &
VICTOIRE GRATIOT, Adm'ix.

St. Louis July 2d, 1817.

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Burns, in the township of Joachim, on Entire Creek; a bay horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, no marks or brand perceivable, supposed to be eleven years old. Appraised to fifty dollars, by George Sip and Joseph Sip. after being duly sworn.

Given under my hand this 10th Feb. 1817.

C. Bowls J. P.

Recorded 27th Feb'ry, 1817.
True copy from the stray book in my office.
St. Louis, July 1st, 1817.
M. P. Leduc; Clk. St. L. C. C. C.

Winchester, (Ken.) May 3.

A Mr. John Hawkins was murdered about the 10 ult. near John Jouitt's in Bath country, Ky. by Elenor Galaspy, (his supposed wife) & her son. They are confined to take their trial in the next court. We understand the deceased was in possession of a considerable sum of money, and to obtain this they formed the design of murdering him.—The deceased being intoxicated they took this opportunity of accomplishing their design by putting a rope round his neck, and pulling at each end until he expired. He was found with the rope round his neck nearly bedded in the sink.

A decision has lately been had in the English courts of justice, which establishes the precedent, that no schoolmaster can expel a scholar without giving the parent of the child timely notice.

The Navy board in *Washington* has advertised for proposals for supplying the machinery for three *steam batteries*, each to be equal to a 120 horse power; to be completed in one year.

The Directors of the State Bank of Indiana have resolved to locate branches at Charleston and Corydon.

A branch of the Farmers and Mechanics bank at Madison is established at Lawrenceburg.

Caning match.—We learn by the Fidelia, that the Spanish consul at New-Orleans had been caned by a Mexican officer while on 'Change; & that in the scuffle, the consul was knocked down. The Mexican officer, immediately after, made his escape.

N. Y. Gaz.

For the Missouri Gazette.

St. Louis, July 1st, 1817.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
GOVERNOR CLARK.

SIR,—I have the honor to remit to you the commission of sub-agent, which you were pleased to bestow upon me, in the summer of 1814. for the indian nations who inhabit the Missouri river, above the mouth of the Kansas, and to pray you to accept my resignation of that appointment.

The circumstances under which I do this, demand of me some exposition of the actual state of these Indians, and of my own conduct during the time of my sub-agency.

Whether I deserve well or ill of the government, depends upon the solution of these questions.

1. Are the indians of the Missouri more or less friendly to the U-ted States, than at the time of my appointment?

2. Are they altered, better or worse, in their own condition during this time?

1. I received this appointment when war was raging between the United States and Great Britain, and when the activity of British emissaries had armed against the Republic, all the tribes of the upper Mississippi and of the northern lakes. Had the Missouri indians been overlooked by British agents? No, your excellency will remember that more than a year before the war broke out, I gave you intelligence that the *wampum* was carrying by British influence along the banks of the Missouri, and that all the nations of this great river, were excited to join the universal confederacy then setting on foot; of which the *Prophet* was the instrument, and British traders the soul. The Indians of the Missouri are, to those of the upper Mississippi, as four is to one. Their weight would be great, if thrown into the scale against us. They did not arm against the republic; on the contrary they armed against Great Britain, and struck the *Iowa's*, the allies of that power. When peace was proclaimed, more than forty chiefs had intelligence with me; and together, we were to carry an expedition of several thousand warriors against the tribes of the upper Mississippi, and silence them at once. These things are known to your excellency.

To the end of the war, therefore, the Indians of the Missouri continued the friends of the U. States. How are they to day, when I come to lay down my appointment? Still friends, hunting in peace upon their own ground, and we trading with them in security, while the Indians of the upper Mississippi, although not satisfied, give signs of enmity, and require the presence of a military force. And thus, the first question resolves itself to my advantage.

2. Before I ascended the Missouri as sub-agent, your excellency remembers what was accustomed to to take place. The Indians of that river killed, robbed, and pillaged the traders, these practices are no more. Not to mention others, my own establishments furnish the example of destruction then, of safety now. I have one at the *Maha's*, more than six hundred miles up the Missouri, another at the *Sioux*, six hundred miles further still. I have from one to two hundred men in my employment, large quantities of horses, of horned cattle, of hogs, of domestic fowls: not one is touched by an Indian; for I count as nothing some solitary thefts at the instigation of white men, my enemies; nor as an act of hostility the death of *Pedro Antonio*, one of my people, shot this spring, as a man is sometimes shot among us, without being stripped or mutilated. And thus the morals of these Indians are altered for the better, and the second question equally results to my advantage.

But I have had some success as a trader; and this success gives rise to many reports.

"Manuel must cheat the government, and Manuel must cheat the Indians, otherwise, Manuel could not bring down every summer so many boats loaded with rich furs."

Good. My accounts with the government will shew whether I receive any thing out of which to cheat it: A poor five hundred dollars, as sub-agent salery, does not buy the tobacco which I annually give to those who call me *Father*.

Cheat the Indians! The repect and friendship, which they have for me, the security of my possessions in the heart of their country, respond to this charge, and declare with voices louder than the tongue of men, that it cannot be true.

"But Manuel gets so much rich fur!" Well, I will explain how I get it. First, I put into my operations great activity; I go a great distance, while some are considering whether they will start to day or to-morrow. I impose upon myself great privations; ten months in a year I am buried in the forest, at a vast distance from my own house. I appear as the benefactor, and not as the pillager of the Indians. I carried among them the seed of the large pompion, from which I have seen in their possession the fruit weighing 160 *lbs.* Also the large bean, the potatoe, the turnip; and these vegetables now make a comfortable part of their subsistence, and this year I have promised to carry the plough. Besides, my blacksmiths work incessantly for them, charging nothing. I lend them traps, only demanding a preference in their trade. My establishments are the refuge of the weak, and of the old men no longer able to follow their lodges; and by these means I have acquired the confidence and friendship of these nations, and the consequent choice of their trade.

These things I have done, and I propose to do more. The Ricaras, the Mandans, the Gros-Ventres, and the Assinnaboins, find themselves near the establishment of Lord Selkirk upon the Red river. They can communicate with it in two or three days. The evils of such a communication will strike the minds of all persons, and it is for those who can handle the pen to delate upon them. For me, I go to form another establishment, to counteract the one in question, and shall labor to draw upon us the esteem of those nations, and to prevent their commerce from passing into the hands of foreigners.

I regret to have troubled your excellency with this exposition. It is right for you to hear what is said of a public agent, and also to *weigh* it, and to *consider* the *source* from which it comes. In ceasing to be in the employment of the U. States, I shall not be less devoted to its interest. I have suffered enough in person and property, under a different government, to know how to appreciate the one under which I now live.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your excellency's obedient servant.

MANUEL LISA.

St. Louis, July 2d, 1817.

Sir.—Last year I arrived from the Missouri the 22d of June,

and learned that scandalous reports were circulated against me. I wrote and published an article in the Gazette of this town. The calumny was refuted, and the authors refused to unmask themselves. On the first of September I re-entered the Missouri and ascended it to my upper establishment, 1200 miles. Returning to this place on the 14th instant, I learn from you, the day before yesterday, that certain scandalous reports were again on foot to my prejudice.

1. That I had disposed of the merchandize of the government to my own profit.

2. That I had not brought down the *Panis* to treat with the commissioners at St Louis, upon their requisition.

3. That I had prevented the *Mahas* from revenging on the *Sioux*, the murder of Pedro Antonio.

4. That I had misapplied the provisions given to me last year for the support of the *Sioux* and *Mahas* returning home.

5. That I sold whiskey to the Indians.

I owe it to you, sir, from whom I received the appointment of agent, to exculpate myself from these charges, which I propose to do in very few words.

I received your order 24th August, 1814, to receive from Wd. Sibley $1333 of merchandize, prices of St. Louis, to be distributed among the Indians of the Missouri, to engage them in offensive operations against the enemies of the U. States. The 20th August the same year, gen. Howard in his official letter, wrote to me, saying, "I hope you will be able to raise the *Sioux* against the other Indians of the Mississippi. If you succeed in exciting them to war, it is important that at least one of the principal chiefs from each band should come down to St. Louis.

I distributed the merchandize! I raised the war parties. The presents were made among the *Mahas* and the *Yoncton's*. The former made some scalps which were brought to St. Louis in Feb'y. 1815. I gave a rendezvous to the *Yonctons* at the entry of the river à *Jacques*, where there met me about 900 warriors, and went and took twenty seven scalps from the allies of Great Britain, the *Iowa's* of the upper Mississippi; and completed the request of Gen. Howard by bringing down to St. Louis forty seven warrior chiefs. This is all the merchandize I have received from the government; it has all been distributed, and the objects of the distribution have all been accomplished.

2. The *Panis* were not brought down. That is true. I did not bring them because the official letter of Mr. Sibley prevented me from doing it. I wrote to you on the 29th June past, and inclosed this letter, and consider no other details necessary to my justification, as I could not doubt the official statement of an accredited Indian agent, that the treaty was closed, and that it was not the *wish* of the commissioners that any more Indians should be brought down.

3. I did prevent the *Mahas* from revenging on the *Sioux* the death of *Pedro Antonio*. The case was this. *Antonio*, a Spaniard, in my service, was killed nine miles from my establishment. His comrades fled, and gave me the intelligence. I took 192 warriors of the *Mahas* tribe and went to the spot. Those who did the mischief had fled. The *Mahas*, impatient for blood, were eager to follow; I stopped them with my own presents and my own influence, and I take honor to myself for having done it. The body of Antonio was not mutilated; it was covered with a blanket, and his face with a hat; his comrades might have been killed; they were not hurt. The death of Antonio then was a case of simple murder, and not an act of national hostility on the part of the *Sioux* For one guilty act, must I turn loose two hundred warriors upon the innocent? Forget all moral principle, and turn barbarian myself, because in a country called *savage*? Besides I had among the *Sioux*, at my upper establishment, two Americans and a Creole, who must have felt the tomahawk, if *I* had revenged upon the innocent, the death of *Pedro Antonio*.—I rejoice that the stupid calumniators have made this charge. *In* attempting to render such conduct criminal, they shew the baseness of which they are capable, and the crimes they are ready to commit to injure me.

4. *I* had a contract for a certain sum, $1100 and a certain quantity of provisions, to conduct the *Mahas* and the *Sioux* the last fall to their respective homes There were forty seven men of them, and the voyage was of three months. *I* received from the clerk of the Commissioner Mr. Wash, the order for the provisions, and the papers of his office will shew the quantity. *It* will then be easy to calculate that barely enough was allowed to conduct these chiefs to their homes, and they were conducted there; and thus there is no room for misapplication of a surplus which did not exist.

5. That *I* have sold whiskey to the *Indians*.

If this charge is true it is capable of being proved. There are in this town at present many persons who have been in my employment, characters of the first respectability; also five nation with whom *I* have traded; among them can be found witnesses to attest the fact, if it is true. On the contrary *I* appeal to the whole of them, and pronounce it a vile falsehood. At the same time it is an act of hospitality, indispensable in his intercourse with the Indians, for the trader to treat his hunters with small presents of liqour. They look for it, and are dissatisfied if they do not receive it. The permanent trader makes such presents with discretion; *I* have made them, and urged the necessity of it to your Excellency.

Thus much *I* have been induced to write and to publish, to refute the slanders against me, because *I* have but just arrived, and my affairs will require me soon to depart again, and *I* cannot be here to contradict them in person.

I have the honor to be with respect and consideration, &c.

MANUEL LISA.

His Excellency
Wm. CLARK.

To Major Ambr. Whitlock.

I have just seen your address to me, permit me to assure you, that any imaginary triumph of your misrepresentation shall be but short lived. You shall be dispassionately answered—and as soon as I can procure certain documents from Shawanotown the public shall be convinced that your charges against me are *unjust* and *untrue*—and that if they were otherwise, you are one of the last persons in the world who ought to have exhibited them.

B. STEPHENSON.

Edwardsville, June 22, 1817.

The editor of the Western Sun will please to publish the above in his paper.

B: S:

Mr. Charless,

One of your *Readers* and *Subscribers*, having seen the account of your success in relation to the natural history of this country, and fearing that you aim personally at him, as withholding for himself what may be beneficial to the world, clears himself of any share of blame by a candid confession of his total ignorance of the matter. Will you sir, be good enough to excuse the gentleman, and for ease of conscience to such men, inform them that 'tis of such as are informed, you request information, and that they need not expose their vanity in establishing their ignorance.

I am at a loss to answer Mr. Douglass, District Paymaster, respecting my becoming a candidate at the next election, until he informs me, whether he is or is not qualified, to give his vote,

E. Collard.

St. Louis, June 30th, 1817.

Mr. Charless,

"A citizen of missouri" (Mr. Elijah Collard) appearing to understand my duties better than I do myself, permit me, thro' you, to make him, (or any of his friends,) a proposition. If they will enter into bonds, with good security, to the same amount by which I am bound to the government, and will proceed to the payment of the rangers and militia, holding themselves responsible for the correctness of their accounts. I will furnish them with all my instructions, and with funds, they can then make the payments in their own way. I will also relinquish to them all my pay and emoluments, and give them in addition, fifty dollars per month. While engaged in the performance of this duty.

THOMPSON DOUGLASS,
District Paymaster.

Mr. Collard has given his signature several times to my receipt rolls, at St. Charles and at this place, and I observe that the communication, signed "a citizen of Missouri," was not written by him, consequently he permits himself to be made the dupe of some one more designing, or else he is compelled to use the *talents* of another, in order to raise himself. Permit me further to remark, that a wise man, rarely *gives*, but *receives* advice, and I would advise Mr. Collard to avoid subjects *with which* he is totally unacquainted and *of which* he cannot be a competent judge. Information when asked for, with that respect, which is due from man to man, has never been withheld by me, it cannot, however be extorted.

T. DOUGLASS.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday July 5, 1817.

The editor of the "Emigrant" confesses that his remarks have been "put together in great haste," we are therefore charitably disposed to attribute to this "great haste" the strange olio of contradictory assertion and intemperate invective, against the Missouri Gazette and the man who conducts it, with which he has thought proper to regale his readers in the last number of his paper. We feel extremely averse to engaging in any thing like mere personal contention with this editor, as it appears to us pretty evident that the public can take no manner of interest in such a discussion. We think it, however necessary, by way of antidote to the poison that has been administered, to assure the public and this editor, that we have "tried no little arts" nor any arts at all to injure his establishment, and that we have moreover the vanity to believe that we have no occasion whatever to resort to them. With respect to the letter which the editor of the Emigrant informs us that he will endeavor to procure, written by Joseph Charless to a "gentleman of the Illinois," we are perfectly free from apprehension; because we are, in the first place, conscious of having written nothing, even in the confidence of private communication that we are afraid or ashamed to see published; and next, that we know of no "gentleman in the Illinois" who could lend himself to the *honorable* project avowed by this editor, or who could so far forget the sacred obligations which confidential correspondence imposes. The editor of the Emigrant appears to have laboured under an extraordinary confusion of ideas, when he attempted answering the observations of our "subscriber." He appears to smart so severely under the lash of that writer, that he has quite lost the presence of mind which is absolutely necessary even in a newspaper contest. He at one moment accuses the editor of the Missouri Gazette of making a personal attack upon him, and then asks him "whether it would not be more creditable to write such articles himself," and subjoins this sagacious interrogatory "whether such an article is not within the particular province of an editor? In the delirium of his resentment he accuses the editor of the Missouri Gazette of being a countryman of one "Sir Archy Macsycophant." We do not know exactly who this latter gentleman is, but suspect that the editor of the Emigrant in his aforesaid paroxysm may have been raving of a certain scotch character (Sir Pertinax Macsycophant) in Macklin's play of the "Man of the World." If this be the fact, we beg leave to inform the editor of the Emigrant that there is no scotchman concerned directly or indirectly in the Missouri Gazette, and that the editor of that paper is himself a countryman of the author of the play in question. This being the case, it must be admitted that the ingenious allusion to country, and the orthography and phraseology so wittily devised for the occasion must fall *flat* to the ground. We are sorry that our "Hieroglyphicks at the head of the Gazette," as the Emigrant facetiously terms them, should have so offended him, we however humbly submit to a *clear seeing* public, that, in this instance, the physical, material optics of the Emigrant must be very nearly as obtuse as his intellectual vision, and that the unoffending character which he seizes on and vituperates with so much acrimony as an impostor, is a legible, true, and typographical representation of the letter u. As we have not yet offered any thing of our own in favour of Cobbett, we do not think it necessary to enter into that question. It is for the public to say whether our "Subscriber's" remarks have been answered, and whether the charge of Federalism, or the suspicion of that odious doctrine has been repelled with success by the Emigrant. If they have been so repelled we should congratulate the editor of the Emigrant, for we are certainly of opinion that in this territory no greater political accusation could have been brought against him.

In writing these observations, we had almost forgot to notice the classic and elegant motto which heads the article we have replied to. We should regret having passed it in silence, for really we consider it exceedingly appropriate to the position of the Emigrant and to the laborious and desperate struggle which he appears to be making. We have no objection to his catching at straws (as his motto expresses it) to save himself from drowning, but positively insists that he has no right whatever to make a "tabula in naufragio" of our reputation, and do therefore inform him in plain English, that if he grapples to our plank, we will exercise the privilege, which law and nature gives us, of pushing him into the water.

In our paper of June 21st, we inserted a 'Law Notice,' relating to a certain suit determined at Vincennes, Ind. in which John Ewing was plaintiff, and Nat. Ewing, receiver of public monies deft. The notice was handed to us for publication, by an individual whose name we had precipitately promised not to give up; and when called upon by Mr. J. Ewing for the author, we felt the obligation at variance with the general principle upon which this paper is conducted; namely, to hold every writer responsible to the man whose just reputation he may wilfully attempt to asperse. Knowing Mr. J. Ewing, as we do, and not disposed on any occasion to assume responsibility for insinuations and charges that we believe injurious and unfounded, we conceive it our duty to state, that the notice was inserted without consideration; that the insinuation of 'Hartford convention federalism" and "British tory" was defaming the political principles of J Ewing, who although a federalist, is we believe a republican, and a warm friend to his country.

The unsullied reputation of Jno. Ewing, should not, nor in truth cannot in the mind of those who know him, be in the least affected, by the insinuations contained in the 'law notice' signed a *'Citizen of Indiana'*

WILLIAM CLARK,

Governor of the Territory of Missouri, commander in chief of the militia thereof, and superintendant of Indian affairs.

To the sheriffs (or in case of vacancies, to the coroners) of the several counties in the territory of Missouri.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States of the 3d of March last, it was provided that on the first monday in August next, the citizens of the territory of Missouri, qualified according to the Act entitled "an act providing for the government of the Territory of Missouri," shall elect a delegate to Congress.

NOW THEREFORE, you are hereby commanded to cause the said election to be made on the first Monday in August next, in manner and form as is provided, by the several acts in relation thereto.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Territory to be hereunto affixed.

(L.S.)

Given under my hand at St. Louis, the 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States, the forty first.

Wm. CLARK.

By the Governor.

FREDERICK BATES,
Sec'y. of Missouri Ter.

Copartnership.

William S. Vernon, informs his friends and the public, that he has associated Martin Blake and Edmund H. Lewis, (formerly of Boston) with him in the commission business, and that in future it will be conducted under the firm of

VERNON, BLAKE & Co.

Who will execute all orders with promptitude and punctuality.

Louisville, Falls of Ohio,
May 31st, 1817.

Vernon, Blake & Co.

No. 5, PRATHERS ROW,
LOUISVILLE,
OFFER FOR SALE,

Brandy, Wine, Rum and Gin per barrel.
Mackerel, Shad, Salmon and Herrings per do.
Chocolate and Raisons per box.
Shelled Almonds per barrel.
Queensware assorted, per crate.
Dearborn, patent Balances complete,
German Steel and Mill Saws.
Sheet Iron and sheet Lead.
6600 lbs. *Shot, No. 1, to 4.*
Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

As agents, for the Pittsburgh Iron and Nail factory, the Charlestown Glass Manufactory, and Lexington Paper, White Lead, Powder, and Wax and Tallow manufactories, they have now on hand, and will always have a constant supply of the [illegible] manufactured by them, at the lowest prices, viz.

Cut Nails of all sorts, per keg.
Glass tumblers and Hollowware, per box.
Paint in Oil, and powder per keg.
Paper of every description, per ream.
Mould and dipped Candles and Soap, per box.

ALSO, AN INVOICE OF
ENGLISH GOODS.

CASH, advanced on merchandize consigned for sale. Goods stored and forwarded on commission.

V. B & Co. will receive by the Steam boat Buffaloe, expected to arrive by the middle of June, a consignment of IRON, COFFEE, ROSIN, MACKEREL, NEW-ORLEANS & WHITE HAVANNA SUGARS,

Which they will dispose of at the very lowest prices.

May 31st, 1817. 3t57

Boonville.

On thursday the 15th of July instant, will be sold by the subscribers to the highest bidder, about thirty lots in this town. Boonville is situated on the south bank of the Missouri river, opposite the seat of justice of Howard county, on an elevated and rocky shore, and commands a view of the river for a long distance up and down, and also of the fine bottom on the north side of the river; it is probably the handsomest situation for a town on the Missouri, and will probably be the seat of justice of a new county, and is surrounded by a rich and well watered country. Building timber and stone abounds in its vicinity.

The terms of sale shall be easy to purchasers. Sale to take place at Mr. Bartletts tavern in Boonville.

Asa Morgan.
Charles Lucas.

July 1st 1817. 2t 57

A LIST of money rec'd on account of licences to retailers of merchandize, &c. in the county of Washington, from the first monday of December, 1816, till the first monday of June, 1817.

1816.			
Catron and Wilkin	1	license	15 00
Etienne Lamarque	1	do	15 00
same	1	do	15 00
John and A. Jones	1	do	15 00
1817.			
John M'Cabe	1	do	15 00
Wilson and Pettit	1	do	15 00
Saml. Perry and Co.	1	do	15 00
Reuben Smith	1	do	15 00
same	1	do	15 00
			135 00

3t-57 *D. Dunklin*, Shff. w. c.

Land For Sale.

I HAVE a quarter section of first rate bottom land for sale, adjoining Smeltzers old place, above the mouth of Wood river, and situated within one fourth of a mile of Mr. Wallace's mill. The timber on this tract is of the best kind and quality. EBENEZAR HODGES.

Near the premises.

Madison co. Illinois Ter. July 1—2t57

POCKET BOOKS

Found—and advertised some time ago, yet remain in the hands of the printer for the owners.

July 4th

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

MANUFACTURES.

(Concluded from our last.)

In no part of the union can manufactures be so beneficially encouraged as *New England.* Our soil is least productive, our lands most cultivated, our mills sites most numerous, and our climate most favorable. The labor saving machinery, is almost incalculable; but a few years since, it required the labor of one man to make a thousand nails; now one of less ingenuity, can make sixty thousand. In one small establishment in the vicinity of this town, a cotton manufactory annually spins 720 thousand skeins of twist, and weaves, 180 yards of cloth, in value $45,000 - and employs but two men; the other laborers are destitute, widows, boys and girls unable to cultivate the soil. The raw material, the production of our own country, and will wear four times as long as that imported from India.

In civil society, next to food, manufactures become a necessary of life, and in war an essential. Upon prudential maxims can it be political wisdom to discourage those manufactures which the constitution of our nature requires, which insure [illegible] for the raw materials indigenous to our own soil, as well as the ourplus food from the fertile fields of the south.

The author of the "*Road to Ruin*" may reason that facts outweigh theories; and exhibit the prostration of our woollen factories which had the eppemeral growth of a short war, are now almost at an end, and the ruin of many left to bewail the delusion.

It is true, from the sudden and unexpected introduction of merino sheep, they were so much enhanced beyond their value that hundreds have been ruined and thousand essentially injured; but the time will come, when with the aid of government our woollens will vie with those of Europe, and the country be enriched.

The manufacturers of cotton were more unfortunate; by reason of interdiction from Europe, the raw material was depressed below that of any former period, many capitalists having no use for money in their usual course of business, were deluded by men who held water privileges to take shares in concerns that cost treble the original estimate; were conducted by men unacquainted with business, and almost as soon as they became in operation, peace presented an opportunity to flood our country with foreign manufactures beyond consumption. But the establishments which have cost millions, and the machinery which is now rusting, will be placed in the hands of judicious managers, and with the aid of government in prohibiting the importation of the deceptive India cotton cobwebs, our own will improve and flourish and increase the wealth and independence of the nation.

This section of our country is now overpeopled for the cultivation of its soil, and the future increase must migrate to the west, or be employed in manufactures; and with it goes our wealth and commerce. As this subject will soon be presented to our national and state legislatures, I hope the societies formed and forming for the encouragement and support of manufactures, will not be deterred from explaining the best interest of the state: and trust, some writers of greater talents will elucidate the subject, and point out the *road to wealth.*" S.

524

WANTED

To hire, a coloured girl of 10 or 12 years of age.—Enquire of the printer. June 26th.

MARTHASVILLE.

The subscriber has laid out a TOWN, on the Missouri Bluff, about half a mile from the river and Charrette old village, and about forty miles above the town of St. Charles, immediately on the river road, leading from St. Louis, the seat of the territorial government, Boons Lick, Warrington & Franklin. It is situated on a beautiful ridge, commanding an elegant view of the river, and containing two springs of as good and lasting water as ever ran from the earth. This town will be very suitably situated for the seat of justice, when St. Charles county is divided, as the country around it for many miles is thickly inhabited by industrious, wealthy persons, together with its being at a very proper distance from St. Charles for a county line to run half way between these two places. The banks of the Missouri being so subject to wash away from the peculiar composition of the soil, & the omnific power of its current, that nature seems particularly to have formed this beautiful eminence for a town. At and adjacent to this place there are inexhaustible timber for house and ship building. Charrette creek, a bold, lasting stream, runs within a mile of the town, on the west side, and on which there is a merchant and saw mill now building, and excellent seats for several others. On the east, about two miles, Duke creek is situated, affording several other seats for water works. The natural advantages of this place for a town, are so numerous that it would be tedious to enumerate them.

The Lots will be sold at public [illegible] next, at six and nine months credit, with approved security.

The subscriber has opened a general assortment of

Merchandise & Groceries

in Marthasville; the Merchandise he will sell ten or fifteen per cent cheaper than they can be bought in St. Louis or St. Charles. This appears somewhat incredible, but when the public are informed, that his firewood costs him nothing, and his provisions fifty per cent less than they are in those places, it will then appear reasonable.

He will have by the 1st of October next, a house fifty two feet by twenty, with a passage of twelve feet, to which there will be attached a back building of twenty feet square, with other convenient out houses suitable for a TAVERN, which will be rented on reasonable terms: until that he will keep a

House of Entertainment

himself. JOHN JOUNG.

N. B. The proprietor has associated himself with Doctor Jones, in the practice of

PHYSIC, SURGERY &c.

which they will attend to in St. Charles county and its vicinity, with the greatest punctuality. J. Y.

Marthasville, St. Charles Co. Miss. Ter. June 11th, 1817. 3t-55

NEW VERNON.

Chalybeate Springs.

WILLIAM JAMES,

Most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open a house of entertainment at his farm, six miles south of the town of St. Genevieve, on the first day of July next, for the accommodation of such persons as wish to visit his MEDICINAL SPRINGS, for their health or pleasure.

From the valuable qualities those springs contain and the number of cures they have performed, the subscriber *hesitates* no longer to announce his consent to accommodate as many persons and their horses, as his arrangements are calculated to render comfortable.

Those waters have been used for the prevalent complaints of the western country, such as fevers of different kinds, breast complaints, jaundice, cholics costive habits &c. with the most astonishing success. Many persons have been cured, that were thought to be past the power of medicine. I could publish a number of certificates but I think it unnecessary, owing to the general good opinion of Chalybeate waters, there is no doubt of those waters being as strong as any that has been found in the United States. It has not been in my power to have it analyzed, but it is very certain that it does extract the acid from the oak in less than ten seconds.

June 20th, 1817. 3 56

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD.

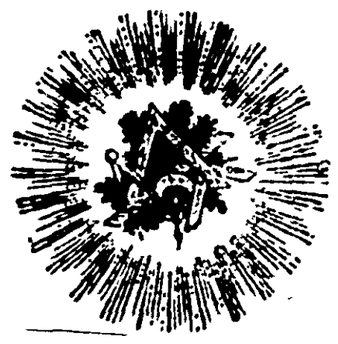
IN THE TOWN OF St. LOUIS.

Seal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 997—tf

BY AUTHORITY.



SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR BUILDING

A MASONIC LODGE,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

1	Prize of	$5000	is	$5000
2	do	1000		2000
10	do	600		6000
20	do	200		4000
25	do	100		2500
200	do	50		10000
310	do	20		6200
900	do	10		9000
2550	do	6		15300
				$60000

12000 tickets at $5 is $ 60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows. viz.

First drawn number on the 1st ad 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing. each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No 7000 to No 8000 inclusive. The first 100 tickets. for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest All other prizes floating.

[illegible] subject to [illegible] per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 500 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz. At the stores of Riddick & Pilcher, Th. Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Moses Scott and James Kennerly, St. Louis. E. A. Elliot, St. Genevieve. John Jones, Mine au Breton Wm. Bates, Herculaneum. At the office of Mich'l. Jones Esq. Kaskaskia and at the office of John Hay Esq. Cahokia And at the store of John Rochester St. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass,
D. V. Walker,
T. Hanly.

Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

STRAYED or STOLEN

From the habitation of the subscriber, about the last of March, a likely grey mare, supposed to be sixteen hands high, six or seven years old last spring, the right foot split up to the hair brands not recollected. Whosoever will give information where she may be found shall be entitled to five dollars reward. or whoever will deliver the above described mare to the subscriber, at his plantation, shall receive the sum of ten dollars, & all reasonable charges paid in either case.

JAMES PIPER

Portage De Sioux June 2d, 1817. 4t 56

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL. taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. *tf-52*

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

May 2nd, 1817,

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cashr.

9t-49.

NOTICE,

All persons indebted to the estate of Marie Louise Papin deceased, are requested to make immediate payments in the hands of the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said deceased: and those who have any demands against said estate are required to present the same duly authenticated to

Hypolite Papin &
M. P. Leduc. } *Ex'rs.*

St. Louis, May 19th, 1817. 4t-52

Notice.

In consequence of the enhanced price of CORN and HAY. horse keeping at my STABLE, will be from and after the first day of next July. four dollars per week.

Pascal Paoli Enos.

St. Louis, June 25th, 1817.

Notice:

THE partnership of the subscribers being dissolved by limitation. This is to inform all persons having any demands against the company, trading under the firm and style of the Missouri Fur Company, that they will call upon Theodore Hunt, who is hereby authorised to settle the business of the company, as witness our hands this 21st day of June 1817, at St. Louis.

Manuel Lisa,
Theodore Hunt.

3t-56

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 9th May, 1817.

The public are hereby notified, that the Bank of Missouri have accepted the Charter, granted them by the Legislature of this territory, on the 31st day of january last, and are now acting under it.

By order of the board of Directors.

John Dales, Clk.

6t 51.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

51—til 1st September.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

The whole of the capital stock of the Bank of St. Louis, having been subscribed, the remainder instalment of sixty per centum, must be paid at the banking house, on thursday the 18th of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit. under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand. t18S-56

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

A dividend at the rate of eight per centum per annum, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John P. N. Smith Cash'r.

8t-56.

NOTICE

The undersigned executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Marie Papin, deceased, will apply to the honorable the superior court of the Territory of Missouri, at the next term of said court, to be held at the town of Saint Louis in & for the northern circuit of said territory, on the fourth Monday in August next, for an order for the sale of the following tract of land. or such part thereof as may be deemed necessary for the payment of the debts of the said Joseph M Papin, to wit: a tract of land containing two hundred arpens situate in the county of St. Louis, about two or three miles south of the town of St Louis. fronting on the Mississippi river eight arpens, and running twenty five arpens in the rear. which said tract belonged to the said Papin, by virtue of a concession from the Spanish Government.

P. LEDUC,
HYPOLITE PAPIN.

June 2d, 1817. 53—6t.

Wanted to Hire,

Two negro men, or well grown boys, capable of driving a team, chopping wood, mowing and curing hay. Liberal wages will be given for servants of the above description.

For particulars enquire of the printer of the Gazette.

May 27th. tf-52

TAKEN UP

By St. Amand Micheau in Joachim township, county of St. Louis, a dark bay horse, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near thoulder with the letter J. a star and snip on the forehead, the two hind feet white, has the pole evil, valued at thirty dollars, before me the 7th May, 1817.

J. Rankin, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk. *for*
M. P. Leduc. Clk.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Taken up by William Sowles, a bay horse with a small snip on his nose, and a few gray hairs in his forehead, fourteen hands high, six years old, no brands perceivable, appraised to thirty dollars by John Ramsay and Martin Fowler, before a justice of the peace for Moreland township, county of New Madrid, the 2nd day of May, 1817.

John Hall, J. P.

A true copy taken from the stray book in my office.

Richd. H. Waters, Clk. C.C.C.N.M.

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Koonrod, living in the county of Cape Girardeau, and township of German, a bay horse, fifteen hands and half high. judged to be twelve years old, a bald face left hind foot white, some saddle spots on his back, no brands visable. Appraised to thirty five dollars, before me this 7th day of June 1817.

Wm. Tinnin, J. P.

Certified by

J. M'Ferron, Clk. C.C.C.C.G.

Stray.

Taken up by David Darst, in the county of Saint Charles, and in the township of Femme Osage near the Missouri river. One sorrel mare and young colt: the mare supposed to be four years old and about fourteen hands high, both her hind feet and half up her legs are white, a small streak of white in her face, no brands perceivable; appraised to thirty five dollars by Abraham Darst and David Darst Junior: Before the subscriber, this 21st day of April 1817.

John B. Callaway, J. P.

I Certify that the above is a true copy taken from the Stray Book preserved in my office Given under my hand, 21st April, 1817.

John B. Callaway, J. P.

A Copy,

Wm. Christy Jr. C. C. C. Cty. St. C.

Lost

On the 7th June 1817, between St. Genevieve and Herculaneum, two notes payable to Peter Daguit one for twenty one dollars and some cents, the other fourteen dolls and some few cents. All persons are cautioned against trading for said notes as I have paid them.

John M. Eigelberger.

June 27. 1t 56

TAKEN UP

By Benajah Brown, living in the township of Joachim, county of St Louis, a black horse, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, branded on the near hip M. B. a white spot on each side of his wethers (supposed to be made by the collar) and one on the top of his head, high hips, aged about twelve years, valued at eighteen dollars

Before me the 11th day of April, 1817. J. RANKIN, J. P.

TAKEN UP

By Louis Brazeau, in Joachim township county of St. Louis, a bright iron grey horse, branded on the near hip U. S. about fourteen and a half hands high, five years old, valued at thirty dollars, before me the 20th June, 1817.

J. Rankin, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk. for
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demands The several laws relating to land—court. on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collecting create this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JULY 12, 1817. [No. 458.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Territory of Missouri, commander in chief of the militia thereof, and superintendant of Indian affairs.

To the sheriffs (or in case of vacancies, to the coroners) of the several counties in the territory of Missouri.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States of the 3d of March last, it was provided that on the first monday in August next, the citizens of the territory of Missouri, qualified according to the Act entitled "an act providing for the government of the Territory of Missouri," shall elect a delegate to Congress.

NOW THEREFORE, you are hereby commanded to cause the said election to be made on the first Monday in August next, in manner and form as is provided, by the several acts in relation thereto.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Territory to be here unto affixed.
(L.S.)

Given under my hand at St. Louis, the 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States, the forty first.

WM. CLARK.

By the Governor,
FREDERICK BATES,
Sec'y. of Missouri Ter.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Charles Gratiot, Esq. late of the county of St. Louis, deceased, do request all those who have any claims against the said estate to produce them duly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment in the hands of

JOHN P. CABANNE, Adm'tor. &
VICTOIRE GRATIOT, Adm'ix.
St. Louis July 2d, 1817.

Boonville.

On thursday the 15th of July instant, will be sold by the subscribers to the highest bidder, about thirty lots in this town. Boonville is situated on the south bank of the Missouri river, opposite the seat of justice of Howard county, on an elevated and rocky shore, and commands a view of the river for a long distance up and down, and also of the fine bottom on the north side of the river; it is probably the handsomest situation for a town on the Missouri, and will probably be the seat of justice of a new county, and is surrounded by a rich and well watered country. Building timber and stone abounds in its vicinity.

The terms of sale shall be easy to purchasers. Sale to take place at Mr. Bartletts tavern in Boonville.

Asa Morgan,
Charles Lucas.

July 1st, 1817. 2t 57

A LIST of money rec'd on account of licences to retailers of merchandize, &c. in the county of Washington, from the first monday of December, 1816, till the first monday of June, 1817.

1816.			
Catron and Wilkin	1 license		15 00
Etienne Lamarque	1 do		15 00
same	1 do		15 00
John and A. Jones	1 do		15 00
1817.			
John M'Cabe	1 do		15 00
Wilson and Pettit	1 do		15 00
Saml. Perry and Co.	1 do		15 00
Reuben Smith	1 do		15 00
same	1 do		15 00
			135 00

3t-57 *D. Dunklin,* Shff. w. c.

Land For Sale.

I HAVE a quarter section of first rate bottom land for sale, adjoining Smeltzers old place, above the mouth of Wood river, and situated within one fourth of a mile of Mr. Wallace's mill. The timber on this tract is of the best kind and quality. EBENEZAR HODGES.

Near the premises.

Madison cp. Illinois Ter. July 1—2t57

POCKET BOOKS

Found—and advertised some time ago, yet remain in the hands of the printer for the owners.

July 4th.

NOTICE.

THE FERRY BOAT in future, from the Illinois Territory to St. Louis, will land on the Missouri side, immediately above the sand bar.

The subscriber having supplied himself with a Large Ferry Flat and two Keel Boats, will be enabled to transport waggons and teams with the greatest safety as also, cattle and horses.

He hopes from his attention to business and the undoubted safety of his boats to merit the patronage of the public.—He will at all times have small crafts for crossing individuals, at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER NASH.

St. Louis, May 5th. 1817.—tf 49

LEWIS' FERRY
ACROSS THE MISSOURI.

The subscriber has established a Ferry on the Missouri about 30 miles from St. Louis, being the most direct route to Boons Lick and the upper settlements of St. Charles County. Travellers who wish to pass this way will take the St. Louis road to Bonhomme, by John Ward and Gabriel Long esqrs. The great road to the upper part of St. Charles county and Boons Lick from Smeltzers ferry, on the Mississippi, is within two miles of my ferry.

JOHN LEWIS Jun'r.

Bonhomme township St. Louis county June 2nd. 1817. 4t 55

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the
TAN YARD,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

LAWS OF THE UNION.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To continue in force an act entitled "an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and which was continued in force for a limited time by an act passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall be and the same is hereby further continued in force until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and no longer.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing vessels departing from the town of the Bayou St. John & basin of the Canal de Carondelet, for foreign ports to clear out at the Custom House in the city of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all ships or vessels, about to depart for foreign ports or places from the town of Bayou St. John, or basin of the Canal de Carondelet, shall be permitted to clear out, with their cargoes, at the Custom House, in the city of New Orleans, and depart under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, and in every respect in the same manner as vessels clearing out and departing for foreign ports, from the said city of New Orleans by the way of the Mississippi river.

March 1, 1817.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making provision for the support of the military establishment for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expences of the military establishment of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen; for the Indian department; for fortification; for the ordnance department—for armories—for arsenals and magazines—for the expenses of the building at West Point; and for the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments, for the military academy at said place, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States one million four hundred and thirty three thousand eight hundred and seventy two dollars.

For the subsistence, including the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, already appropriated for that object, by an act of this session, one million one hundred and ninety three thousand seven hundred and twenty eight dollars.

For forage for officers, sixty eight thousand three hundred and twenty four dollars.

For bounties and premiums, thirty two thousand dollars.

For clothing six hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and eighty one dollars.

For the medical hospital department, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the ordnance department, one hundred and ninety one thousand seven hundred and thirty eight dollars.

For fulfilling contracts already entered into for cannon and shot, sixty thousand dollars.

For completing arsenals already commenced, including that at Pittsburg and not including that at Frankfort, one hundred and thirty four thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchasing materials for carriages for cannon and caissons, thirty nine thousand dollars.

For fulfilling a contract for salt petre with John P Boyd, a sum not exceeding forty three thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For armories three hundred and seventy seven thousand three hundred and sixty seven dollars.

For the quarter master's department, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For fortifications, eight hundred and thirty eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the indian department, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments, for the war office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of maps, plans, books, instruments, fuel and stationary for the military academy; repairing buildings at West Point, and for transportation and two boats, sixteen thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sums herein appropriated, be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817.
Approved
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the deposit of the papers of foreign vessels, with the consul of their respective nations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register, or other papers, granted by the officers of the customs to any foreign ship or vessel at her departure from which she may have arrived, shall, previous to entry in any port of the United States, be produced to the collector with whom such entry is to be made. And it shall be the duty of the master or commander, within forty hours after such entry, to deposit the ship papers with the consul, or vice consul of the nation to which the vessels, belong, and deliver to the collector the certificate of such consul that the said papers have been so deposited; and any master, or commander as aforesaid, who shall fail to comply with this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in a sum of not less than five hundred dollars nor exceeding two thousand dollars: Provided, That this act shall not extend to the vessels, of foreign nations in whose ports American consuls are not permitted to have the custody and possession of the register and other papers of vessels entering the ports of such nation, according to the provisions of the second section of the act supplementary to the act "concerning consuls and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen," passed the twenty eigth of February, one thousand eight hundred & three.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any foreign consul to deliver to the master or commander of any foreign vessel the the register and other papers deposited with him purluant to the provisions of this act, until such master or commander shall produce to him a clearance in due form from the collector of the port where such vessel has been entered; and any consul offending against the provisions of this act shall upon conviction thereof before the supreme court of the United States, be fined at the discretion of the court in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor exceeding five thousand dollars.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Freeing from Postage all letters and packets to and from James Madison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That all letters and packets to and from James Madison, now President of the United States, after the expiration of his term of office, and during his life, shall be carried by the mail free of postage.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of certain officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster General be authorised, and is hereby required to pay the general staff (the volunteer aids excepted) of the Governor of the Illinois Territory, while in service in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and that to each one be allowed the pay and emoluments of a Major of Infantry.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising a new edition of the collection of laws respecting the public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause the collection of laws, resolutions and notices, printed under authority of an act providing for the printing of and distributing of such laws of the United States, as respect the public land," passed on the 26th day of April, 1810, to be revised, and the acts passed and the laws formed subsequent to the publication of the said collection and relating to the public lands to be embraced therein; the acts to be digested and arranged in their proper order, and fifteen hundred copies thereof to be printed, and preserved for the future disposition of Congress.

February 20, 1817—approved
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Providing for the division of certain quarter sections, in future sales of the public lands

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of September next, the sections designated by numbers two, five, twenty, twenty three, thirty and thirty three, in each and every township of the public lands, the sale of which is now, or hereafter may be, authorised by law shall be offered for sale either in quarter sections, or half quarter sections, at the option of the purchaser, and in every case of the division of a quarter section, the portion shall be made by a line running due north and south, and in every other respect the said sections shall be offered, whether at public or private sale, on the same terms and conditions as have been, or may be, by law, provided for the sale of the other public lands of the United States.

February 22, 1817.—approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To extend the provisions of the act to authorise certain officers and other persons to administer oaths, approved May the third one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Chairman of any standing committee, either of the House of Representatives or of the Senate of the United States, shall be empowered to administer oaths, or affirmations to witnesses in any case under their examination, and any person who shall be guilty of perjury before such committee shall be liable to the pains, penalties, and disabilities, prescribed for the punishment for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

February 8, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making additional appropriations to defray the expences of the army and militia during the late war with Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That for defraying the expences of the military establishment, and those incurred by calling out the militia during the late war with Great Britain, in addition to the sums hertofore appropriated by law for these objects, the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, viz.

For pay of the army and militia, including the sum of three hundred thousand dollars exclusive of interest advanced by the state of Pennsylvania, for defraying the expences of the militia of said state, during the late war, seven hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For subsistence, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the quarter masters department; four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the ordnance department; one hundred and forty four thousand dollars.

For the payment of balances due to certain states on account of disbursements for militia employed in the service of the United States during the late war, seven hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

For paying the expences incurred in ascertaining and surveying the boundary lines established by the treaty lately made with the Creek Indians, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817—approved.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide for reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the reporter who shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States, to report its decisions shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the United States as an annual compensation for his services, the sum of one thousand dollars: *Provided, nevertheless,* The said compensation shall not be paid unless the said reporter shall print and publish, or cause to be printed and published, the decision of said Court, made during the time he shall act as such reporter, within six months after such decisions shall be made, and shall deliver eighty copies of the decisions so printed and published, to the secretary of state, without any expence to the United States, and which copies shall be distributed as follows; to wit to the president of the United States, the judges of the supreme court, and the judges of the district courts, the attorney-general of the United States, the secretary of state, the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, the comptroller of the treasury, the postmaster general, the commissioner of the revenue, the commissioner of the general land office, the judges of the several territories of the United States, the secretary of the senate, the clerk of the H. of representatives, the auditor of the treasury, the register of the treasury, the treasurer of the United States, the paymaster general, the accountants of the war and Navy departments, and to the commissioners of the navy, one copy each, and the residue of said copies shall be deposited in, and become part of the library of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death, resignation, or dismission from office of either of the officers before mentioned, the said copies of the decisions delivered to them as aforesaid, shall belong to, and be delivered up to their respective successors in the said offices.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be and continue in force for three years, and no longer.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the legal representatives of Ignace Chalmet Delino, deceased, and of Anthony Cruzat and L. P. Deverges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Department of War be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to to audit and settle the claim of the legal representatives of Ignace Chalmet Delino, deceased, on account of the destruction of the property of the said Delino, and of Anthony Cruzat and L. P. Deverges, in the vicinity of New-Orleans, by order of Major General Andrew Jackson.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said accounting officers are hereby authorised to appoint three good and discreet citizens, who shall repair to the plantation of said Delino, where the property is alleged to have been destroyed in the manner aforesaid and to make a just appraisement of the value thereof, and transmit a true return of such appraisement, under oath or affirmation, to the accountant of the War Department, who shall award thereupon such sum, to be paid to the claimants, as may appear reasonable and just; which sum so awarded, shall be paid to the legal representatives of the said Delino, and to Anthony Cruzat and L. P. Deverges, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

March 1, 1817—Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorise the extension of the Columbian Turnpike Road within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Columbian Turnpike Road Company, incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed the sixth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ten, entitled "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from near Elicott's lower mills towards Georgetown, in the district of Columbia," be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to extend the said road from its intersection with the line of the District of Columbia to Rock Creek near Georgetown, and to locate and complete the same in the nearest and most practicable direction, and in the manner required by the twelfth section of the act of assembly of Maryland hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Company may demand & receive the same tolls as are allowed for a like distance by the act of assembly of the state of Maryland, incorporating the said Company, and shall possess and enjoy the same privileges, and be subject to the same limitations, pains, and penalties as by the said act are prescribed, enjoyned and directed: Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if the said Company shall fail or neglect

...extend, locate, and improve, the said ... road in the direction, and in the manner authorized and required by this act, within five years, to commence and be completed within five years from the first day of May next; and from the passage of this act, such road and the property, rights and privileges that may be granted, shall be, and they are hereby vested in us, forfeited and void. And this act shall cease and be of no effect.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

ENGLAND, &c.

A person named Knight, called in the London papers "the celebrated orator for the parliamentary reform," was lately arrested near Halifax by a warrant from lord Sidmouth, and lodged in the New Bailey Prison.

Minister have determined not to suffer the act suspending the habeas corpus to remain as a dead statute—we hear of 169 persons being arrested at Manchester, York, Leeds, &c. &c. &c. 300 were seized in one week at Glasgow and Paisley. These men are carried of at once to jail, and kept in secret, as they say in France.

RESCUING THE DROWNED.

The following directions have been published by the Dublin Humane Society:—

"What must be done quickly."

1. Carefully wipe the body carefully, with the head a little raised to the nearest convenient house.

2. Quickly wipe and dry the body; clean the mouth and nostrils.

3. Quickly strip; lay the body on a bed before the fire, near a fire or in a warm room; if in summer, expose to the sun.

4. Apply; place it between two persons in a warm bed.

5. Rub the body gently with flannels, &c.

6. Restore breathing by introducing the pipe of a bellows (where the bellows cannot be immediately procured) one nostril, keeping the other and the mouth closed, gently inflating the lungs, alternately compressing the breast, and then let the nostrils free.

7. Apply warm bricks to the soles of the feet, and warm spirits to the region of the hands, and the spine.

8. Persist in these means for three hours at least, or until life be restored.

CAUTIONS.

1. Not to be held up by the heels.

2. Not to be rolled on casks, or otherwise.

3. Not to blow into the room more than two persons.

4. Not to rub the body with salt.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. On returning life, and if convulsions ensue, small quantities of warm wine or diluted spirits, should be given, putting a warm brick to the feet, exposed, allowed to cool.

2. If bleedings are necessary, employed, unless by the medical gentleman.

Mil. Intel.

THE TELEGRAPH.

We have heard a new system of telegraphing has been introduced which is considered subservient to the purposes of the heart and the affections. For example, a LADY WANTS A WIFE she wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand; if she is engaged she wears it on the second finger; if married on the third; and on the fourth if she never intends to be married. When a lady is not engaged she wears a hoop or diamond on the first finger; if MARRIED on the third; and on the fourth if she intends to DIE A MAIDEN. When a gentleman presents a flower, a fan or a trinket to a lady with the left hand, it is, on his part, an overture of regard; if she receives it with the left hand it is an acceptance of the overture; but if with the right hand, it is a refusal of the suit. Thus, by a few simple tokens, explained by rule, the passion of love is expressed, and through the medium of the telegraph, kindred hearts communicate information.

From the Columbian Register.

Mr. De MINE presents his most grateful thanks to the families of Porter, Bishop, Butler and Buel, for the handsome donation they severally had him in money on the 2d inst. also, for a seat gratis in the stage to Lewistown, and for all the other marks of generous hospitality with which they so kindly entertained him.

Mr. DeMine is a native of Smyrna, where he embarked on the 28th, of last October, in the ship Jerusalem to come to the U. States, which was commanded by Capt. Mustapha De Mine his brother. The cargo consisted of 450 tons of quicksilver, which, bursting, so corroded the iron work of the vessel, that on the 6th inst. off Cape Hatteras, the water came pouring in from all parts, and she sank at 11 o'clock, A. M. with thirty one souls on board. The crew consisted of thirty seamen, all Greeks, five only were saved, by precipitating themselves into the open sea, where they remained swimming five hours and a half, when they were providentially taken up by the American schr. Mohawk, Captain Farcie, of Baltimore, who treated them with the greatest humanity. Four remain at Philadelphia,—this one, having left a wife and six children in Smyrna, is returning home. He cannot speak one word of English, but speaks Greek, Italian, Arabic and French fluently,—He manifested a great deal of gratitude, and said he should never forget the hospitality of the Americans.

SWEDISH HORSES.

I was surprised to find in the Royal Stables in Sweden, that there was no straw or other bedding for the horses. The animals stand or lie on perforated boards; this is a universal practice. It has been approved by the Veterinary Colleges of both Stockholm and Copenhagen; and adopted by the royal and other great families on account of its salutary effect on the foot of the horse. In countries where the horses stand in a hot bed produced by their own litter, their feet become tender and subject to diverse disorders: but you seldom see a lame or foundered horse in Sweden or Denmark. If this should prove a good substitute for straw, it might bring about a reduction in the price of hay.

Laicerb's Travels through Sweden.

Petersburg, (Vir.) May 20.

EARLY BEARING FRUIT TREES.

In 1815, early in the month of March, I pruned my quince trees, and planted the sprouts (without roots)—in 1815, I engrafted pears of the first quality on the same quince sprouts, and this year the ingrafted pears are bearing, one shoot having as many as fifteen pears, and others three, four, &c.

WASHINGTON June 2.

The president departed from this city on Saturday, for the eastward, in pursuance of the intention we some time ago announced, to make a tour of observation through the eastern and northern states and territories. Health and happiness attend him! Gen Swift, chief of engineers, who is to accompany him, waits his arrival in Baltimore. On the same day, the president's family took the road for his seat in Virginia.

Notwithstanding the unobtrusive manner in which the president travels, and his known desire to avoid parade, it is announced, in all the cities, that it is in contemplation to treat him with distinguished respect, and to receive him with such salutations as become the citizens of a republic. In this design there appears to be a rivalship in courtesy between the political parties indicative, not only of the amelioration of party asperity, but of the prevalence of a lofty national spirit.—*Nat. Intel.*

BALTIMORE, June 2.

With pleasure we announce the arrival yesterday of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, escorted into the city by the troop of First Baltimore Hussars, and a large concourse of citizens on horseback. The president is accompanied by the hon. *Mr. Rush*, acting secretary of state, and by *Mr. Mason*, (son of Gen. M.) as his private secretary. At 12 o'clock, to-day, as will be seen by a reference to the order below, he will review the 3d brigade at Whetstone Point.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Baltimore, June 2.

The President of the United States will review the Third Brigade of M. M. this day, at 12 o'clock. Their line will therefore be formed on Whetstone Point precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH STERRETT,

Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade M. M.

After this interchange of sentiments and feelings, the mayor, in his own and in the behalf of the corporation, cordially invited the president to a public dinner; which he declined, on the ground, that it would not be consisent with his previous arrangements for him to accept of their regard. The president, in the most feeling manner, expressed the lively sense he entertained of the civility and attention of his fellow citizens, but was compelled from motives of public concern, to forego the acceptance of their invitation.

BALTIMORE, June 3.

The President.—This morning, a little before 7 o'clock, the President of the U. S. left this city in the steamboat Philadelphia, for the eastward. The mayor and city council accompanied him, to the boat, and several citizens proceeded with him as far as Frenchtown. It is expected that he will arrive at Newcastle this day, where he will lodge, and reach Philadelphia to-morrow.

Yesterday afternoon a number of citizens waited on the President, at his apartments, among whom were the officers of the 3d brigade, and at an appointed hour, the mayor, and a committee from the corporation, paid him their respects, and presented him with the following address;

Baltimore, June 2, 1817.

To the President of the United States.

SIR—We, the mayor and city council of Baltimore, embrace, with great pleasure, this opportunity of personally congratulating the chief magistrate of the union on his arrival in this place.

Your determination, in the commencement of your administration, to visit several of the most important places in the union, is auspicious of happy consequences: not satisfied with previous knowledge, or second hand information, you are anxious that on your part, nothing shall be wanting to promote the common weal.

That a city which bore so conspicuous a part in the national defence, should first be honored with the presence of the chief magistrate of the union, is as flattering as natural; and we sincerely hope, that your observation of our position, and means of defence, may enable us before another war, to bid defiance to any enemy.

When sir, we review your long tried, faithful and able services; when we consider the increasing harmony and concord of the United States, when almost universal peace reigns among the nations, we augur great and lasting happiness to the U. States, in giving full scope to the developement of her faculties in the arts and sciences, in agriculture, manufactures and commerce; and in the permanent exhibition of the advantages of a form of civil and political government, superior to any that has hitherto existed.

To our fellow-citizens it is a most interesting spectacle, to see the chief magistrate of this great and powerful nation making an official tour through their country in the style of a private citizen, guarded only by the respect paid to the high station he occupies and the affections of a virtuous people.

We, sir, wish you, in the sincerity of our hearts, a pleasant tour through the states, a happy return to Washington, reputation and satisfaction in your presidency equal to any of your predecessors; and, finally, the reward of a well spent life in an eternal world.

We are, sir, with sentiments of very great respect, your most obedient servants.

GEO. STILES,

Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

Answer of the President,

To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

Fellow citizens.—The sentiments which you have communicated have afforded me very great satisfaction. They are just, as to the objects adverted to, and to me, they are generous and kind.

It was impossible for me to approach Baltimore without recollecting, with deep interest, the gallant conduct of her citizens in the late war, and the happy result attending their exertions. The glorious victory which was achieved here, and in which her citizens bore so distinguished a part, at a very important epoch, not only protected this patriotic city, but shed great lustre on the American name.

Experience has shown our dangers, and admonishes us as to the means of averting them. Congress has appropriated large sums of money for the fortification of our coast and inland frontier, and for the establishment of naval dock yards, and building a navy. It is proper that these works should be executed with judgment, fidelity and economy; much depends, in the execution, on the executive, to whom extensive powers are given as to the general arrangement, and to whom the superintendance exclusively belongs. You do me justice in believing that it is to enable me to discharge these duties, with the best advantage to my country, that I have undertaken this tour.

From the increased harmony of public opinion, founded on the successful career of a government which has never been equalled, and which promises, by a further developement of its faculties, to augment, in an eminent degree, the blessings of this favored people, I unite with you in all the anticipations which you have so justly suggested.

In performing services, honestly and zealously intended for the benefit of my fellow citizens, I shall never entertain a doubt of their generous and firm support. Incapable of any feelings distinct from those of a citizen, I can assume no style, in regard to them, different from that character; and it is a source of peculiar delight to me to know, that while the chief magistrate of the United States acts fully up to this principle, he will require no other guard than what may be derived from their confidence and affection.

JAMES MONROE.

Baltimore, June 2, 1817.

Philadelphia June 7.

Yesterday morning the President of the United states visited the Academy of Fine Arts;—Peale's Museum;—mr. Sully's Gallery of Paintings;—the Philadelphia Prison—and the Pennsylvania Hospital. At 12 o'clock he repaired on board the Franklin, of 74 guns, Captain Stewart, now at anchor in our harbor, and nearly ready for sea. He was conveyed in an elegant Barge fitted up for the occasion, and a national salute from the ship announced his arival and departure.

About two o'clock, yesterday, the mayor and recorder, and the presidents of the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, waited upon the president of the United States, at the Washington Hall, and, in the name of the corporation of Philadelphia, welcomed him to our city, and tendered their good wishes for his personal health and happiness, and for the prosperity of his administration.

The president's reply to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, augurs well. He seems determined *to execute the laws* of the Union—the partial neglect of which duty has existed for many years. Their address too is very good, with one fulsome exception, which we have noted in its place. Since addresses and congratulations are to be presented, it is hoped they will not be things of course—mere verba et voces. We hope the president will be reminded—aye impressed with the importance of recommending more attention to political economy. For, if the present distress, the great pecuniary distress, which pervades the country, is the necessary consequence of past improvidence, and greedy speculation, public & private—there is no time to be lost, in applying all the remedy the case admits. If that improvidence, so signal during the late war, has cost the people (as is estimated by some good calculators,) a loss of 60,000,000; SIXTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—it shows *the madness of depending on loans* raised in an emergency, for carrying on war. If we are farther impoverished by the contributions (say 30 millions) annually paid to English stock jobbers or money mongers, it admonishes us with solemn note, to *cultivate our domestic resources*, discourage monopoly, restrain the *ruinous progress* of *banking* and *funding illusions*, and build our systems on a plain, solid and *honest* foundation.

Columbian.

Some of the London newspapers, speaking of Mr. Monroe, have said that he is rather of the Washington school—no one can regret that, if we are to judge of the school by Washington's Farewell Address. From the motto adopted by Mr. Monroe, however, which may be seen on his carriage at Mr. Ogle's, in Sixth street, he is beyond doubt inclined to the *old school*.—*Aurora.*

The motto adopted by Mr. Monroe, 'principia non homines,'—'principles rather than men,'—is, we hope, propitious: if Mr. Monroe will think the sentiment as worthy of his mind as of the panel on his coach, he may truly say that he acknowledges but one school—that of his country.—*ib.*

It is reported that governor Cass, of Michigan territory, has returned from Washington city, with authority, to extinguish the indian title to lands within this state, and that the indians have expressed a willingness to sell said lands. Should this purchase be effected, the advantages which would immediately result to the state of Ohio, would be almost incalculable. Flourishing towns and villages would soon bound the southern shores of lake Erie, and extensive and well cultivated farms would grace the interior part of the country.—*Ohio Pap.*

From the Paris Moniteur of 20th April.

An unfortunate military man, in a state of insanity, yesterday entered the metropolitan church while the Vespers were chaunting: and having made his way to the steps which are in the interior of the Grand Sacristy, he there cut his throat with a razor. From this place he staggered into the Choir, until he reached the foot of the Archiepiscopal Throne, leaving, as he went, the traces of his blood. He was immediately carried to the Hotel Dieu, where the wound was pronounced to be mortal. It seems that this unhappy man, tormented with evil thoughts and agonizing recollections, had sought in religion a solace for his sufferings; and it was not until after he had entirely lost his reason, that he forgot the soothing consolation which religion had afforded him.

Meadville, Pa. May 30, 1817.

Tuesday last, came on the trial of George Speth Vanholland, charged with the murder of Hugh Fitzpatrick, late of Bloomfield township, Crawford co. in February last, and continued until Wednesday evening, when the jury retired, and after an hour's absence, returned with a verdict—"*Guilty of murder in the first degree.*"

On the part of the commonwealth, the evidence was full, clear and conclusive. It exhibited a history of crime and brutal wickedness, we might almost venture to say exampled in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. On the part of the accused no testimony was offered.

Thursday morning he was again brought to the bar of the court to receive the awful sentence of death. He appeared much dejected. To the question put to him by the court—whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not pass upon him, he rose on his feet, and in a faultering voice replied, "I can't say any thing—I'm unwell."

The president of the court then addressed him as follows.

George Speth Vanholland,

You have been convicted of the highest crime against the the laws of nature. In your trial, we believe, that you have been deprived of no legal right or privilege to which you were justly entitled: and when the circumstances are considered, under which the fact charged against you, was perpetrated; that in the house where you had been kindly received and hospitally entertained, at the dead of the night—when sleep had rendered the family defenceless, you rose and maliciously and cruelly slew your benefactor. Who can doubt of your guilt—or of the justice of

that verdict which has been pronounced against you!

The last sad duty of this court remains—that we pronounce the sentence which the law has appropriated to the crime of murder in the first degree, of which we are convinced that you have been justly convicted. That sentence which this court now adjudges and awards, is, *That you be taken from hence to the jail of the county of Crawford and from thence to the place of public execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.*

Michael Dolan & J. M'Daniel,

Tailors.

Main street St. Louis,

OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, inform the gentlemen of St Louis and the neighborhood, that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion.

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the best style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

*** Four or five journeymen tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—5t 4m.

ST. LOUIS,

Saturday July 12, 1817.

The Reverend Mr. Scripps is unable to attend his appointment to preach here to-morrow.

A TABLE

Showing the temperature of the atmosphere, by observations taken at seven o'clock in the morning, 2 o'clock P. M. and at 9 in the evening, St. Louis, April 1st. 1817.

FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER.

Tuesday April	1	54°	70°	58°
Wednesday	2	44	74	56
Thursday	3	46	72	57
Friday	4	43	73	60
Saturday	5	50	74	66
Sabbath	6	60	82	64
Monday	7	52	83	68
Tuesday	8	60	78	60
Wednesday	9	48	67	56
Thursday	10	88	51	46
Friday	11	38	58	51
Saturday	12	50	76	58
Sabbath	13	44	70	52
Monday	14	49	77	72
Tuesday	15	66	79	70
Wednesday	16	60	76	57
Thursday	17	41	60	52
Friday	18	40	56	48
Saturday	19	40	57	49
Sabbath	20	44	64	52
Monday	21	52	63	63
Tuesday	22	66	78	69
Wednesday	23	62	56	50
Thursday	24	45	72	59
Friday	25	52	60	55
Saturday	26	52	68	60
Sabbath	27	54	69	62
Monday	28	50	68	64
Tuesday	29	52	—	—
Wednesday	30	—	—	—
MAY	4	60°	84°	65°
	5	60	83	66
	6	58	82	70
	7	58	70	46
	8	42	60	46
	9	42	73	63
	10	54	72	61
	11	49	69	63
	12	57	78	68
	13	54	84	69
	14	56	80	60
	15	54	69	62
	16	46	72	60
	17	50	59	53
	18	42	66	50
	19	45	79	51
	20	47	76	62
	21	50	82	77
	22	54	81	59
	23	52	76	59
	24	52	78	60
	25	56	86	64
	26	56	83	70
	27	62	90	70
	28	48	78	58
	29	58	72	58
	30	50	82	60
	31	52	79	58

The 4th July, 1817

Was celebrated here with more than usual enthusiasm: at 2 o'clock the citizens repaired to Mr. Didier's orchard, where an excellent dinner had been provided by Mr. Mills.

Colonel Samuel Hammond was chosen President, and Silas Bent, esq. Vice President.

After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank, accompanied with the discharge of cannon.

TOASTS.

1. The day—distinguished by a general union of sentiment heretofore unknown.

2. The people—Virtue and unwearied vigilance in them the best security for their liberties. 3 *cheers.*

3. The constitution.—The sacred devotion of a free people, to its inestimable principles, a sure pledge that it will not be violated.

4. The union of the states.—Conceived by perfect wisdom; cemented by the best blood of the nation; let the bond not be severed. 3 *cheers.*

5. The lead and fur trade of the country.—Certain sources of wealth and strengh, if in the hands of individuals. But not otherwise.

6. Education—Liberally encouraged and widely diffused the best means of securing national prosperity and glory. 3 *cheers.*

7. The late war.—Justly declared, vigorously prosecuted and honorably terminated. 9 *cheers.*

8. The land of steady *habits.*—Regenerating and regenerated, the star shines in the east, "well done good and faithful servants."

9. Salt Springs and public lands in the territory.—May they be speedily offered for sale; better in the hands of individuals, than monopolised by the government.

10. America, the favored land of liberty—Success to the patriots of the south. 6 *cheers.*

11. Agriculture and domestic manufactures.—Sister handmaids, supporting each other. 3 *cheers.*

12. The territory of Missouri—Possessing every natural advantage and rapidly advancing to political manhood, may no division by the Missouri check its great destiny. 2 *guns*, 6 *cheers.*

13. The army—Firm and efficient defenders of their country's rights. 2 *guns*, 3 *cheers.*

14. The Navy—Crowned with imperishable laurels, always victorious, and respected in every sea. 2 *guns* 3 *cheers.*

15. The militia—Freemen in arms. 2 *guns*, 3 *cheers.*

16. The memory of Washington—Hallowed by affection. 9 *cheers.*

17. Jefferson and Madison—may their retirement be as happy as their services have been useful and distinguished. 2 *guns*, 6 *cheers.*

18. James Monroe—Consistent in public life, and rewarded by public confidence. 2 *guns*, 6 *cheers.*

19. The American Fair—The generous, the virtuous and the brave alone, deserve their smiles.

VOLUNTEER.

'Free Trade and Sailors Rights.'

The Shawanoetown postmaster is very *wroth* with the editor of this paper, for announcing the failures of the mail from his office. We were ignorant of the name of this man until he lately published his denunciations, and although not inclined to take notice of him or his *polite* epistle, yet, we shall derogate thus far to assure him that we shall (as we deem ourselves in duty bound) continue to notice every public officer who may neglect his duty.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office St. Louis, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A

M. Allen 2, S. H. Allwood,
James Adams 5, Eli Allred,
Sally Adams, Wm. Adams 2,
Jas. Alexander, James Aubrain 3.

B

Josiah Ball, Chas Busbrau,
L. Boon, William Brile,
R. Brotherton, M. C Bowles,
R. Buckannon, Wm. Bryant,
John Boles, Peter Branksteller,
James Blair, J. Bladensburg,
Mrs. D. Burris, John Bloy
James Bennet, Abner Ball,
John Brown, Jas Boswell,
Izidore Boye, Robert Briggs,
John D. Byrne, Wm Brown,
Hugh Barkley, Frederick Bates,
Dr. H. Brown, John D. Byrne.

C

Wm. Clarkson 2, John Costa,
R. Chitwood, J Cromwell & Co.
Alex. Clark, Joseph Coit,
Philip Cramer 2, Abs Chapman,
Isaac Coppedge, John Carlin,
Henry Cave 2, Maurice Clancey,
Michael Cole, Josiah Cummings
Gen. S. Cleaver, Con. Cashman,
Wm. Clark, Peter Cace,
David Coons 2, L. P. Cerré
Shadrick Casteel,

D

Robt. S. Dudley, J. Delauney 2,
Dan. Dunsmore, Louis Destroyers,
Maj. C Delbigny, David Deggs,
Henry Dugan, Chs. I. Douglass,
Arthur Daniels, Solomon Dutys,
Geo. C. Hopricst, Rev. Wm. Duburg
Wm. Day, G. Dumbel.
Mr. Duncan. Chas. Drury,
Jos. Dickerson 2, John Davis.
Joseph Dean,

E

Robt, Emerson. Thos B Enlow.
John English,

F

John Frazier, John Fisher.
Wm. Fugate, Samuel Frazier,
Miss A. Franklin, Samuel Foulkner,
John Farly, Seth Fisher,
Charles Fowler, Mr. Freeman.

G

Mrs. F. Gattar, Wm. Glasgow,
Guyol de Guiran 2 Jean Girard,
Hugh Glenn 3, Jos M Glasgow,
Bennit Goldsbury Robert Gorden 2,
Francis Gray Robert Gilmore,
John G. Gray, marlin Gouge 2,
Isaac Gilworth, Reuben Gore,
Wm. S. Gant 2, Charles F Gaiun.
Saml B Gardner,

H

Wm. Hawkins 6, Samuel Harries,
Robert Haustin, And E Hayes 2,
John Hull. And Hartabere,
Absolem Hays, Jos Henderson,
James Harbeson, Robert Hays,
Peter M. Hiss, Wm A Harding,
Berry Harber Daniel Huff.
Jon. Humphreys 2 Catharine Hortes
J. Herpin 2. Edward Hogan,
Lydea Hawkins. Jas B Harres.

J K

Lewis Jones, Thomas James
James Kay, Benj James,
Jos Jorden 2, Joseph James,
Baptist Jerard, D S Kerkan 2,
Francis Kerr, Blake B Jones.
Benj Jordon, Wm Kenchelow.

L

Mdm P. Lamc 2, John Lincoln.
Richard Lowe, Daniel Larison,
Wm Logon. Gabriel Long,
Jacob Lentz. miss D Lafernoit,
A W Lockwood, John Lard,
miss J Lawlace, Wm Livingston,
Wm Lycett 2, Lawson Lovering
Wm Long John Levergood,
John Lent, Elene Lecompt,
Wm Lamme, Paul Lorisse.

M

Mr. M'Pike, Jas B Morgan,
Capt Mackay. John M'Gee,
James M'Calla, Francis Menard,
John Mathus, Geo Mytinger,
John Mudd 2, Sedgk. Marble 3,
Faman Michau, George Miller,
John Miller, Veuve Morroin,
Jos Meacham 2, David Musick,
Isaac Miles, Dr Sam Magill,
Anthony Miller 2, John W. Mason,
John Miller, Jacob Metts,
Will L May, Maray Martin.
John Martin, John F. Macklin,
Lyre Martin, Ulysses Munn,
Jas B M'Henry, James Miller,
Sam M'Millen 2, Rich Matingly,
Michael M'Graw, Will M'Kinney,
Rich M'Kinney, Mr. M'Pherson,
Rene le Mielleur, John M'Mickle.

N

Aaron Night.

O

Thos Osborne, John Orr.

P

James S Petty, Zeph. Philips,
John Prather 2, Jean Pierre,
Otis Peck 2, Abm Pritchet,
John Primm 2, Rufus Parkist,
Wm. Patterson, Jacques Porlier,
Peter B Prickett, Amable Partinoy.
Robert Philips,

Q

Jacob Quick, Polly Quick.

R

Josiah Ramsy, Thomas Reed,
Rich Ripley 2, Edward Reed,
Wm Russell 9, Book. Richardson
Wm Reynolds, Jesse D Russell,
Dan Richardson, Eph. Richardson,
Samuel Robrett, John Rees,
Jno A Robinson, Moses Robins,
Geo Robinson. Wm. Reny,
John H Robinson, Jaines D Riley,
Phi. Rochebleauve Nich Righter.

S

John Strain 2. Jepth Shaw,
Sam Shepherd 2, Jas Swinerton,
Dan Shope, Dr. A Stewart 4,
Mr Swain, Will Stark,
Miss Lucy Smith, Will Stilman,
David Sutton, R B Sthreshley,
Chaun. Shepherd, Joseph Sumner,
Wm Stone, Joab Sloan,
Saml Snowden. Charles Steel,
Elizabeth Scott, John Stanton,
Wm Steelman, John Y. Sawer,
John G. Stubbs, John Semols.
John Scott, Martin Shlater,
Magdaleni Scott, Wm Shook,
Will Scott, Erastus Scott,
Will Simmons, John Snead,
James Swafford, Charles Sleet 2,
Jas Sullivan, John Stilwell,
Lewis Sandley, Saml Shepherd,
Fendel Schree.

T

James Tanner, Gbr. Terrall,
Wm Toner, Josiah Turpin,
Jn Eli Tholozan, James Tharp.
Anson Tally 2,

V

Wm. Venney.

John Ward. Samuel Watts.
Elisha M Walker, Alex Williams,
Alex Williams. Robt Wash,
Benito Vasques 2, Saml Wells,
Jas B Wallace, Moses Whitemire
Wm S Williams 2, Margaret Wells,
John P Walker, Joseph Wells,
Wm Waddle, George Whitson,
Lysander West, Phenens Williams.
Wm Wallace, John Watkins,
Daniel Wise, Joseph Wilson,
Wm Watts 3, John Woods,
Jesse Walker, Fred. Weaver.
Geo Young 3. Mr. Zumwalt.

MILITARY LETTERS.

Thomas Benton, Leonard Barcy.
Wm Brickey, Thomas Cook 2,
Commanding officer Fort Clark,
Moses Devers. Thos Femberton,
Nelson Fortune. Lt J Heddlesten 3
Saml V Hamilton, Dr. S B Hugo.
Thomas Kelly. maj. S H Long 2,
Jessee Murphy, Tyre Martin.
John Moon. Jos C Moore.
Dr. Sam Shaw. John Times.
Charles Wright, Thomas Winn.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they have been advertised.

R. Simpson, P. M.

The Postmaster as agent for the Intelligencer, Niles Register, National Register and the Yankee; subscribers will please call and pay their subscriptions. 3t 58

Bank of Missouri.

Public notice is hereby given,

That books will be opened for the subscription of Stock in the Bank of Missouri, on the 4th Monday of September next, at the following places. The Bank in St Louis; the house of William Shannon, *St.* Genevieve; the house of George Collin, *St.* Charles; the house of Joseph Frizzle, & Co Jackson; and the house of John and Augustus Jones, Potosi: For three entire days.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cas'r.

Bank of Missouri 1st, July 1817.

Dr. G. P. Todson,

Has the honor of acquainting the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity, that he has taken possession of the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Alex. Laforce Papin, opposite Mr. L'Andraville's stone building, on Main street, and determined on a permanent residence in St. Louis, to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY.

St. Louis July 11, 1817.—tf-48.

Charles E. Janneret.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

From Europe & lately from St. Genevieve.

Has opened his shop in the house of Major Pierre Chouteau,

Main street St. Louis,

Informs the citizens of Missouri and Illinois territories, that he will make and repair

CLOCKS & WATCHES

with care and fidelity.

He trusts that his knowledge of the business will ensure him that support which shall be his constant study to merit.

July 10th. 48—

☞ Bonhomme Notice.

Whereas the books of my store for goods sold (during business in Bonhomme, under the superintendence of Benjamin Plank) were taken from me, and carried to that place without my knowledge or consent, this is to give notice to all such as have or may pay any monies without a written order from me, since the 10th May last, that suits will be instituted against them for the recovery of the same.

S. R. Wiggins.

St. Louis July 12, 1817. 2t-58.

TAKEN UP

By James Walton, living in Bonhomme township, St. Louis county, one flea bitten grey horse, supposed to be ten years old, about five feet high, no brands perceivable, had a small cord round his neck; appraised to thirty dollars, done before me this fifteenth day of May, 1817.

And'w. Kinkead, J. P.

Recorded this 30th May 1817.

True copy from the stray book in my office,

M. P. Leduc Clk. ST. L. C. C. C.

St. Louis June 10 1817. 5t 3t

Missouri Bank.

5 Shares in said Bank

FOR SALE.

Enquire at this office.

July 10th, 1817. 3t-58

Strayed

From the subscriber, about two months ago, a light sorrel horse, with a white mane and tail, about 15 hands high, has an M. or a W. on the near shoulder. He left my residence on the south fork of the river des Peres and may probably be found on the Missouri near Florisant. The taker up shall have six dollars reward by delivering him up to me.

Albert Tisson.

July 11th, 1817. 2t-58

Copper and Tin Ware

Manufactory.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBIN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD AT

TESSON & PESCAY'S

Auction Room,

—WITHOUT RESERVE—

BY THE PIECE, DOZEN, &c.

On Wednesday 16 inst.

The following elegant assortment of

GOODS,

Consisting of the most suitable articles for this market.

Best Super Cloths		*Spriged Cravats*	
Casimeres		*Black Florentine*	
Bombazeens		*Marseilles*	
Bombazetts		*Royal Ribs*	
Irish Linen		*Slate Col. Cords*	
Dimity		*Olive do*	
Mock madrass	*Hdfs*	*Cotton worsted*	
Scotch plaid	*do*	*Hosiery,*	
Barcelona	*do*	*Knives & Forks,*	
Jaconet muslins		*Iron Spoons, &c.*	
Spriged do		*&c. &c. &c.*	
Cambrick do			

Also, a Gig & harness in good order.

The terms of sale as follows, all sums under fifty dollars, CASH, over fifty and under one hundred, sixty days; over one hundred and under two hundred, ninety days; over two hundred, one hundred and twenty days.

Negotiable notes with suitable endorsers are required in all cases.

TESSON & PESCAY.

Sales on every Wednesday.

New Store.

The public are informed that a general assortment of

Merchandize,

is now opening at the store joining Mr. Matthew Kerr's, where goods may be had cheap for cash, lead, fur or country produce.

Chas. W. Hunter.

July 12, 1817. tf 58

Stop Thief!

A certain Thomas Sullivan stole my horse, bridle and saddle, and eighteen dollars in bank notes, on the Nashville, Lexington & Cincinnati banks, on the night of the 6th inst. from Alex. M'Courtneys, in St. Louis county, Sullivan is about 21 years of age—5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, full face, down stupid look, weighs about 160 lbs—He had on a pair of blue velvet pantaloons and cambrick shirt (and no coat,) but will no doubt buy or steal one. The horse is a bay, 15 1-2 hands high, white streak in his forehead, off hind foot white, long bobtail, two scars on the off side near the back, he racks and trots, and is about 9 years old.

The said Thomas Sullivan will perhaps make for Four mile creek, Brookville, Hamilton Co. Ohio, where he said his father, (a baptist preacher) lives. I will give 50 dollars reward for apprehending the thief and horse, or twenty dollars for the horse alone. Any information addressed to Alexander Willard, St. Louis, will be immediately attended to.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

July 7th, 1817, 2t-58

Notice.

THE partnership of the subscribers being dissolved by limitation. This is to inform all persons having any demands against the company, trading under the firm and style of the Missouri Fur Company, that they will call upon Theodore Hunt, who is hereby authorised to settle the business of the company, as witness our hands this 21st day of June, 1817, at St. Louis.

Manuel Lisa,
Theodore Hunt.

6t-56

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 9th May, 1817.

The public are hereby notified, that the Bank of Missouri have accepted the Charter, granted them by the Legislature of this territory, on the 31st day of January last, and are now acting under it.

By order of the board of Directors.

John Dales, Clk.

6t 51.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

51—tf 1st September.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

The whole of the capital stock of the Bank of St. Louis, having been subscribed, the remainder instalment of sixty per centum, must be paid at the banking house, on thursday the 18th of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand. t18S-56

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

A dividend at the rate of eight per centum per annum, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John B. N. Smith Cash'r.

8t-56.

NOTICE

The undersigned executors of the last will and testament of Joseph M rie Papin, deceased, will apply to the honorable the superior court of the Territory of Missouri, at the next term of said court, to be held at the town of Saint Louis in for the northern circuit of said territory, on the fourth Monday in August next, for an order for the sale of the following tract of land, or such part thereof as may be deemed necessary for the payment of the debts of the said Joseph M Papin, to wit; a tract of land containing two hundred arpens situate in the county of St. Louis, about two or three miles south of the town of St Louis, fronting on the Mississippi river eight arpens, and running twenty five arpens in the rear, which said tract belonged to the said Papin, by virtue of a concession from the Spanish Government.

M. P. LEDUC,
HYPOLITE PAPIN.

June 2d, 1817. 53—6t.

Wanted to Hire,

Two negro men, or well grown boys, capable of driving a team, chopping wood, mowing and curing hay. Liberal wages will be given for servants of the above description.

For particulars enquire of the printer of the Gazette.

May 27th. tf-52

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS, Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.
Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Gin.
Madaira and Sherry WINES,
Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice.
Havanah and common SEGARS.
Cavendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist.
Shad, Mackeral, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings.
Bacon Hams, Whiskey, draft and bottled Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1816. tf-55

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

June, 20th —tf-55

butter by

highest prices will be paid for eggs and

of all kinds, will be kept up, and the

BREAD, CRACKERS, BISCUIT, & CAKES

and a supply of

In all its branches will be carried on,

DANCING

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Partrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

M. L. TESSON.
54—tf. J. PESCAY.
St. Louis, June 13, 1817.

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 28. 29-tf

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,

An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and C ssimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vesting,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Baftas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,

All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th, 1817. 3t-51

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, VIZ.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy	do	do Teneriff do	
do Jamaica Spirits		Old Port	do
Holland Gin & Whiskey		Claret in cases.	
L. P. Madeira Wine		Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.	

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

FOR SALE.

A GIG, in good order, with harness complete. Enquire of

P. PROVENCHERE.

June 13, 1817. 54—tf.

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 1817. 53—*tf.*

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges by

J. CLEMENS JR. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints, | Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-*tf.*

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,	CHINA,
HARDWARE,	GLASS,
GROCERIES,	QUEENSWARE, &c.

Have removed their store to the corner white house, opposite messrs Kerr & Bells, and are now receiving an extensive additional supply of seasonable goods which they will sell on accomodating terms.

St. Louis, May 5, 1817. 50.tf

MERCHANDISE.

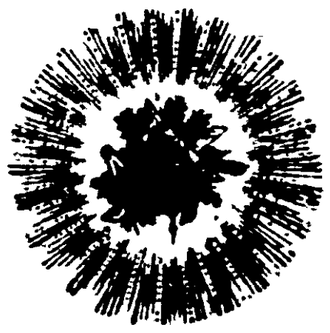
The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

BY AUTHORITY.



SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR BUILDING

A MASONIC LODGE,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

1	Prize of $5000	is	$5000
2	do 1000		2000
10	do 600		6000
20	do 200		4000
25	do 100		2500
200	do 50		10000
310	do 20		6200
900	do 10		9000
2550	do 6		15300
			$60000

12000 tickets at $5 is $ 60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

First drawn number on the 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No. 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive. The first 100 tickets, for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest. All other prizes floating.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 30 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz. At the stores of Riddick & Pilcher, Th. Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Moses Scott and James Kennerly, St. Louis. E. A. Elliot, St. Genevieve. John Jones, Mine au Breton. Wm. Bates, Herculaneum. At the office of Mich'l. Jones Esq. Kaskaskia and at the office of John Hay Esq. Cahokia. And at the store of John Rochester St. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass,
D. V. Walker,
T. Hanly.

} Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

WANTED

To hire, a coloured girl of 10 or 12 years of age.—Enquire of the printer. June 26th.

Copartnership.

William S. Vernon, informs his friends and the public, that he has associated Martin Blake and Edmund H. Lewis, (formerly of Boston) with him in the commission business, and that in future it will be conducted under the firm of

VERNON, BLAKE & Co.

Who will execute all orders with promptitude and punctuality.

Louisville, Falls of Ohio,
May 31st, 1817.

Vernon, Blake & Co.

No. 5, PRATHERS ROW,

LOUISVILLE,

OFFER FOR SALE,

Brandy, Wine, Rum and Gin per barrel.
Mackerel, Shad, Salmon and Herrings per do.
Chocolate and Raisons per box.
Shelled Almonds per barrel.
Queensware assorted, per crate.
Dearborn, patent Balances complete.
German Steel and Mill Saws.
Sheet Iron and sheet Lead.
6600 *lbs. Shot, No. 1, to 4.*
Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

As agents, for the Pittsburgh Iron and Nail factory, the Charlestown Glass Manufactory, and Lexington Paper, White Lead, Powder, and Wax and Tallow manufactories, they have now on hand, and will always have a constant supply of the several articles manufactured by them, at the lowest prices, viz.

Cut Nails of all sorts, per keg.
Glass tumblers and Hollowware, per box.
Paint in Oil, and powder per keg.
Paper of every description, per ream.
Mould and dipped Candles and Soap, per box.

ALSO, AN INVOICE OF

ENGLISH GOODS.

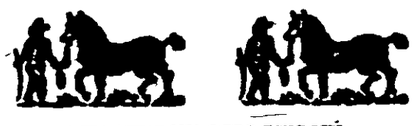
CASH, advanced on merchandise consigned for sale. Goods stored and forwarded on commission.

V. B. & Co. will receive by the Steam boat Buffalo, expected to arrive by the middle of June, a consignment of

IRON, COFFEE, ROSIN, MACKEREL, NEW-ORLEANS & WHITE HAVANNA SUGARS,

Which they will dispose of at the very lowest prices.

May 31st, 1817. 3t57



ADVERTISEMENT.

Taken up by William Sowles, a bay horse with a small snip on his nose, and a few gray hairs in his forehead, fourteen hands high, six years old, no brands perceivable, appraised to thirty dollars by John Ramsay and Martin Fowler, before a justice of the peace for Moreland township, county of New Madrid, the 2nd day of May, 1817.

John Hall, J. P.

A true copy taken from the stray book in my office.

Richd. H. Waters, Clk.C.C.C.N.M.

Stray.

Taken up by David Darst, in the county of Saint Charles, and in the township of Femme Osage, near the Missouri river. One sorrel mare and young colt: the mare supposed to be four years old and about fourteen hands high, both her hind feet and half up her legs are white, a small streak of white in her face, no brands perceivable; appraised to thirty five dollars by Abraham Darst and David Darst Junior: Before the subscriber, this 21st day of April 1817.

John B. Callaway, J. P.

I Certify that the above is a true copy taken from the Stray Book preserved in my office Given under my hand, 21st April, 1817.

John B. Callaway, J. P.

A Copy,
Wm. Christy Jr. C. C. C. Cty. St. C.

TAKEN UP

By Benajah Brown, living in the township of Joachim, county of St Louis, a black horse, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, branded on the near hip M. B. a white spot on each side of his wethers (supposed to be made by the collar) and one on the top of his head, high hips, aged about twelve years, valued at eighteen dollars.

Before me the 11th day of April, 1817. J. RANKIN, J. P.

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Burns, in the township of Joachim, on Entire Creek; a bay horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, no marks or brand perceivable, supposed to be eleven years old. Appraised to fifty dollars, by George Sip and Joseph Sip, after being duly sworn.

Given under my hand this 10th Feb. 1817.

C. Bowles J. P.

Recorded 27th Feb'ry. 1817.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

St. Louis, July 1st, 1817.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. St. L. C. C. C.

NEW VERNON.

Chalybeate Springs.

WILLIAM JAMES,

Most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will open a house of entertainment at his farm, six miles south of the town of St. Genevieve, on the first day of July next, for the accommodation of such persons as wish to visit his MEDICINAL SPRINGS, for their health or pleasure.

From the valuable qualities those springs contain, and the number of cures they have performed, the subscriber hesitates no longer to announce his consent to accommodate as many persons and their horses, as his arrangements are calculated to render comfortable.

Those waters have been used for the prevalent complaints of the western country, such as fevers of different kinds, breast complaints, jaundice, cholics, costive habits &c. with the most astonishing success. Many persons have been cured, that were thought to be past the power of medicine. I could publish a number of certificates but I think it unnecessary, owing to the general good opinion of Chalybeate waters, there is no doubt of those waters being as strong as any that has been found in the United States. It has not been in my power to have it analyzed, but it is very certain that it does extract the acid from the oaken less than ten seconds.

June 20th, 1817. 3 56

STRAYED or STOLEN

From the habitation of the subscriber, about the last of March, a likely grey mare, supposed to be sixteen hands high, six or seven years old last spring, the right foot split up to the hair, brands not recollected. Whosoever will give information where she may be found shall be entitled to five dollars reward, or whoever will deliver the above described mare to the subscriber, at his plantation, shall receive the sum of ten dollars, & all reasonable charges paid in either case.

JAMES PIPER.

Portage De Sioux. June 2d, 1817. 4t 56

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-52

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

May 2nd, 1817.

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors,

John B. N. Smith, Cashr.

9t-49.

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Koonrod, living in the county of Cape Girardeau, and township of German, a bay horse, fifteen hands and half high, judged to be twelve years old, a bald face, left hind foot white, some saddle spots on his back, no brands visable. Appraised to thirty five dollars, before me this 7th day of June 1817.

Wm. Tinnin, J. P.

Certified by
J. M'Ferron, Clk. C.C.C.C.G.

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS

WANTED.

Two or three journeymen printers are wanted at this office.

June 13th.

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demands The several laws relating to land—courts on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection renders this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JULY 19, 1817. [No. 459.]

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at St. Louis, July 1st, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A

M. Allen 2, S. H. Allwood,
James Adams 5, Eli Allred,
Sally Adams, Wm. Adams 2,
Jas. Alexander, James Audrain 6.

B

Josiah Ball, Chas Bureau,
L. Boon, William Brile,
R. Brotherton, M. C Bowles,
R. Buckannon, Wm. Bryant,
John Boles, Peter Brasteller,
James Blair, J. Bladensburg,
Mrs. D. Burris, John Bley,
James Bennet, Abner Ball,
John Brown, Jas Boswell,
Izidore Boye, Robert Brigs,
John D. Byrne, Wm Brown,
Hugh Barkley, Frederick Bates,
Dr. H. Brown, John D. Byrne.

C

Wm. Clarkson 2, John Costa,
R. Chitwood, J Cromwell & Co.
Alex. Clark, Joseph Coil,
Philip Cramer 2, Abe Chapman,
Isaac Coppedge, John Carlin,
Henry Cave 2, Maurice Clancey,
Michael Cole, Josiah Cummings
Gen. S. Cleaver, Con. Cashman,
Wm. Clark, Peter Caco,
David Coons 2, L. P. Cerré
Shadrick Casteel,

D

Robt. S. Dudley, J. Delauney 2,
Dan. Dunsmore, Louis Desnoyers,
Mon. C Deibigny, David Deggs
Henry Dugan, Chs. I. Douglass,
Arthur Daniels, Solomon Duty 2,
Geo. C. Depriest, Rev. Wm. Duburg
Wm. Day, G. Duminel,
Mr. Duncan, Chas. Drury,
Jos. Dickerson 2, John Davis.
Joseph Dean,

E

Robt. Emerson, Thos B Enlow.
John English,

F

John Frazier, John Fisher,
Wm. Fugate, Samuel Frazier,
Miss A. Franklin, Samuel Foulkner,
John Farly, Seth Fisher,
Charles Fowler, Mr. Freeman.

G

Mrs. F. Gattar, Wm. Glasgow,
Guyol de Guiran 2 Jean Girard,
Hugh Glenn 3, Jos M Glasgow,
Bennit Goldsbury Robert Gorden 2,
Francis Gray Robert Gilmore,
John G. Gray, Marlin Gouge 2,
Isaac Gilworth, Reuben Gore,
Wm. S. Gant 2, Charles F Gaiun.
Saml B Gardner,

H

Wm. Hawkins 6, Samuel Harrics,
Robert Haustin, And E Hayes 2,
John Hull, And Hartabere,
Absolem Hays, Jos Henderson,
James Harbeson, Robert Hays,
Peter M. Hiss, Wm A Harding,
Berry Harber Daniel Huff,
Jon. Humphreys 2 Catharine Hortes
J. Harpin 2, Edward Hogan,
Lydea Hawkins, Jas B Harres.

J K

Lewis Jones, Thomas James
James Kay, Benj James,
Jos Jorden 2, Joseph James,
Baptist Jerard, D S Kerkian 2,
Francis Kerr, Blake B Jones,
Benj Jordon, Wm Kenchelow.

L

Adm P. Lane 2, John Lincoln,
Richard Lowe, Daniel Larison,
Wm Logon, Gabriel Long,
Jacob Lentz, Miss D Lafernoit,
A W Lockwood, John Lard,
Miss J Lawlace, Wm Livingston,
Wm Lycett 2, Lawson Lovering
Wm Long John Levergood,
John Lent, Elene Lecompt,
Wm Lamme, Paul Lorimie.

M

Mr. M'Pike, Jas B Morgan,
Capt Mackay, John M'Gee,
James M'Calla, Francis Menard,
John Mathus, Geo Mytinger,
John Mudd 2, Sedgk. Marble 3,
Faman Michau, George Miller,
John Miller, Veuve Morroin,
Jos Meacham 2, David Musick,
Isaac Miles, Dr Sam Magill,
Anthony Miller 2, John W. Mason,
John Miller, Jacob Metts,
Will L May, Maray Martin,
John Martin, John F. Macklin,
Lyre Martin, Ulysses Munn,
Jas B M'Henry, James Miller,
Sam M'millen 2, Rich Matingly,
Michael M'Graw, Will M'Kinney,
Rich M'Kinney, Mr. M'Pherson,
Rene le mielleur, John M'Mickle.

N

Aaron Night.

O

Thos Osborne, John Orr.

P

James S Polly, Louis Philips,
John Prather 2, John Pierre,
Otis Peck 2, Abm Pritchet,
John Primm 2, Rufus Parkist,
Wm. Patterson, Jacques Perlier,
Peter B Prickett, Amable Partiney.
Robert Philips,

Q

Jacob Quick, Polly Quick.

R

Josiah Ramsy, Thomas Reed,
Rich Ripley 2, Edward Reed,
Wm Russell 9, Book. Richardson
Wm Reynolds, Jesse D Russell,
Dan Richardson, Eph. Richardson,
Samuel Rebrett, John Rees,
Jno A Robinson, Moses Robins,
Geo Robinson, Wm. Reny,
John H Robinson, James D Riley,
Phi. Rochebleauve Nich Righter.

S

John Strain 2, Jepth Shaw,
Sam Shepherd 2, Jas Swinerton,
Dan Shope, Dr. A Stewart 4,
Mr Swain, Will Stark,
Miss Lucy Smith, Will Stilman,
David Sutton, R B Shreshley,
Chaun. Shepherd, Joseph Sumner,
Wm Stone, Jesh Sloan,
Saml Snowden, Charles Steel,
Elizabeth Scott, John Stanton,
Wm Steelman, John Y Sawer,
John G. Stubbs, John Semols.
John Scott, Martin Shlater,
Magdaleni Scott, Wm Shook,
Will Scott, Erastus Scott,
Will Simmons, John Stead,
James Swafford, Charles Sleet 2,
Jas Sullivan, John Stilwell,
Lewis Sandley, Saml Shepherd,
Fendel Sebree.

T

James Tanner, Gbr. Terrell,
Wm Toner, Josiah Turpin,
Jn Eli Tholozan, James Tharp.
Anson Tally 2,

V

Wm. Vennoy.

W

John Ward, Samuel Watts,
Elisha M Walker, Alex Williams,
Alex Williams, Robt Wash,
Benito Vasques 2, Saml Wells,
Jas B Wallace, Moses Whitemire
Wm S Williams 2, Margaret Wells,
John P Walker, Joseph Wells,
Wm Waddle, George Whitson,
Lysander West, Phenees Williams
Wm Wallace, John Watkins,
Daniel Wise, Joseph Wilson,
Wm Watts 3, John Woods,
Jesse Walker, Fred. Weaver.
Geo Young 3. Mr. Zumwalt.

MILITARY LETTERS.

Thomas Benton, Leonard Barey.
Wm Brickey, Thomas Cook 2,
Commanding officer Fort Clark,
Moses Devers. Thos Pemberton,
Nelson Fortune. Lt J Beddlestem 3
Saml V Hamilton, Dr. S S Hugo.
Thomas Kelly. maj. S H Long 2,
Jessee Murphy, Tyre Martin,
John Moon, Jos C Moore.
Dr. Sam Shaw. John Times.
Charles Wright, Thomas Winn.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they have been advertised.

R. Simpson, P. M.

The Postmaster as agent for the Intelligencer, Niles Register, National Register and the Yankee; subscribers will please call and pay their subscriptions. 3t 58

Bank of Missouri.

Public notice is hereby given,

That books will be opened for the subscription of Stock in the Bank of Missouri, on the 4th Monday of September next, at the following places. The Bank in St. Louis; the house of William Shannon, St. Genevieve; the house of George Collin, St. Charles; the house of Joseph Frizzle, & Co, Jackson; and the house of John and Augustus Jones, Potosi: For three entire days.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Lilburn W. Boggs, Cas'r.
Bank of Missouri 1st, July 1817.

Dr. G. P. Todson,

Has the honor of acquainting the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity, that he has taken possession of the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Alex. Laforce Papin, opposite Mr. L'Andraville's stone building, on Main street, and determined on a permanent residence in St. Louis, to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY.

St. Louis July 11, 1817—tf-46.

Charles B. Jannoret.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

From Europe & Lately from St. Genevieve

Has opened his shop in the house of Major Pierre Chouteau, Main street St. Louis, Informs the citizens of Missouri and Illinois territories, that he will make and repair

CLOCKS & WATCHES

with care and fidelity.

He trusts that his knowledge of the business will ensure him that support which shall be his constant study to merit.

July 10th. 4t—

Bonhomme Notice.

Whereas as the books of my store for goods sold (during business in Bonhomme, under the superintendence of Benjamin Plank) were taken from me, and carried to that place without my knowledge or consent, this is to give notice to all such as have or may pay any monies without a written order from me, since the 10th May last, that suits will be instituted against them for the recovery of the same.

S. B. Wiggins.

St. Louis July 12, 1817. 3t 58.

Copper and Tin Ware *Manufactory.*

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by *Mr.* Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

New Store.

The public are informed that a general assortment of

Merchandize,

is now opening at the store joining Mr. Matthew Kerr's, where goods may be had cheap for cash, lead, fur or country produce.

Chas. W. Hunter.

July 12, 1817. tf 58

Stop Thief!

A certain Thomas *Sullivan* stole my horse, bridle, and saddle, and eighteen dollars in bank notes, on the Nashville, Lexington & Cincinnati banks, on the night of the 6th inst. from Alex. M'Courtneys in St. Louis county, Sullivan is about 21 years of age—5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, full face, down stupid look, weighs about 160 lbs—He had on a pair of blue velvet pantaloons and cambrick shirt (and no coat,) but will no doubt buy or steal one. The horse is a bay, 15 1-2 hands high, white streak in his forehead, off hind foot white, long bobtail, two scars on the off side near the back, he racks and trots, and is about 9 years old.

The said Thomas Sullivan will perhaps make for Four mile creek, Brookville, Hamilton Co. Ohio, where he said his father, (a baptist preacher) lives. I will give 50 dollars reward for apprehending the thief and horse, or twenty dollars for the horse alone. Any information addressed to Alexander Willard, St. Louis, will be immediately attended to.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

July 7th, 1817. 4t,58

Missouri Bank.

5 Shares in said Bank *FOR SALE.*

Enquire at this office.

July 10th, 1817. 3t-58

Strayed

from the subscriber, about two months ago, a light sorrel horse, with a white mane and tail, about 15 hands high, has an M. or a W. on the near shoulder. He left my residence on the south fork of the river des Peres and may probably be found on the Missouri near Florissant. The taker up shall have six dollars reward by delivering him up to me.

Albert Tisson.

July 12th, 1817. 3t53

TAKEN UP

By James Walton, living in Bonhomme township, St. Louis county, one flea bitten grey horse, supposed to be ten years old, about five feet high, no brands perceivable, had a small cord round his neck; appraised to thirty dollars, done before me this fifteenth day of May, 1817.

And'w. Kinkead, J. P.

Recorded this 30th May 1817.
True copy from the stray book in my office,

M. P. Leduc Clk. ST. L. C. C. C.
St. Louis June 10 1817. 3t.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Granting a pension to commodore Richard Taylor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen a pension of three hundred dollars per annum be allowed to commodore Richard Taylor, in consequence of a total disability arising from a wound received in a conflict with the enemy in the revolutionary war, while in the command of a flotilla in the waters of the Chesapeake, under a commission of captain in the navy from the state of Virginia, to be paid to him, the said Taylor, half yearly, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated by law

March 1, 1817—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To regulate the trade in Plaster of Paris.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the fourth day of July next, no Plaster of Paris the production of any country or its dependencies, from which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to bring the same article, shall be imported into the U. States, in any foreign vessel. And all Plaster of Paris imported into the United States contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and the vessel in which the same may be imported, or attempted to be imported, together with the cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such Plaster of Paris, vessel and cargo, shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned in like manner, and under the same regulations, and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection and distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force five years from the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen: Provided nevertheless, That if any foreign nation, or its dependencies, which have now in force regulations on the subject of the trade in Plaster of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereof to certain ports of the United States, shall discontinue such regulations the President of the U. States is hereby authorized to declare that fact, by his proclamation, and the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation or its dependencies discontinuing such regulations.

March 2, 1817—approved,

JAMES MADISON.

A copy of the following proceedings has been forwarded from this office to the honorable Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office, at Washington City, on the 7th, inst. We have excluded the 2d resolution as published in the "Emigrant," because it was introduced by the designing to deceive the honest settler, effect electioneering purposes and calculated to defeat the objects of the memorialists.

Ed. M. Gazette.

A MEMORIAL, &c.

HOWARD COUNTY, June 7th, 1817.

Previous notice having been given, a number of citizens resident in the neighborhood of Boon's Lick, met at Col. Benjamin Cooper's, to consult on the best means to secure their rights of pre-emption against the location of New Madrid claims and to represent their situation to the general government. Colonel BENJAMIN COOPER was appointed chairman, and MR. DAVID JONES secretary: the following address and resolutions were read and agreed to:

Those who first settled this part of the country were beyond the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States. We were denied the rights and protection of citizens. We were compelled to form social regulations for our own comfort. Our policy was peace among ourselves and with our Indian neighbors; they enjoyed the fruits of our labour, and were often fed by our hospitality—we courted peace and anxiously awaited the period when we should be admitted to the rank of citizens, and permitted to own the soil we cultivated—because it was most productive we vested the greater part of our property in stocks of cattle, horses, and hogs, which fell a prey to our enemies.

At the commencement of the late war, those Indians who had received the kindest treatment from us, came upon us with their warwhoop and scalping knives. We felt as became American citizens—we did not fly; we built forts and garrisoned them with our wives and children, and while they kept the centinel's watch, we made bread under the protection of their rifles. We do not boast: we did our duty, and all that we claim is a just compensation for our services, and a remuneration for losses, the consequence of that war, in which we were individual sufferers and only benefited in the glorious termination, which was honor and strength to that constitution, the protection and privileges of which we now claim to enjoy.

As a compensation for our claims some of us have a privilege of pre-emption, which as yet is not well secured. We can prove by our neighbors, that we have complied with the requisition of the law; yet our our neighbors are not surveyors and cannot prove in what quarter-section our improvements lie.

By the present law those whose improvements fall within a fractional quarter-section, are entitled to enter an adjoining quarter. In some cases, not only those adjoining quarter-sections, but the improvements themselves are covered by New-Madrid locations; and should the principle be once acknowledged that patents may issue for those claims before an office is opened to adjust our pre-emption rights, not only those adjoining quarter-sections, but all and every of our improvements may be covered by patents from the government, and the land thereby appropriated, before an opportunity is afforded us to secure our just rights—because, although the law has recognised our right of pre-emption, our claims are not designated in the surveyors' returns, and the Commissioner of the General Land

Office can have no criterion to judge where they lie. He is therefore liable to be imposed upon by wicked and designing men, and should patents issue, our only redress must be a court of justice, the expense and uncertainty of which would deter many from making the experiment.

We think that a proper officer should be appointed, whose duty it should be, on application, to visit our improvements, and, where found necessary, run the quarter-section lines, and give a certificate of the manner in which they may intersect, which certificate would identify the spot where our improvements lie.

As we were confined to forts, our improvements interfere, and as we did not know how the sectional lines would run, we think the oldest settler should have a preference, and that those who may interfere should be privileged to remove.

Our young men who were unmarried have failed to comply with the requisitions of the law, and are unprovided for. When we see our government bestowing lands on British subjects, we hope that our just claim will not be rejected. Although our young men were soldiers during the war, they were volunteers; they claim no bounty-land or bounty-money, but as we believe no description of force, to the same amount, rendered more effectual service in guarding any frontier, we believe them justly entitled to pay, clothing, and subsistence during the time they were confined to duty in the forts, not in pre-emption-rights, but in money, or in land at a fair price. To make their claims receivable for land, will enable them in some measure to replace what they have lost by a treacherous foe. There are about fifty young men entitled to this provision, and although the sum will be an object to young men in a new country, yet it cannot weigh against the scale of justice held by a great and generous nation, especially since the increased price of lands secured by their services, will enable the government to receive an immense increase of revenue.

There are also some pre-emption rights which lie within old Spanish grants; such, we believe, should be permitted to remove, or be otherwise provided for.

There are some also which lie near the large Saline Springs, so abundant in this country, and we beg leave to suggest the evil consequences which may arise from the policy heretofore observed of reserving lands around them.

At the Ohio Saline, a monopoly by the government might be justified on the principle of revenue, in which the community at large are interested, or to prevent an individual monopoly, by which salt might have been raised to an extravagant price. Here the case is altered; such is the abundance of salt springs, that should the government reserve the best, yet individuals purchasing lands, can sink wells, or work springs less valuable, and having no rent to pay, can undersell the government lessees—the consequence will be that a large portion of valuable lands will remain unsold, the best and most valuable springs unworked, and the price of salt raised on the community; the government will lose the revenue contemplated, and those citizens entitled to pre-emption, rights, unless otherwise provided for—therefore

Resolved, that we believe it necessary to take some immediate step to prevent the issuing of patents which may interfere with our pre-emption rights—that we have confidence in the justice of our government. Believing that our present grievance have arisen

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ed from an imperfect knowledge of our situation.

BENJ. COOPER, *Chairman*,
DAVID JONES, *Secretary*.

TO MAJOR AMBROSE WHITLOCK,
District Paymaster, &c.

No. I.

Regarding as they deserve, your abortive attempts at smartness and ridicule, I shall endeavor to answer your address to me, "with the calm spirit of conscious rectitude" which you so highly recommend but badly practice; and if I shall not be able to impart to my observations a sufficient portion of "dignity," to satisfy a gentleman of your enlightened mind; and exquisite taste; I hope they will not be found deficient in truth or candour or decency.

Deprecating most sincerely, all personal contests of either a public or private nature, and having I believe been engaged in as few controversies of any kind, as most men who have lived to my age, I will frankly acknowlege to you, that I derive no "amusement" whatever, from the necessity you have imposed upon me, of vindicating myself, and exposing your malice and misrepresentations. And that you should have supposed such a case capable, "of being converted into amusement to me," must have resulted from the philosophy which you may have acquired, or an insensibility that has been produced, by the multiplied complaints, "both private, and public with which you have been assailed and by which you have suffered so much throughout a long course of public service."

Without pretending to question the possibility, of your having been always right, and your accusers always wrong, it will I expect be acknowleged by your friends, that you have both possessed, and exercised the disposition, if not the power, to retaliate most severely—and it may be a question of some doubt at least, whether you have suffered most in public estimation, by "the slanders" that have been published against you; or by those which you yourself have uttered against others.

"Be that as it may" my situation is however something different, from what you describe yours to have been. I have not yet become familiarised to complaints about my official duties, yours being the first public attack, that has ever imputed to me, an intentional violation of them. And it is no inconsiderable consolation to me, that I have enjoyed the uniform friendship, and undiminished confidence, of all those respectable citizens who, if your allegations against me had been true, must have been eye witnesses of them.

I am truly sorry, that you, who profess to have suffered so much, by "slander," should have been roused from your peaceful retirement" with such apparent exasperation, at my bare denial, of as flagrant, and unfounded a misrepresentation, as ever was published against any man—or that a high-minded officer with such exalted, & unrivalled pretensions to correctness, at the moment of exhibiting "a monument of self-attracted praise," should have been induced, from such a circumstance, "to make use of a newspaper for the first time in his life," to make accusations, wholly incorrect; and capable of being positively disproved.

I will not pretend to say that the misanthrophic spirit of the publication in the "Western Sun," signed "Justice & truth"—the disposition it manifested, to prostrate governors, and delegates of territories, the paymaster general, secretaries of war, and even the government itself—*all for your support*—or the intimate knowledge, which the author affected to have of the whole management of the pay department, were presumptions sufficient, to justify the belief, that you were either directly or indirectly concerned in that publication. But when the public are informed that the charges, which it contained against me, relative to "the servant and muster rolls" therein mentioned, had been put into circulation by you, previous to my election to congress; which can be proved by your friend Lieut. Boon and others, I trust that I shall be held perfectly justifiable, for having said, that "I had no difficulty in accounting for Mr. Whitlock's exhibiting such charges."

And unless you can show that I had assailed your reputation, previous to your having circulated those reports against me, you must stand convicted of having made such an accusation *untruly*, for the purpose of palliating your unprovoked malice against me; and your officious intermeddling in the election of this territory.

I believe it will be found upon investigation, that no delegate within your district, has made fewer complaints against you, than I have done—at, and even previous to the election to which you alluded. The public clamour against you had greatly subsided, in consequence of the redress, which had been procured through the representations, and instrumentality of the delegate, whom I succeeded; and I am unconscious of having said or done any thing at that time, to your injury.

During the time I held a seat in congress, my letters to my constituents, which were published, must convict you of further misrepresentations, in charging me, with having withheld from the people, the true causes why their pay was delayed."

It was a duty imposed upon me by the station I held, to endeavor to procure for my constituents, the pay that was due them; and it is true that I spared no pains to accomplish that object. But all your hostility did not, and could not provoke me to do you an intentional injustice, as an evidence of which, you may find in my letters to the secretary of war, and the paymaster general, that I explicitly disdained, "all intention of ever insinuating any thing against your honesty and integrity, professing to know nothing to your disadvantage in that respect." The public will therefore see that you have been "more sinning than sinned against."

I come now to your charge concerning "the servant," which is considerably altered, and softened, since its first appearance in the "Western Sun," it is now neither alleged, nor insinuated, that this servant "belonged to me" nor "that I had drawn his pay as a private; This much at least, seems to be relinquished by you, as a "malicious calumny an unblushing falsehood."

Your statement now is, that I had mustered *a black man*, in capt'n Amos Squires' company, in 1812: that he received his pay with the rest of the company, and that I afterwards claimed pay for him as a private servant.

Admitting this statement to be true, it would only prove your inattention to your duty; and your obstinate refusal to do justice. I am told that it has been a regulation even in the army, that servants should be mustered, in order to prevent officers from charging for more than were actually employed; and I can point out one officer at least, of acknowledged worth, and pre-eminent talents, who had his servant regularly mustered with the company he commanded. But "be that as it may," you knew that capt'n Squires commanded a company of draughted militia,—that negroes were not subject to militia duty—and that the pride of our militia would not have permitted a negro to have been associated with them in such a service—you therefore, must have been convinced that the negro in question, must have been employed as a servant or you must have suspected that he had not been employed at all—and yet, although you were instructed "to guard by all possible means, against imposters, or fraudulent and unjust claims, however specious the form in which they approached you," you actually paid the fraudulent demand of this negro for services, which he never performed; and obstinately refused the officer whose servant he was, the allowance to which he was justly entitled, although he was no ways implicated in the blunder you had made.

But it is not necessary for me to rest my defence upon this ground, correct as it evidently is. The pith of your charge against me, is that I had mustered *this black man* in capt'n Squires' company. This I do most positively assert to be *incorrect*, and I appeal to capt'n Squires and all his company, who must have known the fact, if it had existed, for the truth of my assertion.

I had never even seen the individual alluded to, until I saw him at camp, as the servant of colonel Whiteside, who had employed him for that purpose, and in whose service he continued during the whole tour of duty; as all the troops that were in service at the time and place referred to by you, can prove. And the col's representatives, knowing that he paid this man out of his own private funds, consider themselves justly entitled to the allowance, which you arbitrarily refused him; and will probably follow the successful example of others in appealing from your decision.

All that I can recollect concerning any conversation between you and myself on the subject is, that when on my way to receive my own pay, I stopped at the house of colo. Whiteside, who requested me to enquire of you whether an allowance would be made for the servant in question, which I accordingly did, and received from you an answer somewhat similar to the statement contained in your address; which was the first intimation I had received, that this black man had been mustered in any company whatever.

It is only necessary to add, that there was but one black man, who was employed in any capacity, at the time and place refered to by you. B. STEPHENSON.

The editor of the Western Sun will please to publish the above in his paper. B. S.

CELEBRATION
At Boons Lick.

According to previous arrangements, a large number of the most respectable citizens in the vicinity of Warrington, Howard county, assembled at that place, on the 4th inst. to celebrate the aniversary of American Independence. The day was uncommonly fine, and highly contributed to those gratifications, which that occasion ought ever to bring along with it. The Declaration of Independence was read by John W. Scudder, Esq; and an oration, was pronounced by Augustus Storrs A. B. The company then adjourned to a superb and plentiful dinner, which was provided by Messrs. Hickman and Estell. Our national flag was displayed during the day, whose amusements were concluded by one of the most splendid and agreeable parties ever witnessed in this quarter. No circumstance occurred to disturb in the least the festivity and hilarity with which our feelings are naturally inspired by such an occasion. After the dinner cloth was removed, George Tompkins esq was chosen president of the day, and Capt. David Bryant vice president, when the following toasts were drank with universal applause.

1st. The day we celebrate—consecrated in the annals of freedom: may posterity appreciate its worth.

2nd. The Sages and Heroes of the revolution—the illustrious founders of a great empire—a nations gratitude is their reward.

3rd. The territory of Missouri—may it become the nursery of literature.

4th. Our foreign relations—may the American government ever manifest as much promptitude in exacting justice as they have in rendering it.

5th. AGRICULTURE and MANUFACTURES—the sources of a nations wealth—may the nation encourage them.

6th. The Congress of 76—when nations hereafter attempts to break the chains of bondage—may they find counsellors as wise and honest.

7th. Washington—may his example be instrumental in perpetuating those blessings which his courage and perseverance were principally instrumental in gaining.

8th. Franklin—the hero of humanity—may such heroes hereafter be more numerous.

9th. The United States—free and independent in the enjoyment of these blessings; we commiserate the subjects of kings.

10th. Our LATE WAR—may its progress and termination be a useful lesson to the world and convince despots that in a conflict with freemen they reap only disgrace and defeat.

11th. Our Army and Navy—may they ever continue to humble the pride of hereditary sovereigns.

12th. Lawrence—the soldier and the gentleman—the enemies sorrow, for his death is his meed of praise, his fame rests on an imperishable basis.

13th. The President of the United States—May an adoption of the principles which governed Washington's administration procure him a Washington's senatorial fame.

14th. Governor Clark—the patriot, the soldier, and the man of principle.

15th. Our republican institutions—numerous and flourishing—may their encouragement be equal to their utility.

16th. Oh liberty! May thy name ever be revered by Americans, and thy substance be handed down to the latest posterity.

17th. General Andrew Jackson—America's boast and England's terror.

18th. General Jacob Brown—The exploits of Chippeway and Bridgewater combine his glory with that of his country.

19th. The American Fair—The last in our exercises, but the first in our affections.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

From a very good account in the Aurora of the president's inspections at Philidelphia or on his progress to it, we extract the following: "The president of the United States has been engaged since has arrival in this neighborhood, in inspecting the public works of every description, and in a manner unusually minute. That great work at the Pea[illegible]ich, when accomplished, secures the Delaware forty miles below Philadelphia, from the approach of an enemy by water, and preserves the rich (though cruelly wounded by a fatal commercial policy) manufacturers on the Brandywine; this important work, we understand, obtained the particular attention of the chief magistrate. We understand the president visited the manufacturing establishments on the Brandywine, and saw those mills whose perfection is not equalled in the universe."

New York, June 10.

The President of the United States, arrived yesterday, afternoon, about half past 6 o'clock at Staten Island, in the steamboat Atalanta, and proceeded to the house of the vice president. On landing, a salute was fired on board the Revenue Cutter Active, capt. Onhoone, which was followed by two salutes from each of the Forts at the Narrows.

The president was escorted to Elizabethtown Point by a troop of cavalry.

To day, he inspects the differens works in the harbor, and will land at the Battery at 11 o'clock to morrow.

Among the resolutions adopted by the common council of this city, on Saturday, in relation to the president, are the following:

Resolved, That his excellency be requested to honor this corporation by sitting for his portrait to be placed in the Gallery of Portraits belonging to the Common Council.

Resolved, That his excellency be respectfully invited to partake of a Public Dinner, to be provided under the direction of the Committee of arrangements.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS.
To James Monroe, president of the United States.

Sir,—Embracing the occasion which your attention, as chief magistrate, to the military defences of the United States has afforded, it is with peculiar pleasure that the members of the Pennsylvania society of the Cincinnati, a portion of the surviving few, who were your associates in arms during the war of the revolution, approach to renew their personal intercourse, and to assure you of their cordial support to the firm and impartial administration of the government, which, by combining in its measures domestic tranquility with the respect of foreign nations, they confidently anticipate, will promote the best interest of the United States, and insure to our citizens the advantage of social harmony and individual happiness.

That you may participate those blessings, and enjoy the grateful esteem of a happy people, is the sincere wish of your faithful friends, and respectful fellow-citizens.

Signed by order, and by the unanimous vote of the society.

L. LENOX, *president*.
HOR. BINNEY, *secretary*.
Philadelphia, June 6, 1817.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.
To the members of the Pennsylvania society of the Cincinnati.

Fellow-citizens.—In attending to the military and naval defence of the United States, nothing can be more gratifying to me, than to meet the surviving members of my associates in arms, who distinguished themselves in our revolutionary contest. I can never forget the dangers of that great epoch, nor be indifferent to the merit of those who partook in them.

To promote tranquility at home, and respect abroad, by a firm and impartial administration, are among the highest duties of the chief magistrate of the United States. To acquit myself in the discharge of these duties, with advantage to my fellow-citizens, will be the undeviating object of my zealous exertions. Their approbation will be the highest

...sentence which I can...
JAMES MONROE.
Philadelphia, June 6, 1817.

Short Chapters of Hints and Advisements on the subject of Hard Times.

BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

A FAMILY LECTURE.

"Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost."

This one scriptural line speaks volumns.—What! did he who multiplied the loaves and the fishes by only a word speaking, did he give order to gather up the fragments so carefully that nothing of them should be lost? Assuredly it follows, that every kind and degree of wastefulness is an offence against Christian morals. Consider it, ye rich who waste what would be ample enough for the sustenance of many poor. Consider it also, ye of the middling and poorer classes, who are bringing yourselves into needs and straits by your thoughtless wastefulness.

Saving economy is a Christian duty. And of what distinctive *quality* is it? It is not the idolatrous covetousness that appropriates all to itself, and sends the needy away empty. It is not the sordid parsimony that grudges moderately to use, and saves only to hoard. It is not the nigardly economy—"penny wise &pound foolish"—that incurs serious losses, by withholding trifling expenses at such times as they are required. No, it is a prudent care against all waste; a prudent care that *nothing be lost*. It will *give* away when duty calls, but never will *throw* away. In sober truth, wastefulness is not to be regarded as a mere foible, but as a trespass against a clear article in the moral code of our holy religion.

Most estates have been gathered from small savings. Out of small savings they have grown up by little till in a long course of years they come to be of great, or of considerable magnitude.

Again, men who, and whose wives, have been industrious and prudently saving, have brought up families of children in a snug, comfortable way, tho' it seemed, even to themselves, a marvel how they had done it with so slender means.

Contrarywise, a great many estates have run out at small leaks. For want of prudent care, they waste away in numerous little streamlets, while the owners were in no wise prodigal or extravagant in any notorious instances.

Moreover, there are families possessing incomes fully sufficient, who fare but indifferently as to the quality of their meals, and yet are in straits merely for the want of a saving and skilful course of economy.

There are many whose incomes are sufficient to enable them to live in extravagance and splendor, whose avaricious dispositions led them to suffer themselves, and their families to go unclad, to withhold and not provide for them the necessaries of life. This, is more of a *savage* disposition than that of a *moral* one.

The main pillar of domestic economy is the wife. Under the management of one who "looketh well to the ways of her household," a small income is more competent, than a two fold greater income, committed to the hands of a woman of careless, improvident, and wasteful habits. As the Scotch proverb says, "Many a little makes a mickle," or a much. The savings in a family of six cents a day, would seem a trifle: yet in a long run it is no trifle. In a year it amounts to 22 dollars nearly; and to a family in small circumstances, it is of considerable consequence whether it have at the end of the year, 22 dollars aforehand, or nothing at all. In the course of 20 years, the savings of only six cents a day would amount to about 440 dollars; and if the interest were all along reckoned, up to the last year, the amount would be nearly double; making in the whole a pretty good estate for a family in a small way. In these hard times, and in all times, indeed men of but small incomes must learn how to calculate *fractions*, or their sums will come out wrong at last. With the rich, and even with the generality of those in middling circumstances, *to live, or not live, that's the question* now. If they would wish to make a comfortable living at all, they must mind the *littles* in their secular affairs.

As man is a laughing animal as well as a speech making one, it is not unlikely that some readers may be slow the laugh of ridicule upon this sentiment; but they can't laugh away the truth of it.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday July 19, 1817.

We are informed that the sales of land in this territory will commence some time in November next. None will be then offered for sale but those townships surveyed west of the meridional line—By this arrangement, land claimants, east of the line, will have an opportunity to make such representations to government as may lead to an adjustment of their claims.

We have always understood that the political opinions of a newspaper editor, were a legitimate subject of discussion, and that, when he should take upon himself to advance doctrine injurious to the public weal or founded on principles hostile to the interests and feeling of the great majority of the nation, it became the duty of a cotemporary editor to correct and control him. On these grounds the charge of federalism, that has been brought forward against Mr. Sargeant Hall, would have been perfectly justifiable, even had it proceeded directly from the editor of the Missouri Gazette. This charge however, has not been made by him, but by a citizen of this territory, under the signature of "a subscriber," who is unconnected with either of the papers, and totally uninfluenced by any feeling of private friendship or personal hostility, for the one or the other of the editors; on the contrary it was the wish of the "subscriber" as expressed to us, that a second paper should be established at St. Louis, because in the first place the increased and growing wealth and population of the territory required it, and secondly, because competition, in his opinion, is as useful to the public when the press is concerned, as it can be in respect to any other establishment of general use or necessity. But though our 'subscriber' was a friend to the establishment of two newspapers, he by no means considered it as eligible, that either of them should be the organ of illiberal or federal principles. Our 'subscriber,' is as well as ourselves, a democratic republican, and utterly averse to any thing like the doctrines of that school, wherein it would seem, the editor of the Emigrant has received his political education. When he saw, that opinions on the subject of Mr. Cobbett, editorially avowed by the Emigrant were virtually the same with those of every other federal editor in the union. When those observations were in the same spirit of illiberal scurrility and vague abuse, which animates all the hireling opponents of that eminent writer in England, and all his federal enemies in the United States, he did think, that Mr. Hall thereby rendered himself a fair object for political animadversion. When our "subscriber" saw that Mr. Sergant Hall, not content with loading his columns with his own soporific stuff on the subject of Cobbet, was also attempting to delude and impose upon the citizens of these territories by extracts from the uncandid and garbled comments of other federal editors; he did think, and we do now concur in opinion, that he was justifiable in warning his fellow citizens against such conduct, and counteracting as far as he could, its pernicious influence. It was on this view of the question that our 'subscriber,' addressed his communication to us, and it was on the same view that we thought proper to insert it. From the outcry that Mr. Sergeant Hall has raised, from the scurrility and obloquy, with which he has sought to bespatter the editor of the Missouri Gazette, one would imagine that his private character had been attacked, that he had been accused through the medium of our paper of some gross violation of law or honor, one would hardly suppose that the charges that have been brought against him by our 'subscriber' were purely political. It is observable however, that Mr. Sergeant Hall (to use a common expression) has wit in his anger, and that in all this storm of indignation, he never denies or even refers to, the real accusation; no, Mr. Sergeant Hall pockets the real question, and while, like a dexterous juggler, he shuffles his federalism out of sight, endeavors to occupy the ears and eyes of his credulous audience by noisy garrulity and gratuitous contrition. Instead of shewing to the world that he is not nor ever has been a federalist, instead of proving that he has no feeling in common with those besotted men who sigh for the tinsel follies of European despotism, and sicken at the sublime simplicity of their own republican American institutions, he enters into a violent strain of personal abuse against the editor of the Missouri Gazette, and sets forth in formal array a list of charges against him.

Of these charges there is but one that we shall take the trouble to notice, the rest are either false in point of fact, or so weak and absurd as to resemble more the tales of children or old women, than the serious accusation of matured and vigorous reason.

On reading these charges, it is really difficult not to believe that they have been drawn up over a pot of *young hyson*,' by some superannuated maiden colleague of this editor; if such be the case, we do seriously recommend to him to decline this kind of assistance for the future, and however difficult it may be, to lay his own brains under contribution in all such cases.

The charge we mean to notice, is that in which Mr. Serjeant Hall accuses us of writing a note to a 'gentleman of the Illinois,' in disparagement of his paper and its supposed patron. With respect to this note we can only say, that we should be glad (if Mr. Hall has it in his possession) to see it published, it will then speak for itself independently of Mr. Hall's comments, and will shew to the world that our observations, on the orthography of the "gentleman of respectability, without pretensions to literature" (as Mr. Hall describes him) were justified by the unwarrantable manner, in which he endeavored to injure our reputation and interests. We cannot moreover conceive how this letter could have come into the possession of Mr. Hall; it certainly never was intended for the public eye, and was written in answer to a friendly communication from the gentleman to whom it was addressed.

This gentleman too is a man of honor & delicacy & we cannot suppose it possible that he would have so departed from his usual correct conduct, as to administer assistance by a violation of private confidence, to the folly or malignity of any individual. We therefore conclude, that if Mr. Hall has the note in his possession, he must have obtained it without the concurrence of the gentleman to whom it was written. If such be the fact it is a pretty good comment on the honorable disposition of this editor, and decisive proof of the mischief he would do were his talents at all commensurate with his intentions. Having thus replied, and indeed more at length than we had intended, to the 'jeremiade' of Mr. Sergeant Hall, we have now only to thank him for his complimentary supposition 'that our courage has received an accession.' We are sorry to say that we feel it out of our power to return this compliment, for, in order that Mr. Hall's courage should 'receive an accession' it would be necessary that it should previously have an existance, and of this fact we are yet to be informed.

Sales by Auction.

WILL BE SOLD

On Thursday 24 inst.

—WITHOUT RESERVE—

At the dweling house of the undersigned in the town of St. Charles, the following articles, viz:

Superfine Broad Cloths,
Twilled and plain Bombazetts of different colours,
Light, mixed, dark and blue Casimere,
Superfine Toilinett,
Merscilles Vesting white, and printed,
Cotton Shirting,
Ginghams.
Green, Yellow, Crimson, Scarlet, Blue and White Flannels,
A quantity of Callicoes and Checks,
Silk & Madrass Handkerchiefs,
Worsted & Cotton Hose,
Black & fancy Cambricks,
Shawls of every description,
Knives & Forks,
Pins, Combs and a variety of other articles.

A credit of three and six months, will be allowed to every purchaser, for all sums above ten dollars, by giving approved security.

PATRICK LEE, *Auctioneer.*

July 18th.

From the Missouri Gazette.

July 4th, 1817. NIHIL.

Glorious day! auspicious hour,
When fair LIBERTY arose,
And to MAN gave WILL and POW'R
For to triumph o'er his foes,
Long SELF GOVERNMENT in love,
To mankind the genius shown &
Order, virtue from above,
Chosen blessings all her own,
O'er the WORLD, *five thousand years*,
She essay'd to find an home,—
All her friends in chains and tears
Left her nothing but to roam;—
Till COLUMBUS, o'er the main,
Boldly led the wat'ry way,—
Till great WASHINGTON, again,
Rose and broke tyrannic sway.
Here in awful majesty,
She proclaimed MAN'S SACRED RIGHT,
Here, the love of LIBERTY,
First taught man his native might.
FOURTH of JULY, hallow'd hour,
Sacred day of LIBERTY;
Epoch *whence* man knows his pow'r,
Whence he WILL for to live free.

J. M'F.

Extract of a letter from Richard S. Thomas esq. dated Jackson, July 1st. 1817.

"You are authorized and requested to state in your newspaper, that I have declined being a candidate for delegate to Congress."

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at st. Charles, which if not taken out in three months will be forwarded to the Gen. Post Office as dead letters.

Will. Alexander	*James H. Audrain*
John Allen	
William Bryant 2	*John Boone*
Huram Bryant	*Antoine Bardat*
David Bryan	*Daniel Bardin*
Dabney Burnet	*Nathan Boon*
Andrew Burnet	*Thomas Brooks*
John Barber	*John Bland* 2
John Bryson	*Nathan Browning*
Joseph Byson	*Joshua Brock*
John Carlin 2	*Tilmon Cullom*
Dr Thomas Cook 4	*Gen Steph Cleaver*
Charles Cannole	*Isaac Connon*
Charles Caldwell	*Jonas Cayton*
Mde Will Christy	*Lewis Cook*
Daniel Draper	*Thomas Dozier*
John Drury	*Francis Day*
Patrick Ewing	*Susanna Edson*
Robert Graham	
Paul Harpole	*Moses B Heath*
William Harys	*Samuel H Hickston*
Frederick Havens	*Dr John F Henry*
John Hicklin	*Rebecca Heald.*
John Jones	*Pierre Junier*
Dr J Jackman	*William Jameson*
Robert Johnston 2	
Wallis Kirkpatrick	*William King*
Bradford Lawless	*Miss S Lecount*
Hugh B Lane	*Jeremiah Lakey*
William T Lamme	*William Logan*
Andrew M'Kinney	*Adam Murray*
Alex'er. Mordock	*Henry M'Laughlin*
Will. M'Clay	
William Norman	*David Nicholas*
Michael Owen	*John Owings*
George Price	*Samuel A. Pace*
Nathan Patterson	*James S. Petty*
James Rutherford 2	*Robert Read*
Richard Ripley	*Jesse F Houston*
John Rochester	
Samuel Sconce	*Enoch Stites*
Joshua Stocksdale	*Col John Smelsa*
Ezra Stardivant	*Sabert Scott*
Thacker Vivion	
E R Worthington 3	*Asa Williams*
James Whitesides	*Capt John Wyatte*
Job Williams	
Dr John Young	*William Young*
George Young 2	

U. J. DEVORE, P. M.

St. Charles, June 30th, 1817.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

Last Notice.

All those indebted to the estate of Julian Depestre, dec'd. are requested to make payment, or execute their notes for the same, by the first day of September next, those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may rest assured, that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

All those having any demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts well authenticated for settlement by the same time.

Marie Depestre, Admin'x.
Louis de Mun, Admin'rs.

July 13, 1817. 56 tf

House of Entertainment.
JAMES I. DOZIER

Begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

At the village of FLORISANT,

Where he will be able to accommodate them with the best the country affords.

Florisant, July 15. 59 4t*

Dr. Quarles

Having returned from his visit to the eastward, offers his professional services to the citizens of St. Louis. He may be found at the druggist store of Simpson and Quarles.

He has brought with him some genuine, fresh Vaccine matter.

St. Louis, July 19. 4t 59

LOTTERY TICKETS.

State of Pennsylvania.

Internal Navigation Lottery, 4th Class

B. ALLEN, Manager.

SCHEME.

1	*prize of* $20000	*is*	$20000
1	- - 10000	-	10000
2	- - - 5000	-	10000
4	- - 2000	-	8000
12	- - - 1000	-	12000
50	- - 700	-	35000
100	- - - 100	-	10000
200	- - - 50	-	10000
350	- - - 20	-	7000
11000	- - - 8	-	88000

35,000 *Tickets—not 2 blanks to a prize*

*** First drawn 4000 Blanks to be entitled to $8 each.

Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing;—George Latimer, Isaac Worrell, Thomas Leiper, John Connelly, and Andrew Bayard, Esqrs.

The above lottery is now drawing in Philadelphia, a regular list of each days drawing will be received by mail and prizes paid here, as soon as the drawing is closed and the corrected prize list certified by the commissioners is made out.

☞ Tickets may be had of the subscriber if applyed for soon.

C. W. HUNTER.

St. Louis, July 18th.

JUST ARRIVED FROM

New-Orleans,

And now Landing,

30 Barrels best ALLUM SALT,
A large assortment of Liverpool Ware, consisting of Plates, Dishes, Cups & Sausers, Bowls, &c.
Also, Elegant Dinner & Tea Setts.
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.
6 Tuns of Swedes Iron, assorted,
Plough Moulds &c.
Together with a few barrels of Tar & Pitch,

The above articles will be sold CHEAP at

Wholesale or Retail,

Apply at the Store of the subscriber, next door to Mathew Kerr's.

CHAS. W. HUNTER.

St Louis July 18th, 59—

Dr. Jones

Has commenced the practice of Medicine, Surgery &c. at Charrette village. He keeps his shop at Mr. Wm. T. Lamme's, where he may be consulted at any time when not absent on professional business.

J. Jones.

St. Charles county, 9th July 1817.

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5 Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living at Spring farm, river des Peres, about 6 miles S. W. of St. Louis, a bay mare, about 15 hands high supposed to be about 6 or 7 years old, had on when she went away a pair of shoes before, her ears is large and hang somewhat like a mule, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a stirrup iron, long heavy tail, appears not to have been dock'd; whoever will deliver her to the subscriber living on the premises, or col. A. M'Nair, St. Louis, shall receive the above reward.

Jno. Harvey.

July 15th, 1817. 6t 59

Take Notice

My creditors are hereby notified, that on Monday the fifth day of August next, I shall apply to the judge of the circuit court, for the northern circuit, of the territory of Missouri, or to Joseph Charless and Joseph V. Garnier esqrs, two justices of the peace, in and for the township and county of St Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors. When and where you may attend if you think proper.

B. Plunk.

St Louis Jail, 15th July, 1817

Wanted Immediately,

A journeyman turner. A good workman will meet with liberal wages at a manufactory within a few miles of St. Louis. For particulars enquire at the Gazette Office.

Edwardsville, July 16, 1817.

TAKEN UP

BY Jacob Shepard, living in the township of Byrd, Cape Girardeau county, one BLACK MARE, eleven years old, with a star on her forehead and a snip, branded on the left shoulder thus D, fourteen hands high appraised to twenty dollars. Also one SORREL MARE, four years old, with flax mane and tail, branded on the left shoulder, thus P, 14 hands and 1-2 high, appraised to 45 dollars, sworn to and subscribed before me June 12, 1817.

John Akin, J. P.

Appraisers, Thos. Morgan Jacob Foster.

A copy certified by

J. M'Ferron, clk. c c c c c

POSTSCRIPT.

531

Extract of a letter dated Louisville, June 29.

"The Small-Pox rages here in all directions."

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS, Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.
Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Gin. Madaira and Sherry WINES, Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice. Havanah and common SEGARS. Cavendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist. Shad, Mackeral, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings. Bacon Hams, Whiskey, draft and bottled Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1816. tf-55

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS, Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.
Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Gin. Madaira and Sherry WINES, Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice. Havanah and common SEGARS. Cavendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist. Shad, Mackeral, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings. Bacon Hams, Whiskey, draft and bottled Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1816. tf-55

BAKING

In all its branches will be carried on and a supply of

BREAD, CRACKERS, BISCUITS, &c. &c. &c.

of all kinds, will be kept up, and the highest prices will be paid for eggs and butter by

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Partrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

ML: TESSON.
J. PESCAY.

54—tf.
St. Louis, June 13, 1817.

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 28. 29-tf

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,

A extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Garrahs,
Ballas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,
All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. McNair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 31 51

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now oppening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognniac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin & Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do
Old Port do
Claret in cases.
Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

FOR SALE.

A GIG, in good order, with harness complete. Enquire of

P. PROVENCHERE.

June 10, 1817. 54—tf.

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSENG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 1817. 53—*tf.*

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges by
J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints, | Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-*tf.*

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CHINA,
HARDWARE, GLASS,
GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c.

Have removed their store to the corner white house, opposite messrs Kerr & Bells, and are now receiving an extensive additional supply of seasonable goods which they will sell on accomodating terms.

St. Louis, May 5, 1817. 50-tf

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

BY AUTHORITY.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR BUILDING

A MASONIC LODGE,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

1	Prize of	$500	is $5000
2	do	1000	2000
10	do	600	6000
20	do	200	4000
25	do	100	2500
200	do	50	10000
310	do	20	6200
900	do	10	9000
2560	do		15300
			$60000

12000 tickets at $5 is $60000.

Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determinable as follows, viz.

First drawn number on the 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 10th days drawing, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by 100 tickets, beginning with No. 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive. The first 100 tickets, for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest. All other prizes floating.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week 500 tickets each day. Tickets in the above lottery may be had at the following places, viz. At the store of Riddick & Pilcher, Th. Hanly, Simpson & Quarles, Moses Scott and James Kennerly, St. Louis. E. A. Elliot, St. Genevieve. John Jones, Mine au Breton. Wm. Bates, Herculaneum. At the office of Mich'l. Jones Esq. Kaskaskia and at the office of John Hay Esq. Cahokia. And at the store of John Rocheser St. Charles.

J. Pilcher,
T. Brady,
T. Douglass,
D. J. Walker,
T. Hanly.

Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for superintending the drawing of the above lottery.

WANTED

To hire, a coloured girl of 10 or 12 years of age.—Enquire of the printer. June 6th.

Notice.

THE partnership of the subscribers being dissolved by limitation. This is to inform all persons having any demands against the company, trading under the firm and style of the Missouri Fur Company, that they will call upon Theodore Hunt, who is hereby authorised to settle the business of the company, as witness our hands this 21st day of June 1817, at St. Louis.

Manuel Lisa,
31-56 *Theodore Hunt.*

BANK OF MISSOURI.
St. Louis, 9th May, 1817.

The public are hereby notified, that the Bank of Missouri have accepted the Charter, granted them by the Legislature of this territory, on the 31st day of January last, and are now acting under it.

By order of the board of Directors.
John Dales, Clk.
6t 51.

BANK OF MISSOURI.
St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.
John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

51—til 1st September.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
June 25th, 1817.

The whole of the capital stock of the Bank of St. Louis, having been subscribed, the remainder instalment of sixty per centum, must be paid at the banking house, on thursday the 18th of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
John B. N. Smith, Cash'r

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand. t18S-56

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
June 25th, 1817.

A dividend at the rate of eight per centum per annum, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
John B. N. Smith Cash'r.
8t-56.

Wanted to Hire,

Two negro men, or well grown boys, capable of driving a team, chopping wood, mowing and curing hay. Liberal wages will be given for servants of the above description.

For particulars enquire of the printer of the Gazette.

May 27th. *tf*-52

TAKEN UP

By Benajah Brown, living in the township of Joachim, county of St Louis, a black horse, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, branded on the near hip M. B. a white spot on each side of his withers (supposed to be made by the collar) and one on the top of his head, high hips, aged about twelve years, valued at eighteen dollars.

Before me the 11th day of April, 1817. J. RANKIN, J. P.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 53—tf

Copartnership.

William S. Vernon, informs his friends and the public, that he has associated Martin Blake and Edmund H. Lewis, (formerly of Bolton) with him in the commission business, and that in future it will be conducted under the firm of

VERNON, BLAKE & Co.

Who will execute all orders with promptitude and punctuality.

Louisville, Falls of Ohio,
May 31st, 1817.

Vernon, Blake & Co.

No. 5, FRATHERS ROW,

LOUISVILLE,

OFFER FOR SALE,

Brandy, Wine, Rum and Gin per barrel.
Mackerel, Shad, Salmon and Herrings per do.
Chocolate and Raisons per box.
Shelled Almonds per barrel.
Queensware assorted, per crate.
Dearborn, patent Balances complete.
German Steel and Mill Saws.
Sheet Iron and sheet Lead.
6600 lbs. Shot, No. 1, to 4.
Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

As agents, for the Pittsburgh Iron and Nail factory, the Charlestown Glass Manufactory, and Lexington Paper, White Lead, Powder, and Wax and Tallow manufactories, they have now on hand, and will always have a constant supply of the several articles manufactured by them, at the lowest prices, viz.

Cut Nails of all sorts, per keg.
Glass tumblers and Hollowware, per box.
Paint in Oil, and powder per keg.
Paper of every description, per ream.
Mould and dipped Candles and Soap, per box.

ALSO, AN INVOICE OF

ENGLISH GOODS.

CASH, advanced on merchandize consigned for sale. Goods stored and forwarded on commission.

V. B. & Co. will receive by the Steam boat Buffaloe, expected to arrive by the middle of June, a consignment of

IRON, COFFEE, ROSIN, MACKEREL,

NEW-ORLEANS & WHITE HAVANNA SUGARS,

Which they will dispose of at the very lowest prices.

May 31st, 1817. 2t57

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
May 2nd, 1817.

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.
John B. N. Smith, Cashr.
9t-49.

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS

WANTED.

Two or three journeymen printers are wanted at this office.

June 13th.

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. *tf*-52

STRAYED or STOLEN

From the habitation of the subscriber, about the last of March, a likely grey mare, supposed to be sixteen hands high, six or seven years old last spring, the right foot split up to the hair, brands not recollected. Whosoever will give information where she may be found shall be entitled to five dollars reward, or whoever will deliver the above described mare to the subscriber, at his plantation, shall receive the sum of ten dollars, & all reasonable charges paid in either case.

JAMES PIPER.

Portage De Sioux, June 2d, 1817. 4t-56

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demands The several laws relating to land—court. on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Territory of Missouri, commander in chief of the militia thereof, and superintendant of Indian affairs.

To the sheriffs (or in case of vacancies, to the coroners) of the several counties in the territory of Missouri.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States of the 3d of March last, it was provided that on the first monday in August next, the citizens of the territory of Missouri, qualified according to the Act entitled "an act providing for the government of the Territory of Missouri," shall elect a delegate to Congress.

NOW THEREFORE, you are hereby commanded to cause the said election to be made on the first Monday in August next, in manner and form as is provided, by the several acts in relation thereto.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Territory to (L.S.) be here unto affixed.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, the 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States, the forty first.

WM. CLARK.

By the Governor,
FREDERICK BATES,
Sec'y. of Missouri Ter.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Charles Gratiot, Esq. late of the county of St. Louis, deceased, do request all those who have any claims against the said estate to produce them duly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment in the hands of

JOHN P. CABANNE, Adm'tor. &
VICTOIRE GRATIOT, Adm'ix.

St. Louis July 2d, 1817.

A LIST of money rec'd on account of licences to retailers of merchandize, &c. in the county of Washington, from the first monday of December, 1816, till the first monday of June, 1817.

1816.			
Catron and Wilkin	1	license	15 00
Etienne Lamarque.	1	do	15 00
same	1	do	15 00
John and A. Jones	1	do	15 00
1817.			
John M'Cabe	1	do	15 00
Wilson and Pettit	1	do	15 00
Saml. Perry and Co.	1	do	15 00
Reuben Smith	1	do	15 00
same	1	do	15 00
			135 00

8t-57 *D. Bucklin,* Shff. w. c.

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Burns, in the township of Joachim, on Entire Creek, a bay horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, no marks or brand perceivable, supposed to be eleven years old. Appraised to fifty dollars, by George Sip and Joseph Sip, after being duly sworn.

Given under my hand this 10th Feb. 1817.

C. Bowls J. P.

Recorded 27th Feb'ry, 1817.
True copy from the stray book in my office.
St. Louis, July 1st, 1817.
M. P. Leduc, Clk. St. L. C. C. C.

Michael Dolan & J. M'Daniel.

Tailors.

Main street St. Louis,
OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, inform the gentlemen of St. Louis and the neighborhood, that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion:

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the best style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

☞ Four or five journeymen tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—58 4m.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY [illegible] 1817. [No. 460]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that part of the Mississippi territory which lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where the line of the thirty first degree of north latitude intersects the Perdido river, thence east to the western boundary line of the state of Georgia, thence along said line to the southern boundary line to the state of Tennessee, thence west along said boundary line to the Tennessee river, thence up the same to the mouth of Bear creek, thence by a direct line to the northwest corner of Washington county, thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico, thence eastwardly, including all the islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river, and thence up the same to the beginning, shall for the purpose of a temporary government, constitute a separate territory, to be called "Alabama."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all officers which may exist and all laws which may be in force, in said territory, within the boundaries above described, at the time this act shall go into effect, shall continue to exist and be in force, until otherwise provided by law. And the President of the United States shall have power to appoint for the said Alabama territory, who shall respectively exercise the same power, perform the same duties, and receive, for their services the same compensation, as are provided for the Governor and Secretary of the Mississippi territory: Provided that the appointment of said Governor and Secretary shall be submitted to the Senate for their advise and consent, at the next session of Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an additional Judge of the Mississippi territory, who shall reside in the eastern part thereof, and receive the same compensation as the other Judges, and that the Judge appointed by virtue of an act passed the twenty seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, for the appointment of an additional Judge for the Mississippi territory, together with the Judge appointed for Madison county, and the Judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall possess and exercise exclusive original jurisdiction in the superior courts of Washington, Baldwin, Clarke, Monroe, Montgomery, Wayne, Green, Jackson, Mobile, Madison, and of such new counties as may be formed out of them and shall arrange the same among themselves, from time to time: Provided, That no Judge shall sit more than twice in succession in the same court and that the other Judges of the Mississippi territory shall exercise, as heretofore authorised by an act of Congress, or of the territorial legislature, exclusive jurisdiction in the superior courts of the other counties. That a general court, to be composed of the Judge appointed by virtue of the act of twenty seventh March, one thousand eight hundred and four, the Judge appointed for Madison county, and the Judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, or any two of them, shall be holden at St. Stephens, commencing on the first Mondays of January and July, annually, who shall have the same power of issuing writs of error to the superior courts of the counties mentioned in this section, or which shall hereafter be formed in the eastern division of the territory, which was given by the act for the appointment of an additional Judge, passed the year one thousand eight hundred and four, to the superior court of Adams District, and which shall possess, exclusively of the courts of the several counties, the federal jurisdiction given to the superior courts of the territories, by an act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, entitled "An act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases, to the territorial courts."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Governor to be appointed under the authority of this act, shall immediately after entering into office convene, at the town of St. Stephens, such of the members of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi territory, as may then be representatives from several counties within the limits of the territory, to be established by this act; and the said members shall constitute the legislative council and house of representatives for the aforesaid Alabama territory, whose powers, in relation to the said territory, shall be, until the expiration of the term for which they shall have been chosen, or until Congress shall otherwise provide, the same as are vested by the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi territory, and the said legislative council and house of representatives of the Alabama territory, so formed, shall have power to nominate six persons to the president of the United States, three of whom shall be selected by him for members of the legislative council, in addition to the number which the said territory may possess, agreeable to the foregoing provisions of this section. The said legislative council and house of representatives shall also have power to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall in all respects possess the same rights and immunities as other delegates from territories of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force so soon as the convention, the appointment whereof has been authorised by Congress at their present session, shall have formed a constitution and state government for that part of the Mississippi territory lying west of the territory herein described; of which act of convention the Governor of the Mississippi, for the time being, shall give immediate notice to the president of the United States, who shall thereupon forthwith proceed to the execution of the powers vested in him by the second section of this act; but in case said convention shall fail to form a constitution and state government as aforesaid, then this act shall become null and void, except so far as relates to the third section thereof, which shall take effect, and be in force from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all persons who shall be in office within the territory hereby established, when the said convention shall have formed a constitution and state government, as aforesaid, shall continue to exercise their offices, in all respects as if this act had never been made; and the Governor and secretaries of the Mississippi territory, for the time being, shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices, in relation to the territory hereby established, until a governor and secretary shall be appointed therefor, in pursuance of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all judicial process in the said territory of Alabama, shall be issued and bear teste as heretofore; nor shall any suit be discontinued, or in any wise affected by any thing contained in this act, or in the act entitled "An act to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states."

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the town of St. Stephens shall be the seat of government for the said Alabama territory, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the legislature thereof.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That whatever balance may remain in the treasury of the Mississippi territory, at the time when the convention authorized to form a constitution and state government for the western part of said territory, may have formed a constitution and state government for the same, shall be divided between the new state and territory, according to the amount which may have been paid into said treasury from the counties lying within the limits of such state and territory respectively.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

TO MAJOR AMBROSE WHITLOCK,
District Paymaster, &c.
No 2.

Before I proceed to answer your disingenuous interrogatories relative to the muster rolls, of the troops which were commanded by the Gov'r. of this territory, it is necessary to premise, that those troops not having been detached under any requisition from the war department, were mustered by companies into service under the local law. But the government afterwards agreeing to pay them for their services, the Secretary of War required that muster rolls should be made out, and forwarded to the Paymaster General, agreeable to a form, which he transmitted, which was accordingly done.

No exceptions were ever taken to those rolls by the Secretary of War, or the Paymaster General while the official sanction given to them by the latter, and your own conduct in relation to them, furnish just grounds to believe that they were liable to as few objections, if not fewer, than those of any other detachment of militia of the same size, that has been called into service within your district, since the period.

It is well known, and can be denied by no one that he [illegible] formed more laborious duties; or rendered more successful services on this frontier. And I am persuaded that you cannot show a solitary muster roll, on which any men were returned, who were not in actual service: though I believe it is a fact, that owing to the permission which Gov'r. Edwards granted to some of the infantry of other companies, to join those of Captains Judy, and Craig when he was starting on the expedition against the Indians at the head of Peoria Lake, that some few of those men, and very few indeed, were through an innocent mistake, and contrary to orders, retained for a short period upon two different rolls. Which however I neither knew, nor suspected, when those rolls passed through my hands."

Equally ignorant was I, of mistakes, since discovered, which operated to the injury of a much greater number of men, than those who were improperly returned. Which I hope is sufficient to convince even you (if you entertained any doubts upon the subject) that there was no intention on the part of any one, to defraud the government."

And with all your pretended vigilance, I believe it is a fact, that you never withheld payment from more than one man, *who had thus been returned*—the rest, as far as I have been able to ascertain them, by the most diligent enquiry, were improperly paid, by the very officer who had committed the most of those blunders, and to whom; notwithstanding the strictness of your instructions, as quoted by yourself, and the great reliance placed in your fidelity, you did most illegally, and improperly transfer your own duties. I therefore hope, if you should have "to make use of a newspaper for the second time in your life," you will state specifically the amount of money which you saved; and the instances in which, you prevented the government from being "materially injured," by the detection of "my blunders," I will then, cheerfully submit it to the public, or even any one honorable minded man, (however devoted a friend he may be to you) to decide, whether you yourself have not been guilty, of such "contemptible workings, twistings, and endeavorings," to deceive and mislead the public mind, as ought to destroy all your claims to candor and sincerity.

You have been, and doubtless intended to be understood as asserting that I had mustered those companies, and that the blunders complained of, had originated with me—all of which, you must have known to be *incorrect*. Neither the law, nor any orders that I ever received, required me, as Brigade Major, to perform any such duty; nor can you produce any certificate with my signature to it (unless it be a forgery) purporting that I had done so. The only duty assigned to me in those cases, was to receive triplicate rolls when presented to me, to examine, and compare them together, and on finding them correct, *as to form*, to certify them to the commander in chief, as examined, and approved. which is all the certificate I ever gave concerning them. Colo. Elias Rector in some of the cases, did the same thing, gave like certificates, and [illegible] same duty under similar circumstances, as I am informed, [illegible] required by gov'r. Howard [illegible] Delaney, and was exe- [illegible] gentleman. Neither myself, could therefore be considered, as responsible for musters, at which we neither were, nor were required to be present. Nor indeed for any errors that were not apparent upon the face of the roll. As well therefore might you be charged, for *paying* on "false muster rolls," as me for signing them. For you I imagine did not pay on them, without "examining, and approving" them, and it was never made my duty to do more.

And now sir, if you believed that I had been guilty of offences, which constituted "serious charges, against an officer of my high standing," as you pretend you did—How did it happen that you afterwards selected me to pay a part of the troops, that were included in one of the very rolls, to which you now object—and upon the bare *presumption*, of my honesty, officially returned them, so paid, without knowing to this day, whether I ever paid them a cent of the money, with which you intrusted me? This question presents sad alternatives to an officer who professes to have acted so correctly—And never to have varied "one iota from his instructions"—If you believed me innocent—then it is evident that you have "slandered" me—If you thought me guilty—Could any officer ever have more flagrantly violated his duty, than you did, in the instance alluded to? Thus are you placed in a dilemma, which I think must make you regret that you had not dropped me," without having asked such serious questions, "with your permission to convert them into any amusement, which my feelings, or retirement might dictate"?

Not content however, with misrepresenting me in this part of the world, you say "you had unfortunately to describe me, with the Illinois troops," in your letters to Washington—this may indeed have been *unfortunate* for you; but I certainly felt no ill effects from it myself in that quarter—it may have been mortifying to a gentleman of your pride, that his representations were wholly disregarded; for it appears that the people of Washington, like those of this territory, however sensible of your merits, were not ignorant of your failings.

Benjamin Stephenson.

Extract of a letter from Col. R. Easton, to Gen. Rector, dated Davidsonville, Lawrence county, July 10, 1817.

SIR,

In a tour made by me through this county, from its northern boundary, across Big Black river, Little Black river, Current river, Fouche de Thomas, Demuns mill creek to this place, the seat of justice, thence across Eleven point, Spring river, Strawberry river, Williams creek, Crany creek, Bayou Curi, to the mouth of Poke Bayou, which empties into White river, about thirty miles above the mouth of Big Black river, and thence by the lower road back to the court house. I have observed that the lands every where immediately upon the water courses are uncommonly rich and fertile, and the waters remarkable clear and cool, formed of fountains issuing from the rocky hills. The country abounds with numerous navigable streams and springs of the best water.

The face of the country pleasant, possessing a rolling variegated surface, but level enough to make it wholsome and agreeable [illegible] that if the lands were [illegible] decidedly one of the best countries in the known world.

The inhabitants hospitable, many of them having excellent farms with extensive improvements.

This country is well adapted to raising of stock of all kinds and to the manufacture of iron and various other articles. The iron ore is of the best quality and is discoverable upon the surface of the earth for many miles, and mill seats are numerous—There are no lakes or stagnant waters, or prairies in the part of the country through which I have travelled, and at some future period, when the portion of lands bordering on the water courses shall be cleared up and placed in a state of cultivation this country is destined to become the most healthfull on the globe.—I am informed it is now subject to intermittent fevers and agues, usually attendant on the settling of all new countries.

The principal object in addressing this letter to you, is to express my surprise and astonishment that the government should have authorized a general survey of the lands in this part of the Territory, and more especially that they should contemplate the selection of the two millions of acres *here*, to satisfy the soldiers claims to military bounty lands.

Almost all the uplands are filled with flint stones—There may be, here and there, a spot of ground fit for cultivation, but the country, universally (with the exception of the lands upon the rivulets and streams of water, consisting of strips of the richest bottoms of loam, from 40 to 80 rods wide, most of which annually overflow) will never, to the end of time, be cultivated—In many places those flint stones are in such quantities as to form a solid pavement, and I am credibly informed, that one hundred miles square of land, can here be selected, which could not be disposed of, for the surveying fees.—To attempt a general survey of the lands here, is in my opinion, and in the opinion of every person I have heard speak on the subject, a direct misapplication and a squandering of the public monies—Besides how is it possible to select the soldiers lands in this quarter? A great portion of the best lands are occupied by pre-emptioners, who have been settled for seven years and it cannot be the desire of the government to arrest from them their improvements, & it is impracticable for the surveyors to distinguish between the improvements of the pre-emptioners and those of other settlers on the public lands.—These difficulties as well as others were foreseen by me the session of congress before the last, and the bill concerning pre-emption rights would have given the remedy had it passed into a law, as it was reported—The people had not petitioned and I was compelled to take the law in the shape it has passed. Another thing, a greater proportion of the good lands upon the navigable rivers are run out into fractions—Soldiers warrants cannot be satisfied by fractions; they will therefore have only the worst of the lands returned *fit for cultivation*, and that cannot be sold at two dollars the acre for a century to come. The

better way will be for government to give the lands of this part of the territory to persons who will settle upon them and pay the fees of surveying.

Very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.
RUFUS EASTON.

FROM THE AURORA.

TRANSLATION OF A DUPLICATE DESPATCH,

Taken with a variety of other public documents and letters in the month of February, 1817, on board the Spanish schooner Guia, by the patriotic armed schooner Potosi, lately arrived at New Orleans for provisions.

TRUE SITUATION OF NEW SPAIN,

With observations upon the causes of the sufferings of the kingdom, and the mode to remedy them.

VALLADOLID, *October* 14, 1816.

From the moment that the revolution began may be dated the commencement of our afflictions, and they have continued every day to increase since; the public treasury has been long exhausted, and the difficulty of replenishing it even in small portions is growing greater every hour.

The mint of Mexico which may be considered as the best standard of the wealth of this kingdom, in the last year coined only, seven millions; and in the present year it will not amount to six millions.

The Alcavalas (internal taxes) do not produce one fifth of the amount formerly derived from that source; and this is not only an effect of the general stagnation and uncertainty of commerce but of other causes equally fatal; among these is the facility which the revolt affords to smuggling in all directions: and what is more afflicting, the extension of the spirit of revolt, which wherever it takes place, excludes us from every resource.

We can no longer rely on the product of the tribute, since scarcely one eighth of the tributaries are under the authority of the king, and were we to demand any thing from those now remaining under the royal authority, to a certainty they would pass over to the enemy the next moment.

The revenue *hitherto derived from* tobacco is in almost as bad a state, as the greater part of it is obtained by smuggling: besides the insurgents have undertaken to form plantations and grow tobacco themselves and those who do not raise it, find no difficulty in obtaining it from foreign countries.

The revenue of *tithes* is still in a worse situation of fifty tithed districts which belong to the jurisdiction of this bishopric, thirty seven are in the hands of the insurgents, and some of those which yet remain, being occupied by the divisions of the royal army that remain, produce nothing, because the army being only within their walls and ditches, the open country is at the disposal of the enemy.

The bishopics of *Mexico*, *Puebla* and *Oaxaca*, suffer almost as much as this, not so those of *Guadalaxara*, *Durango*, and *Monte Rey*; though their revenue must be considerably impaired—one half at least, not only by the incursions of the enemy, but also by the stop put to exportation, which renders their productions of no value. Though I have not in my possession all the necessary proofs, I can say, that the royal revenue is not at this moment one fourth of the amount which it afforded in this province formerly, I have too many reasons for believing it does not amount to a tenth.

All the other resources are exhausted. The plate belonging to churches and to individuals, the free gifts and voluntary loans, all—all are at an end. There is not one more who will lend, nor has the will to lend; nor is this extraordinary, since having seen that their sacrifices and efforts have not been productive of any good, they consider naturally enough, that it is folly to renew them.

Thus patriotism, even among the friends of the king, diminishes day by day: selfishness increases, and every individual thinks only of himself, concentrates his interests, perceiving that his sacrifices without simultaneous cooperation, and without men of more intelligence to give the public affairs a more effective direction, is only aiding the enemy by wasting our means. There are too many who complain of this obvious state of things, who do not perceive the cause: and some who complain only because they would wish to see others plant the vine, that they might without trouble make the vintage.

To the scarcity of money ought to be added the want of economy in the employment of the scanty means possessed. One of the most surprising circumstances in the present state of things, is the great number of officers of the government, numbers of whom besides being useless, are not only the cause of lavishing great sums besides what they unprofitably consume themselves, but also by their diminishing the ranks of the army, in employing the privates as servants and attendants. This kind of evil might have been easily prevented or corrected in the beginning;—but at present, who can venture to suggest a remedy?—The only one which at present appears is to put a stop to its further extension.

Many civil and financial officers without employment, might also be suppressed; and the like could be done in regard to those in the ecclesiastical establishments but as these are supported by tythes and fees of service, by the burning of the villages and the destruction of agriculture, they will naturally sink in some measure, and suppress themselves from the absolute want of means of support; and it will be only necessary to introduce new regulations in the cathedrals, corresponding with their present impoverishment, which will reduce the number of prebendaries, chaplains, choristers, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding the calamitous state of the public resources, no one thinks of means to provide new resources, though ways and means are very evident; our military commanders absolutely refuse to take from the rebel districts produce and cattle, though they must thereby weaken the enemy, and save our own resources; but this description of gentlemen are too proud for such duties, and when urged to take from the enemy cattle and grain for our subsistence, they tell us they are neither drovers nor cowherds. I did not know before this time that it was dishonorable to serve the king well on all occasions. Methinks the insurgents understand these matters very differently, since the unceasingly steal from us as much as they can, and destroy what they cannot steal, believing no doubt that they are successful in the same proportion as we suffer.

I cannot ascertain the actual number of our troops, because I have not had any means of access to the returns, but by an old computation of the illustrious *Calleja*, the number on the pay rolls are not less than forty thousand men, beside from 20 to 25 thousand of what they call volunteers. Such a force in the field would be sufficient to restore the kingdom, had we a different system and above all different chiefs: those at present in the country are either totally incapable or incorrigible cowards: those of them who are any way active, direct their activity to mercantile speculations, and care very little about their duty: There are it is true a few able and good men, but being without cooperation, and unable to accomplish every thing alone, they are not only discouraged but desparing.

After six years of battles, tactics have fallen behind—far behind what they were in the beginning. Many say that tactics are not necessary in this kind of warfare—*and so we go!*. The only advantage we had in the beginning, and the only circumstance to which we owe our preservation, was our tactical knowledge: At that time a thousand men felt no hesitation in marching against ten thousand and defeating them; at present we get frightened—sometimes by equal numbers, or by numbers very little superior. They have improved; we become every day more deficient. I can say with regard to discipline, it is totally neglected; neither the centinel who falls a sleep on his post, nor the officer who quits it are punished; nobody appears to care or consider that arms should be of a good quality and kept in good order, or that ammunition be of a good quality and carefully preserved, it is disgusting to see how ammunition is wasted and how unskilfully the arms are handled. Truly it is shameful that this rebellion should have existed for more than six years, which ought not to have lasted six weeks. To destroy such an enemy would not at any time be very glorious, but it is truly a shame that they are allowed to exist any longer; and I feel more than shame when I recollect that we were not victorious for quite five months.

All our military expeditions are fruitless of advantages to us; they are rarely more than mere parades of ostentation: a brigade is ordered out: it marches and countermarches for a month, kills a few hundred people of different kinds, loses as many soldiers, expends twenty thousand or more dollars—and marches back to the capital to look for more money, to expend in the same way. The province is thus wasted and impoverished, as well by military terror, as by the depredations, and thievery, and other misdeeds of the royal troops, and as this *plan of operations* is the same every day, the people in the country are familiarized to it, and it becomes less frightful to them; but we become odious in their eyes, and as to our successes, since the rebellion began, our troops have entered *Patzquaro* twenty-seven times, but *Patzquaro* is now in the enemy's hands, and worse than ever.

The more these evils are procrastinated, the greater will be the difficulty to cure them; to me it seems that peace becomes every day more remote. Public opinion is very uncertain. Emigration, which so much exhausts and enervates the kingdom, also increases; and it would be still greater, if there were not so many obstacles to be encountered to be successful; for in fact we are incarcerated as the Greeks were in the cave of the Cyclops. If every thing goes on for a short time as it is going on now, the kingdom will infallibly be lost. Indeed the whole mass of the population gravitates towards independence; and it will at last overturn us by its mere weight. There is no other counterpoise but a large body of Europeans: those already here, from age, the diseases of climate and war, are diminishing rapidly—most rapidly. It is then necessary that there should be considerable reinforcements; and that they should come not only as conquerors, but colonists. The tranquil possession of America depends entirely on the preponderancy of an European force—ALL OTHER POLITICS ARE ERRONEOUS.

No progress is now made; if we win a battle to day, we are surprized and beaten by the same enemy to-morrow. We garrison positions—but then we invariably abandon some others; thus we go on in a perpetual alternation of operations, which serve no one but the enemy. We now and then take some of the enemy's leaders; but the execution or the imprisonment of one of their leaders is not of more consequence than the taking of a single hair from the hide of an ox. this is an hydra from which, if you cut off one head, seven others appear in the place of it; it will be necessary cauterise flowly; the source of the evil is in the mass of the blood.

If it be demanded which province has been pacified up to this time—the general result is the answer. New plans of one kind or another, good or bad, are formed every day; but none of them is carried into execution. Some of the chiefs preach rigor, others moderation; and the latter are the most numerous, because they know to a rigorous course might be attributed a desire of speedily terminating the war and the insurrection, and that to these moderates may be applied the saying of *Cicero* to *Metellus—you do not sigh for peace, but a triumph.*

Thus it is, that every class of the state is going on to annihilation: while the military alone may be said to enjoy any thing; they indeed command every thing, because, as Virgil says, in the *Eneid, reason opposed to arms, is of the same strength as doves opposed to eagles.* They look to promotion, and as they feel pity for nobody, they alone live comfortably, but they will at last eat the only remaining loaf; and they ought to perceive that if we go on but a little longer, *as we now do*, they also must feel the pressure of affliction as deeply as those whom they do not now pity, and that the kingdom, as such, must be totally ruined and lost; for it cannot be otherwise with such a long, daily, extended, multiplied, wasteful, and bloody war—*in which quarter is refused on all sides!*

The kingdom retrogrades by long strides towards a savage state; in the midst of war, not a word is heard of the military art: the present generation is already barbarous, the next may be anticipated but this gives no concern to the rebels, because they are daily becoming expert in the manner of governing themselves by instinct, and of living in the wilderness, like wild beasts. No one who has not been here can conceive what man can endure of privation and hardship, but we are incapable of enduring sufferings as they do, because accustomed in our early years to more indulgence and to more comforts, we are more delicate in our habits, and consequently subject to many wants to which they are strangers.

Thousands dwell in miserable huts without king or law, voluntarily excluded from society, lords of themselves like Robinson Crusoe on his island; others have been always wandering as if the whole world was their country This is another impediment to pacification; and renders it necessary that the scattered population should be concentrated, and form villages and towns; susceptible of order and government, so that every one should be brought to acknowledge dependence and subjection to their superiors; but this cannot be accomplished to the end, and it will be necessary to establish order previously, and to pacify the country which is already formed into villages and towns and well inhabited. To this time the course has been quite the contrary way; instead of concentration, there has been dispersion. The villages and towns already established and prospering have been desolated and burnt by the royal armies: and the enemy in retaliation has burnt villages and towns which have shown any attachment to the royal cause. Thus the conflagration has gone on alternately, and continues to go on, so that this country must soon resemble the land of the *Mecos* *

Our holy religion, always the best support of the state, and which operates so powerfully in uniting respect and submission to authority, has also suffered and still encounters great dangers, as happens in all revolutions, especially where it is so barbarous and disorderly as this is. Had doctors *Cor* and *Argandar* continued to hold the same degree of influence which they formerly possessed, we should have had an open schism in the church; and such things do we see at present, that if they do not amount to a schism, they appear to fall very little short of it; for example, the rebels not only dismiss their regular parish priests, but they appoint their own curates without any regard to any other authority than their own will; thus they prevent the people from communicating with their own clergymen; and they receive the sacraments without the least scruple from the intruding priests, even from priests who have been either suspended or excommunicated; they will not even permit the marriage ceremony to be performed by the legitimate clergy; and many other abuses of this kind; from these facts it is very apparent that only one step more is to be taken, and this cannot be very difficult for a people who have been induced to believe that the *Holy Virgin* has ordered them to kill *Gutchepins* † It would have been very easy for *Hidalgo* ‡ had he been desirous so to do, to re-establish among the Indians, the altars of Huitzilopochitli, and even its human sacrifices—I will not say any thing more on this painful subject, because faith is not the result of wisdom, but a gift of God; yet in good politics all is to be taken into consideration.

Thousands are obliged to live by thieving, because there is no other way of getting food left them. There is little agriculture; the arts suffer more; two thirds of the population have no materials to work on with profit; and these are among the greatest obstacles to peace. It is necessary to provide some employment for so many idle persons, but it does not appear that any one has thought of such an expedient. It is very true that in the midst of such general disorder, remedies are neither easily devised nor carried into effect, but surely something could be done.

First, By augmenting the quantity of labor in the mines, in which there were formerly employed more than an hundred thousand men; at present the number is short of twenty thousand: by encouraging the working of the mines, agriculture, and the arts would find aliment and the evils that now prevail would be proportionably diminished.

Secondly, By giving a vigorous protection to fair commerce, security to the cultivator, and a safe conduct to the commerce of exports.

Thirdly, By sending away to the Peninsula a number of the idle and unemployed people who are an incumbrance here, who may be rendered useful in the army or navy; or they might be sent to the Phillippine islands or employed in parties on the repair or the construction of public works.

I have been assured that there have been at one time in the prisons in Mexico, seven thousand insurgent prisoners, without knowing what to do with them; other governments could have sent them away in perfect security, to the sugar plantations of Cuba, where they might be made useful, and we should have been relieved from the expence of supporting those dragons who appear destined to tear our eyes out.

The insurgents do not display the same activity as in the beginning, but this is the effect neither of repentance nor conviction of error; it is the joint effect of sympathy and fatigue; *they have an example before them*; and their forces have in consequence diminished, while their devotion to revolution has increased. To say that the rebellion does not augment, would be very true, yet very deceiving; for it would be still more true, to say that it takes deeper root daily, while we become every day weaker and less fit to root it out.

Our cities are our only protection and our only support; but they are getting deserted every day, because the means of subsisting diminishes. It may be fatality, yet it is certainly true, that the moment a town is garrisoned, it seems as if it was *sown with salt*;—for such is the effect of our military system! that to exact contributions from the faithful inhabitants, to oblige them to perform public services, *gratis*—never to look after provisions themselves—never to provide any kind of succour, is what they conceive themselves to have the right to do. While on the other side they cause to us all the evil in their power to inflict, and such has been their success that many of us, to avoid starving, pass over to them; thus our cities are gradually becoming like the caves of old.

None of the revolted towns suffer as ours do: they pay no *alcabalas* (taxes) they pay no *tithes*—in short, they pay nothing; they enjoy the country trade, without interruption, and if a contribution be required, which happens very seldom, it is imposed so lightly, and embraces such numbers, that it falls easily upon each, and is paid without being oppressive: it truly appears that traitors are in a more prosperous condition than dutiful subjects.

All things thus have become as uncertain as a law suit: Father Torres has been cut in pieces fifteen or sixteen times—that is, in the newspapers—but it is really the fact, the newspapers notwithstanding, that he has survived it, and is at this moment in the field, and stronger than ever he was. So it is indeed with all the rest of their leaders; the defeats which they suffer are only like the scaring away of birds, who being driven from one wheat field pass to another.

There were dissentions among them, but even these are passing off; common dangers, and common interest, oblige them to depend on each other, and these are their bonds of union, which grow stronger with the pressure upon them; and the hatred which they bear us, is so vehement, that all misunderstanding among themselves are absorded in this passion. It is said Father Torres was some days ago at *Coporo*, and that he got reconciled with the *Rayones*; this reconciliation has had a considerable effect on all the leaders of that neighborhood, who are raising supplies, and recruiting in all haste; they only want arms to be formidable, and it is our good fortune that they cannot obtain them.

I am now capable of deciding whether amnesties are expedient or inexpedient, useful or pernicious; these things are to be decided upon by facts; a few days ago *Vedoya*, with twenty three men, came in and obtained pardons; but they were here a very short time when they returned back, carrying with them twenty-two more.—*Villarael* was also pardoned in the same way with fifty three men whom he brought with him, but they have also disappeared, and how many they carried off with them is not yet ascertained—these are only a few of many instances—so many indeed that it has already become a subject of mirth. It is not so with those who desert from us to the enemy; when they go they never think of returning. If therefore there must be an amnesty, it would be preferable to make it *perpetual*; by these means, all those who may feel an inclination to be converted to the royal cause, will always have the door open; when it happens on the contrary that temporary amnesties expire before their existence is generally known. If the principle of amnesty is susceptible of any usefulness, it must be more so by being constant; if it is good to-day, it must be good also to-morrow, and so on; so long as circumstances do not change.

By some slight observations I have made, and some notions I entertain, if I am at all acquainted with the recesses of the human heart, I can say with confidence, that the principal obstacle which many ecclesiastics and other persons experience in making use of the amnesty, is the fear of our holy tribunal of the inquisition; it would therefore be more convenient and effective if amnesties are to take place, that the *Holy office* also promulgate an amnesty, declaring that no person shall suffer for past errors or crimes. If this system is to be pursued, it ought to be adopted without any possible delay.

More than two thirds of the country is already in the complete possession of the rebels. Though we are in possession of all the capitals & and some other cities and villages; yet after all, what does this amount to? Exactly to this, that we *possess no more ground* than

Though the provinces of *Guadalaxara*, *Durango*, *Monte Rey*, and *Sonora*, are in general in a tranquil state; they are not secure, because the fire which has been kindled in the other provinces, may, without difficulty, be communicated to them—and moreover, they may take fire themselves, for it is very certain that the materials of which they are composed are like, the rest, very inflammable.

There yet stand like so many Gibraltars. *Coropo*, *Mescalo*, *Chimilpas*, *Altijo*; likewise all the authors of the rebellion, and scandals of the kingdom exist yet; and no one endeavors to tranquilize them. Besides, the remarkable *Xaugilla* has revolted anew; Father Torres has also established and fortified a strong position in the mountains of *Penjamo*; and the Rayones are about to erect another near *Alpujanza*.

Is is true that we surpass them in a certain kind of courage, so that on the score of courage we want no reinforcement; we surpass them also in the knowledge of discipline and tactics, though we are really very deficient ourselves in both those particulars, but they surpass us in numbers and in activity. A division of them marches up and down one of our provinces; they plunder, destroy, burn, and kill every thing before them; if they are pursued by a superior force, they disperse and fly in ten thousand directions; they are like the Tartars, in their predatory warfare, and fight flying; their infantry are few and wretchedly equipt, but they confide every thing to their horses—*may it please God to extirpate in this kingdom the race of horses!* Our troops cannot march like them in small detachments, for when it has been attempted, several of their corps have united and cut our detachments off; neither can our troops disperse and fly in different directions, because at every step they are sure to meet those who would destroy them. This war very much resembles the war made by Napolean in the Peninsula, with this difference, that here we are the French.

It is absolutely necessary that we should have strong, quick, and very effective remedies; for otherwise there is no prospect of relief or cure; those who are sick may make an ef-

fort to stand on their feet a little longer, but they will shortly be unable to move, or even to stand at all; they must lie down incurable. If what has been done, & the treasures expended in these inefficient and feeble operations for so long a time, had been employed in the beginning in one great and powerful effort, and the blow struck with decision and energy, we should before this time have forgotton that there had been an insurrection: but it has been with us as with a beggar, who is always mending his cloths, and still finds every day more holes to mend.

In my opinion, not less than fifteen or twenty thousand men would be necessary to render any effectual service to the king here, because to do any thing it must be done at once, and the enemy must not be permitted to breathe—they must be deprived of all hope, the very roots of the disease must be extirpated so effectually that it shall never shoot up again. As we go on now, we are only making resistance familiar to them, confirming their habits. Like Anteus, whom Hercules so repeatedly threw upon the ground, by touching his mother earth he gained new strength at every fall; but when taken up by the hero in his arms, he found no difficulty in strangling him in the air; so it is with this insurrection, they grow stronger after every overthrow—this revolt is truly a child of the earth; it will be to no purpose to put it down in one place while it lives in another—and renew this system again, year after year—it will be necessary, I repeat it to take it up and strangle it in the air; for this purpose, numerous and hardy troops are essential; and above all we want a *Hercules* to lead them. The fate of this kingdom, in fact, will very much depend upon the character of the viceroy—with fair weather any pilot is good; but in a tempest, and especially, in such a terrible tempest as this, no ordinary man will answer; he must be an extraordinary man to preserve the vessel from going to the bottom.

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* Arabia is so called by the Spaniards, from the city of Mecca.

† Gatchepins is the term by which those born in America designate the natives of Spain.

‡ Hidalgo, a leader in the revolution.

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

The people of this territory had been so much pestered last year with various intemperate, uncandid, and impertinent essays and paragraphs, concerning the election, that a general disgust seemed to have succeeded among the cool and discreet part of the community, and the effect was such that even this year a desire appears to have been expressed from various parts of the territory, that the newspapers should be kept free from any publications concerning the present election. For my part, I thought that this was carrying things too far, and the occasional abuse of the press ought not to produce the suppression of its use, no more than the abuse of a wholesome liquor by intemperate men ought to prevent sober men from making a discreet use of it. It has been generally admitted, and the experience proves that a free press seldom fails to cure its own evil.

If the all important and weightly subject of electing a proper person as delegate for the territory, to congress, was not a proper one for remarks and observations by the means of the press, as well might the use of that powerful instrument in a free country, be given up entirely, on every possible occasion: as well might every thing be left to dark intrigue, to imposters in grog shops or other places, where every advantage is taken of credulity, candor and ignorance.

The various incidents that have accompanied and followed our unsuccessful attempt, to elect last year a delegate to congress, affords a dearly bought lesson, and opens a vast field for the most serious reflections. Unable, as I may believe myself, to do a full justice to the subject, yet from consciousness that the electors owe to each other a frank and open communication of sentiments, I shall humbly and diffidently submit a few remarks to those of my fellow citizens who may remain unbiassed, and are willing to receive any information that may assist them in making a choice.

It may not be useless to remark that our territorial government (not materially different from every other territorial government) presents in its legislative part very little more than a simulacre of free institutions, perhaps more costly than it is worth. It is evident that we labor under the same evils and maladies as free governments, without possessing their vigour and efficacy. In the present heterogenious compound, the representatives of the people have but little portion of power, whilst the Governor who is put over them, without their choice or consent, has an absolute negative over all their proceedings; besides which, he appoints all territorial officers, but the clerks of the courts, and at the same time, stands under no direct responsibility with respect to the people, for the exercise of such high powers or prerogatives. These circumstances alone, independant of many other considerations, present at once in a strong point of view, the great and substantial advantages which the people of this territory must derive from having an accredited agent or delegate to the congress of the United States, with the right and weight appertaining to that high situation. Indeed it may well be said that it is the only substantial and unbought advantage which this grade of government affords to the people under it.

It would be difficult and perhaps useless to enumerate the various duties incumbent on a delegate; I shall only view him as one of the most efficient means to counter check the man who is put over the territory as a check to the representatives of the people, and the absolute disposer of official appointments.—If the president of the United States is put under strong constitutional checks, although he is the choice of a people, sovereign, sagacious and perfectly inured, to the act of self government: a much stronger reason urge the necessity of keeping, under a proper check the governor or any officer appointed by the president in this territory; especially when we consider that the people over whom the governor rules have no sovreignty, and when the governor moves in a sphere so obscure, relatively to the U. States, and so remote from the authorities to whom he is accountable.

That executive power has been frequently abused in this territory, is a fact which cannot be denied. Have we not seen a governor misusing so much his discretion, as to reprieve a Fox or Saukie indian, convicted before the Superior Court of this territory, of having most wantonly murdered a white man, at the village of Portage des Sioux, whilst he was innocently engaged in his husbandman's business, in or about his own barn? Have we not seen an *Indian agent* delivering the pardon of the President for the same offence, and claiming the credit of having advised the same pardon? Have we not seen some Indian agents and Governors concerned in Indian trade? Have we not seen, at other times Indian agents owners of Stores, and dealing in Indian goods, contrary to law? Have we not seen licences granted to one indian trader & refused to another, although equally entitled to it, and situated under circumstances perfectly similar? Have we not seen Governors sporting so much with the militia law, as counting for a tour of duty, the services of volunteers in an expedition up to Prairie du Chien, commanded by a man unknown as an officer to our laws concerning militia, which expedition ended in disaster and afforded the British and Indians some artillery to annoy us soon after at the rapids of the Mississippi, and produced no other good but perhaps the snug sale of a certain quantity of pickled pork?

Have we not seen another expedition of militia up the Missouri, headed by a man interpolated, and entirely a stranger to the corps of militia officers?

May we not apprehend that on the spur of election, free electors may be seduced by the tender of commissions, and others kept in awe by threats of removal from office.—May not some be actually removed on account of stubborn independence

For my part, I look up to a Delegate as the most efficient check that the territory possess. He is the constitutional organ of the territory at the seat of the general government. He is in the best situation to make a full exposure to the President or Congress, if necessary, of any misdeed that may happen in our territorial government. But to obtain those great and valuable ends it would be the height of folly to rely on a candidate who stands in the ranks of the governor. To ascertain which of the candidates is in his ranks, we have but to look at the movements of his underlings. Not being sufficiently informed of the degree of participation which each of the candidates had in the intemperate and abusive publications that appeared a little before the last years election, I shall not dwell on that particular subject. However I cannot forbear remarking that the first breach of harmony was committed by the publication of a piece stiled the 'Ranger.' To bring its prominant traits in recollection, I shall quote two or three lines. "Yet it is not so, for Mr. Easton's law, forces them (the settlers on public lands) to become the tenants at will of the government: their rights of pre-emption is, it is believed, gone forever." Mr. Scott must have been one of those believers, when he wrote the following letter, to 'Squire Kelly.

"St. Genevieve, July 24th, 1816.

"DEAR SIR,—Will you oblige me so much as to distribute the papers here sent you? I hope they will satisfy you and all my friends in that quarter. The Ranger you will read to them; your assistance on this occasion will be thankfully acknowledged by your friend

JOHN SCOTT.

If Mr. Scott truly believed that the rights of pre-emption "is gone for ever," he has not sense enough to find the way to Washington. If he did not believe it he has then, (to say the least of it) patronized and disseminated an errant falsehood, calculated to create great alarm and disaffection. I now will advert to incidents posterior to the last election. They are taken from Mr. Scott's own statement, contained in his Pamphlet, entitled "John Scott's address to the people of Missouri Territory." He says, that "on the 10th of "August, General Dodge and himself, "arrived at St Louis, for the express "purpose of dragging out and chastising "those calumniators," meaning the authors of a handbill, signed "A Citizen," an "Elector," &c. Observe by the by, that Gen. Dodge, as Sheriff, is a peace officer, and all their transactions took place at the seat of government.—Mr. Scott sets out in instituting a tribunal of inquisition; he states that he called on Mr. Charless, and demanded the names of the authors of the handbill signed "A Citizen" "An Elector," "Farmer," &c. "that Mr. Charless, was perfectly willing to barter away a portion of his own independence and even character to promote the views of his political friends, but he was quite unwilling to risk his personal safety, & consulting his fears more than his feelings, he reluctantly surrendered the names of the culprits, in order to avoid that chastisement his guilty conscience told him he so justly merited."

For my part, what ever *others may think* of Mr. Scott on such matters, I am not disposed to consider him as a boaster, or a braggadocio. I am willing to believe him accurate in his statement, and that he was fully determined to carry his threats into effect. But if we consider that Mr. Charless was in his own house, and that he might have justly resented any usurpation of Mr. Scott, if any had been attempted, and repelled force by force, assisted by his journeymen and family, the affair might have terminated in a tragedy.

We may well suppose that Mr. Scott had not come to St. Louis to drag out and chastise without being provided with Dirks, and pistols, well prepared for execution.—We know that Mr. Scott is neither stout nor tall, and that he would run too great a risk in his attempts of tyranny and violence under similar circumstances without being so prepared.

No. 3. In Mr. Scott's pamphlet contains a positive challenge directed to Mr. Easton, which Mr. E. in No. 4. declined accepting. Mr. Scott in the 2d. page of his address, states that he (meaning Mr. Easton) meanly and sneakingly refused to give either an explanation or personal satisfaction, in consequence of which, I (meaning Mr. Scott) pronounce him a *liar* a *patroon* and a *coward*," here again Mr. Scott evinces a readiness and a disposition to shed the blood of his fellow citizen, perhaps because he has dared to refute the charges brought against him in the "Ranger," and asserted that Mr. Scott or others could not believe that the right of settlers to pre-emption were gone & defeated. What would have been the fate of a large family, of which Mr. Easton is the head, and who stands in so great need of him, had his principles and notions against the murderous practice of dueling, been less firmly established: A practice, which is abhorrent to every true christian and is reprobated by the laws of God & man.

Altho' I harbour neither rancor nor enmity against Mr. Scott, and am willing to believe that by this time he has become conscious of his grievous faults. Yet as we have a character to form at home, and establish abroad, and that the character of our Delegate may be considered at Washington as the type of ours; a due regard to ourselves, forbids, in my opinion, the choice of a person so recently guilty of no inconsiderable aberrations, and prudence, requires that before he be honored by us with high trust, he remain in a state of probation long enough to satisfy us that not only he is sincere in his reform, but that he has completely renounced any kind of dependence on executive influence, for popular trust or promotion.

An Elector.

COMMUNICATION.

After the promises of Mr. Scott and his friends, it was to have been hoped that the people would be left to the quiet exercise of the elective franchise. Although the friends of order, had hoped for such a state of things, yet they had always believed, that their professions and declarations were intended to lull Mr. Easton's friends into a state of inactivity. And so secret have they carried on their operations, that altho' it is known expresses have been started, a few days since, to the remote counties, loaded with handbills, issued from the new press, not one can be laid hold of in the town of St. Louis. I suppose we shall get them here a day or two before the election. Let them contain what they will against the reputation of Col. Easton, we shall not reply to them or make any attempt at recrimination. The characters of both the candidates have been pretty well scrutinized and the people are already disgusted at the manner the electioneering campaign has heretofore been conducted. But we must give our opponents credit for their ingenuity in attempting to distract the public mind, and keep them from attending the polls. A strong and upright cause need not such expedients.

We did not intend to have written a word in defence of our candidate, nor shall we say a word against our opponent But we must notice the many attempts to impose on and gull the people into a belief that the New Madrid law has ruined the country, and that its evils are to be attributed to Mr. Easton and his friends. We well know this is not the fact—We know that many persons at Boons Lick and other places have had their improvements taken from them, by the location of those claims, but we defy any man to shew an instance, where such an injustice has been done by any of Mr. Easton's friends, and we moreover know, that the persons making such locations have uniformly been the loudest in their outcry against Mr. E. Neither has Mr. Easton's friends been alone the purchasers of New Madrid claims. I believe it is pretty well known that every man, from the *two governors*, down to the private citizen, who could raise funds and had a disposition to vest them in lands, has been more or less engaged in those speculations. We likewise know, that had the people, settled on public lands, not entitled to pre-emptions, taken advantage of the law of congress granting such persons permission to remain on such lands, they would not at this day have to curse the unfeeling and unprincipled speculator, who has wantonly wrested from them the fruits of their industry and sent them again into the wilderness to make other improvements, which may, in turn, be subject to the next rapacious speculator who may chance to spy him out. The salutary law here alluded to, was procured by Mr. Easton, for the express purpose of remedying an evil he foresaw: and there is no doubt, many would have profited by that law, had not *those* in whom they had heretofore reposed confidence, deceived them, by their clamorous derision of the law, and abuse of the man that got it passed. Attempts were likewise made to alarm the people for their pre-emption rights, when every one must know, congress have not the power, if inclined, to pass any law, going to take away or even abridge those rights. The pre-emption law passed in the spring 1814, and the New Madrid law a year after. The New Madrid law it is true, was passed at the instance of col. Easton—but Mr. Hempstead the former delegate, originated that law, be it good or bad. The only hope left the opponents of Mr. Easton, is to draw us into a political warfare, get us into a calling of hard names and abuse of their candidate, in retaliation for their abuse of col. Easton, disgust the people and keep them from attending the polls.

On the first monday of August, will be decided the future prosperity of this section of the territory.

The People.

COMMUNICATION.

Every friend to the prosperity of the country, must be anxiously looking forward to the time, when we shall be enabled to emerge from our present degraded state:—When, by the free voice of a free people, an honorable and independent man shall be selected from amongst us, to preside over, and direct the affairs of a great state.

When we shall be able to say to the citizens of a neighbouring state; our governor has never decended from his high station, to listen to idle tales, from idle sycophants, and meddle with the local politics of the places.

When we can say, our governor has never written electioneering letters to Bob. Bean, of Poke Bayou, on White river, enclosing a Majors commission, and his candidates speech, commending it for its *independence and impartiality*: and telling him to nominate his subordinate officers, and they should be appointed.

When we could say, our governor has never written just such a letter to Col. Hines of Spring river, and been mortified by having his letter and commission sent back to him.

When we could say, our governor never wrote just such a letter to Sheriff Cambell, inclosing him blank commissions, and set him electioneering for his candidate.

When we could say, our governor always issues his proclamations time enought to reach the remote counties of Arkansas, before the day of election, and compell the people there to hold an election on the first monday of August, right or wrong.

When we could say, our governor has never turned a Sheriff out of office, for a difference of opinion.

When we could say, our governor never keeps those about him, who barter offices, to purchase votes for their favorite candidate.

When we could say, our governor has never violated the law, and trampled on the rights of the people, by signing laws never passed by a majority of the peoples representatives, and refusing to sign others, which the peoples representatives had passed.

When, in short, we could say, our governor is the choice of the people.

MISSOURI.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CHARLESS,

It is reported that the Commander in Chief has dismissed the Sheriff of St. Charles, if for malfeasanse in office, the people ought to know it; perhaps some other cause influenced his Excellency.

Officers look out.—

It is also reported that a certain Justice of Joachim Township, whose commission expired some time since, found a good deal of difficulty in getting a renewal—He has however, at length, succeeded.

To the right about.—

It is rumored that a certain justice at the lower end of this town—an old servant, will be dismissed after the first monday of August—In that event the Sergeant is to be promoted.

Should the cause, which the Sergeant has embraced so warmly, succeed, it is rumored that he is to be made head printer, or perhaps, secretary to one of the THREE TERRITORIES, into which the present is to be divided—aspiring minds look up. *Fat offices in the market.*—

But one voice had been heard in defence of the Governor, in giving the *certificate*,—The Sergeant makes two.

The Sergeant, should varnish his flag, 'tis so much weatherbeaten, it attracts but few recruits—I guess he will catch no *orphans*.

The Sergeant says he would have remained neutral had not some one called him Scott's printer.—A thief going to execution would say, "he would have been honest but for temptation."

A.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday July 26, 1817.

For advertisements see supplement to this weeks Gazette.

The intercepted despatch, on the "situation of New Spain," which we copy into this paper, is stated in the Aurora, to have been written by the archbishop of Manochoan in Mexico, to the court of Madrid.

In order to excite general sympathy in favor of the 'Emigrant,' Mr. Sergeant Hall, in one of his last numbers, labors hard to make the people believe that he is only acting on the defensive.

That he, *modest young man*, wished to avoid controversy of all kinds. As the Sergeant's paper has a very slender circulation, we shall republish an article from his FIRST NUMBER, as false and malignant an attack as ever was made by one brother of the type against another. Extract from the FIRST NUMBER of the 'Emigrant,' dated St. Louis, May 17th, 1817.

"The local affairs of the territo-
"ry, will receive prompt and zeal-
"ous attention. Her interest shall
"no longer be misrepresented, nor
"shall the most valuable of her cit-
"izens be vituperated without the
"means of redress."

To the second charge of a "want of courtesy, &c." made against us, we plead guilty; if guilt can in any shape be attached to a refusal to suffer Mr. Sergeant Hall, *an avowed federalist*, to use our press, thereby becoming accessory to the introduction of a press among us, inimical to democratic republican feelings.

Should Mr. Hall's patrons, invite him to take a trip to Arkansas, and place a republican printer in his stead, we promise upon honor, to extend to him every courtesy his situation may require.

Mr. Sergeant Hall acknowledges that he belongs to that party

Who strove to embarrass the general government last war.

Who declared "that Great Britain had done us no essential injury.

Who declared our last and GLORIOUS war with England, unnecessary and unjust.

Who impiously toasted "the speedy exile" of the great and the good "James Madison, to Elba."

Who prevented the militia to fight the battles of their country last war, by declaring the order for the troops to march into Canada, an unconstitutional act.

Who furnished the enemy with provisions and intelligence last war.

Who threw up *blue light signals*, to inform the enemy of the approach of our ships.

Who formed a convention at Hartford, in Connecticut, to divide and distract the Union, and basely submit themselves willing victims to Great Britain.

Who published the most atrocious falsehoods to injure the credit of the United States, at the time she was contending, single handed, with England, and had occasion for the resources of all the states.

Such is only an outline of the pursuits of that party whose diciple has been brought here to drill the citizens of Missouri into their diabolical doctrines.

Lawrence county, July 4th, 1817.

MR. CHARLESS,

In passing through the lower counties I find considerable currency has been given to a report, that I am for a division of the territory, at or near Apple creek, I authorise my friends and acquaintances to declare such report to be entirely false, and without the least foundation.

It is not the province of a delegate to form a state or divide a territory. It is the business of the people of the territory, through their representatives in the general assembly, and the people of the United States by their representatives in congress. The delegate is only the organ of the wishes of the people whom he represents. I am for a state government as soon as possible, and any division of the territory, going to defeat that object, is in opposition to our best interests.

R. EASTON.

POSTSCRIPT.

It is confidently asserted that Spain has sold the Floridas to the United States. The Patriot general Sir G Mc Gregor sailed from Charleston with 300 men, in 3 vessels for Amelia island: the capture of that place is daily expected. England is mediating between Spain and her revolted colonies.

The small pox approach the Mississippi! citizens take care! Vaccinate those who are in danger of the contagion.

Deferred Articles.

Mr. Da Cruz, the Consul from Pernambuco, has left Washington for the present.—The National Intelligencer intimates that under the existing circumstances of his country, he could not be recognized in his official character by our government. The Spanish, Portuguese, and Danish ministers are at present in Philadelphia. The French and English ambassadors remain in Washington.

The Commissioners under the 4th article of the Ghent treaty, after hearing the arguments of the agents of America and England, in support of the claims of both parties, have adjourned to the 25th of September, then to meet in Boston. According to the pretensions of the British agent, the boundary line in dispute would if adopted, cut off two millions of acres from the district of Maine! Modesty is no part of the British political character.

The frontier of Georgia is in a state of alarm from the Indians, who commit depredations, and drive off the American cattle and horses. A party of whites lately pursued the savages about 80 miles, came up with them at a camp, fired on them, and killed one and wounded others; 17 horses, ammunition and muskets, were taken from the camp.

Riot—We learn that a number of boatmen were lately guilty of a very serious riot, at Natchez, in which one man was killed, and others, among whom was the governor, injured and maltreated. It is said that nine of the boatmen are in confinement, and that probably not less than seven will be convicted of murder.

Governor M'Minn has left Nashville, to assist in negociating an exchange of lands with the Cherokees.

The government of the United States has purchased Sandy Hook, extending from the Portland highlands to the sea, 7 miles. There is on the tract a quantity of valuable cedar. Sum paid $20000

Specie—His Britannic Majesty's ship [illegible] has arrived at Charleston S. C. from Kingston, Jamaica, with 350 000 dollars in specie.

Algiers—Late letters from Algiers say that the Dey manned several his fleet daily and that he has bought several American ships.

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for Cash, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS,
Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.
Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Gin.
Madeira and Sherry WINES,
Rio green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice.
Havanah and common SEGARS.
Carendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist.
Scale Mackeral, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings.
Prime Hams, Whiskey, Draft and bottle Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1816. tf-55

[illegible] & Co.

[illegible] 1817—tf-55

BAKING

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Patrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

MIL: TESSON.
54—tf. J. PESCAY.
St. Louis, June 13, 1817.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

WANTED

To hire, a coloured girl of 10 or 12 years of age.—Enquire of the printer, June 26th.

JAMES KENNERLY

Has received in addition to his former supply of Merchandize, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE

from New Orleans, which he offers for sale at low prices, at his store, two doors below Major Paul's store, and three doors above the Indian Office.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of Sugar,
FOR RETAIL.

St. Louis, Dec. 21. 29-tf

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY THE PACKAGE or PIECE,

An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs.
Baftas and shirting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,

All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t 51

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin & Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do
Old Port do
Claret in cases.
Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSENG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS, Jr. & Co.
June 6th, 1817. 53—*tf.*

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges by
J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.
St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints, | Oil and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1. 1817. 53—*tf.*

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demands The several laws relating to land—court. on both sides of the river—officers of government. with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.
May 6. 397—tf

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John Bates, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

51—til 1st September.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

The whole of the capital stock of the Bank of St. Louis, having been subscribed, the remainder instalment of sixty per centum, must be paid at the banking house, on thursday the 18th of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r.

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said compauy, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand. 118S-56

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

A dividend at the rate of eight per centum per annum, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John B. N. Smith Cash'r.

8t-56.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

May 2nd, 1817,

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cashr.

9t-49.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Charles Gratiot, Esq. late of the county of St. Louis, deceased, do request all those who have any claims against the said estate to produce them duly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment in the hands of

JOHN P. CABANNE, Adm'tor. &
VICTOIRE GRATIOT, Adm'ix.

St. Louis July 2d, 1817.

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL. taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. *tf-52*

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS

WANTED.

Two or three journeymen printers are wanted at this office.

June 18th.

Take Notice

My creditors are hereby notified, that on Monday the fifth day of August next, I shall apply to the judge of the circuit court, for the northern circuit, of the territory of Missouri, or to Joseph Charleso and Joseph V. Garnier esqrs, two justices of the peace, in and for the township and county of St Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors. When and where you may attend if you think proper.

B. Plank.

St. Louis Jail, 15th July, 1817.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at St. Charles, which if not taken out in three months will be forwarded to the Gen. Post Office as dead letters.

Wm. Alexander	*James H. Aubrain*
John Allen	
William Bryant 2	*John Boone*
Huram Bryant	*Antoine Bardat*
David Bryan	*Daniel Baulin*
Dabney Burnet	*Nathan Boon*
Andrew Barnet	*Thomas Brooks*
John Barber	*John Bland* 2
John Bryson	*Nathan Browning*
Joseph Byson	*Joshua Brock*
John Carlin 2	*Tilmon Cullom*
Dr Thomas Cook 4	*Gen Steph Cleaver*
Charles Cannole	*Isaac Connon*
Charles Caldwell	*Jonas Cayton*
Mde Will Christy	*Lewis Cook*
Daniel Draper	*Thomas Dozier*
John Drury	*Francis Day*
Patrick Ewing	*Susanna Edson*
Robert Graham	
Paul Harpole	*Moses B Heath*
William Harys	*Samuel H Hickston*
Frederick Havens	*Dr John F Henry*
John Hicklin	*Rebecca Heald.*
John Jones	*Pierre Junier*
Dr J Jackman	*William Jameson*
Robert Johnston 2	
Wallis Kirkpatrick	*William King*
Bradford Lawless	*Miss S Lecount*
Hugh B Lane	*Jeremiah Lakey*
William T Lamme	*William Logan*
Andrew M'Kinney	*Adam Murray*
Alex'er. Mordock	*Henry M'Laughin*
Will. M'Clay	
William Norman	*David Nicholas*
Michael Owen	*John Owings*
George Price	*Samuel A. Pace*
Nathan Patterson	*James S. Petty*
James Rutherford 2	*Robert Read*
Richard Ripley	*Jesse F Rouston*
John Rochester	
Samuel Sconce	*Enoch Stites*
Joshua Stocksdale	*Col John Smelsa*
Ezra Stardivant	*Sabert Scott*
Thacker Vivion	
E R Worthington 3	*Asa Williams*
James Whitesides	*Capt John Wyatte*
Job Williams	
Dr John Young	*William Young*
George Young 2	

U. J. DEVORE, P. M.

St. Charles, June 30th, 1817.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

Last Notice.

All those indebted to the estate of Julian Depestre, dec'd are requested to make payment, or execute their notes for the same, by the first day of September next. those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may rest assured, that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

All those having any demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts well authenticated for settlement by the same time.

Marie Depestre, Admin'x.
Louis de Mun, Admin'rs.

July 13, 1817. 56 tf3

House of Entertainment.

JAMES I. DOZIER

Begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

At the village of FLORISANT,

Where he will be able to accommodate them with the best the country affords.

Florisant, July 15. 59 4*

5 Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living at Spring farm, river des Peres, about 6 miles S. W. of St. Louis, a bay mare, about 15 hands high, supposed to be about 6 or 7 years old, had on when she went away a pair of shoes before. her ears is large and hang somewhat like a mule, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a stirrup iron, long heavy tail, appears not to have been dock'd, whoever will deliver her to the subscriber living on the premises, or col. A. M'Nair, St. Louis, shall receive the above reward.

Jno. Harvey.

July 15th, 1817. 6t 59

Wanted Immediately,

A journeyman tinner. A good workman will meet with liberal wages at a tin factory within a few miles of St. Louis. For particulars enquire at the Gazette Office.

Edwardsville, July 16, 1817.

TAKEN UP

BY Jacob Shepard, living in the township of Byrd, Cape Girardeau county, one BLACK MARE eleven years old, with a star on her forehead and a snip, branded on the left shoulder thus D. fourteen hands high appraised to twenty dollars. Also one SORREL MARE, four years old, with flax mane and tail, branded on the left shoulder, thus P, 14 hands and 1 2 high, appraised to 45 dollars, sworn to and subscribed before me June 12.1817.

John Alvin, J. P.

Appraisers, Thos. Morgan Jacob Foster.

A copy certified by

J. M'Ferron, clk. C C C C G

JUST ARRIVED FROM

New-Orleans,

And now Landing,

30 Barrels best ALLUM SALT,
A large assortment of Liverpool Ware, consisting of Plates, Dishes, Cups & Sausers, Bowls, &c.
Also, Elegant Dinner & Tea Setts.
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.
C Tuns of Swedes Iron assorted,
Plough Moulds &c.
Together with a few barrels of Tar & Pitch,

The above articles will be sold CHEAP at

Wholesale or Retail,

Apply at the Store of the subscriber, next door to Mathew Kerr's.

CHAS. W. HUNTER.

St Louis July 18th, 59—

LOTTERY TICKETS.

State of Pennsylvania.

Internal Navigation Lottery, 4th Class

S. ALLEN, Manager.

SCHEME.

1 *prize of*	$20000	*is*	$20000
1 - -	10000	-	10000
2 - - -	5000	-	10000
4 - - -	2000	-	8000
12 - - -	1000	-	12000
50 - - -	700	-	35000
100 - - -	100	-	10000
200 - - -	50	-	10000
350 - - -	20	-	7000
11000 - - -	8	-	88000

35,000 *Tickets—not 2 blanks to a prize.*

*** First drawn 4000 Blanks to be entitled to $8 each.

Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing:—George Latimer, Isaac Worrell, Thomas Leiper, John Connly, and Andrew Bayard, Esqrs.

The above lottery is now drawing in Philadelphia, a regular list of each days drawing will be received by mail and prizes paid here, as soon as the drawing is closed and the corrected prize list certified by the commissioners is made out.

☞ Tickets may be had of the subscriber if applyed for soon,

C. W. HUNTER.

St. Louis, July 18th. 59

Dr. Quarles

Having returned from his visit to the eastward, offers his professional services to the citizens of *St. Louis* He may be found at the druggist store of Simpson and Quarles.

He has brought with him some genuine, fresh Vaccine matter.

St. Louis, July 15. 4t 59

THE DIGEST

OF THE

LAWS

OF

MISSOURI TERRITORY,

Is now in the press, and will be published and delivered to subscribers as speedily as possible.

The publication of this work has been heretofore delayed from an anxious desire felt by the compiler, that it should be executed in the neatest manner practicable, for this purpose orders were transmitted to the eastward last fall, for new type and suitable paper, these the compiler has the pleasure to state have now arrived, and flatters himself that the public will be compensated for the delay in producing the work, by the neatness of its execution, and the additional matter it will contain, by the incorporation of the acts passed at the last session of the legislature, and the addition of a number of forms, useful to magistrates, constables, &c. without any addition of price.

As the number of copies will be very limited, those who desire to have the work, will do well to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to obtain it; by leaving their names with some person holding proposals.

Gentlemen who have done the compiler the favor to hold proposals and receive subscriptions, will lay him under an additional obligation, by transmitting to him at St. Louis, by mail, or otherwise, the number and names of the subscribers obtained, and retain the proposals for further subscriptions.

H. S. GEYER.

St Louis, May 29th, 1817. 3t 52

Dr. Jones

Has commenced the practice of Medicine, Surgery &c. at Charrette village. He keeps his shop at Mr. Wm. T. Lamme's, where he may be consulted at any time when not absent on professional business.

J. Jones.

St. Charles county, 9th July 1817

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or before the expiration the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY AUGUST 2, 1817. [No. 461]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi territory, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the western part of the Mississippi territory be, and they hereby are authorzed to form for themselves, a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original states in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the river Mississippi at the point where the southern boundary line of the state of Tennessee strikes the same, thence east along the said boundary line to the Tennessee river, thence up the same to the mouth of Bear creek, thence by a direct line to the north west corner of the county of Washington, thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico, thence westwardly, including all its islands within sixty leagues of the shore, to the most eastern junction of Pearl river with Lake Borgne, thence up said river to the thirty first degree of north latitude, thence west along the said degree of latitude to the Mississippi river, thence up the same to the beginning.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all free white male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty one years, and resided within the said territory at least one year previous to the time of holding the election, and shall have paid a county or territorial tax and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly of the said territory, be, and they are hereby authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned among the respective counties within the said territory, as follows, to wit: From the county of Warren, two representatives; from the county of Claiborne, four representatives; from the county of Jefferson, four representatives—from the county of Adams, eight representatives; from the county of Franklin, two representatives; from the county of Wilkinson, six representatives; from the county of Amite, six representatives, from the county of Pike, four representatives, from the county of Lawrence, two representatives; from the county of Marion, two representatives; from the county of Hancock, two representatives; from the county of Wayne, two representatives—from the county of Greene, two representatives—from the county of Jackson, two representatives—and the election of the representatives aforesaid, shall be holden on the first Monday and Tuesday in June next, throughout the several counties above mentioned, and shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said territory, regulating elections therein for members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the convention, thus duly elected be, and they hereby are authorized to meet at the town of Washington on the first Monday of July next—which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be or be not expedient, at that time, to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory—and if it be determined to be expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby are authorized to form a constitution and state government: *Provided,* That the same, when formed shall be republican, and not repugnant to the principles of the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, between the people and states of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, so far as the same has been extended to the said territory by the articles of agreement between the United States and the state of Georgia, or of the constitution of the United States: *And provided also,* That the said Convention shall provide, by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the people inhabiting the said territory, do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right or title to the waste or unappropriated lands lying within the said territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States, and moreover, that each and every tract of land sold by Congress, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by the order or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, township, parish, or other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the respective days of the sales thereof, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein—and that no taxes shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and that the rivers Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same or into the Gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said state, as to other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor, imposed by the said state.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That five per cent of the nett proceeds of the lands lying within the said territory, and which will be sold by Congress from and after the first day of December next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals; of which three fifths shall be applied to those objects within the said state under the direction of the Legislature thereof, and two fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the said state, under the direction of Congress: *Provided* That the application of such proceeds shall not be made, until after payment is completed of the one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars due to the state of Georgia, in consideration of the cession to the United States, nor until the payment of all the stock which has been or shall be created by the act, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," shall be completed: *And provided also,* That the said five per cent shall not be calculated on any part of such proceeds as shall be applied to the payment of the one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars due to the state of Georgia, in consideration of the cession to the United States, or in payment of the stock which may or shall be created by the act, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory."

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

March 3, 1817, Approved,
JAMES MADISON

TO MAJOR AMBROSE WHITLOCK,
District Paymaster, &c.
No 3.

I feel not the least reluctance in acknowledging, that I was under a misapprehension with regard to the amount of money, that had been transmitted to you in the winter, and spring of last year, and although I have in vain, applied for, and endeavoured to obtain certain documents which probably would account for it, I have no hesitation in admitting, that from the letters of the Paymaster General, it is probable, that I must have misunderstood him. As soon however as I discovered that the mistake existed, I immediately published the documents, which were calculated to correct it; and to show the true amount of money, which had been placed at your disposal. And in now declaring that the error, if committed by me, was unintentional, I have not such a poor opinion of my character for veracity, as to fear that any one *honest man,* who knows me, will doubt the sincerity of my declaration—And let me ask you, whether you do not know, and the public prints of the day, do not show, that other delegates left congress at the same time, under very erroneous impressions, relative to the payment *of their constituents?* Did not *many* members of congress, at the preceding session, return with impressions infinitely *more erroneous?* And have you not admitted, and do not the newspapers prove, that even at the last session of congress, the delegates and representatives from your district, were mislead into an opinion that you had received double the amount of money that had been transmitted to you? Why then select me, as the peculiar object of your spite?

As there is no single circumstance, to justify your insinuation, that in my offer to pay the troops of this territory without any compensation for my trouble, I was governed by a desire to derive some pecuniary advantage from getting the public funds into to my hands—And as the manner, in which I promptly disposed of the money, with which I was intrusted for that purpose, is proof sufficient to repel the insinuation, I might with propriety remind you of an old proverb, very applicable to your case—but I will content myself with barely remarking, that such motives would scarcely be suspected by any man, *whose own heart,* did not suggest to him, that he himself would not be proof against their influence under similar circumstances. And really sir, if you had never derived any advantages from the public funds, that have been placed in your hands, beyond the legal monthly pay of a District Paymaster, I can hardly suppose you would be so ready to call the attention of the public to the contrast between "my situation and circumstances," and your own—or that you would have so often withheld payment under frivilous pretexts, requiring that muster rolls should be changed into "alphabetical form," and endeavouring to convince the Paymaster General, that the discharged rangers and militia would be less dissatisfied, that seventy thousand dollars should remain in your hands for months together, than with a partial payment of that much to themselves at a time when the instalments for the lands they had purchased of the government, were constantly becoming due—Look at the document you have published—"it is to the point."

Never having wished to injure you, or to interfere with you in any way whatever, further than has been demanded by necessary self defence, or the duty I owed my constituents, I have no desire "to be informed of the time, and place of the proposed investigation of your conduct, before a proper tribunal" nor can I discover any magnanimity in the offer, without you having previously furnished me with the documents necessary to a full investigation, as you well know that I could not otherwise procure them. If I could only be so fortunate as to escape your misrepresentations, most gladly would I abstain from all, and every act calculated in the least degree, to interrupt "your peaceful retirement."

But although I do not intend to become your accuser before the proposed "tribunal" yet as you have thought it necessary to quote "the rules and articles of war" that relates to false muster rolls, I beg leave to remind you that there is immediately preceding it, a similar "rule and article," that relates to *false pay rolls,* which, if I am to judge from your conduct, you seem to have totally forgotten.

As District Paymaster, your duties were plainly defined, and prescribed by law—these duties, you had not the power to transfer to any other person—the law and common sense equally forbade it.

You have the credit of having made such representations to the Paymaster General, as to induce him to require the obnoxious oath, that has been the subject of so much recent discussion—and you state yourself, that you had been strictly enjoined by your instructions, "to guard by all *possible* means against impostors, fraudulent claims &c," therefore if you had had the power, you *ought not* to have transfered your duties.

Yet notwithstanding the solemn injunctions of the law—and of the Paymaster General—"perfectly inattentive to, and careless of your duty" you did in a variety of instances, place your pay rolls in the hands of irresponsible individuals, (some of whom, if you are to be believed, were unworthy of confidence,) you trusted to them to perform your own duties—they, in some cases, trusted to other agents, of their own creation. And did you not return the men on those rolls, as paid by yourself without ever having seen one of them? Oh! How treacherous must have been your memory, when you declared "that you dared not, nor did not vary one iota from your instructions," !!!

But this is not all—you did at different times, and places permit, and invite, certain individuals to sign other men's names to your pay rolls, without any authority written or verbal—and you returned men as paid by you, who had never received a cent of their pay from you—nor had authorised any other person to receive it for them—*were not all these false returns?* I charge you with no bad motives—you are welcome to assign good ones.

You may allege if you please, that your object was to have the men paid, and that you had not time to perform that duty yourself—and as proof of your sincerity, you may state the whole length of time, that you have given to the discharge of your duties in this territory, since the first commencement of the war—or you may show if you can, that you were not as much bound to attend to your duties in this part of your district as in Indiana—I merely state the facts—which can be established (in a court of justice, if you please) by a multitude of witnesses. But let me ask, was not such conduct contrary to law—contrary to your instruction—contrary to your duty—and in direct violation of your oath of office? Do not such facts constitute 'serious charges against an officer of your high standing?" and are they not sufficient to show, that you are one of the last men in the world, who ought to have impugned the motives of others, or exhibited unjust charges against them, concerning "*false rolls?*"

Every disinterested and impartial reader of this reply, to your address, will see that I have "only returned your own assault" and "I am now done with you." At parting however, permit me to express a hope, that you will not forget "the calm spirit of conscious rectitude, and dignity that ought to prevail in all discussions," and that you will remember that abusing of others, is the poorest way in the world, to acquit yourself. I have set you no bad example—for if I have in a single instance, used harsh, indecorous, or intemperate language, it will be found to be merely, as a quotation from your own publication.

Benjamin Stephenson.

The editor of the Western Sun, will please to give the above a place in his paper. B. S.

THE BARBARISM OF TITLES.

We are very glad to see the Richmond Enquirer exposing in truly rational and republican style, the barbarous inundation of mock titles, and "the court etiquette established at Washington." We extract the following:

Titles—Excellency, Honorable, &c.

We must pay our respects to the "New-York Daily Advertiser" for the comments he has made on two articles of this paper—one on "*Republican Mutions.*" the other "*A short Lecture on Heads, By a Friend to Republican Manners.*" We shall dismiss the subject in as few words as possible.

He says it is "ridiculous affectation" to object to such *titles* as "*his worship,*" "his excellency," &c. &c. Why it is so, he does not condescend to say—save only, to ask "the mighty difference in the vocabulary of freedom" between these titles and that of "esquire," &c. The difference strikes us at first sight. That of "esquire," is given almost to every body whether he bears an office or not. The others are bestowed upon officers, by way of honorary titles—in the language of Bonaparte, they are the titularies of the dignitaries of the government; calculated to tickle the ears and feast the pride of him "who is drest in a little brief authority."—But we ask in our turn, if you can go thus far, who may not go farther? If you can tickle a plain republican citizen, with the titles, of honorable, or excellency, why not address him at once as *my lord or his grace!*

How long has it been since this antipathy to *honorary* titles was considered in this country as "ridiculous affectation?" Was it so regarded, when in 1780, it was decided by the house of representatives, "that it was not proper to annex any style or title to the respective styles or titles of office expressed in the constitution?"

Is the uniform practice of congress in addressing the president of the United States, "by the terms used in the constitution," without any puffs of "his highness or "his excellency"—ridiculous affectation?"

Is the following criticism of general Charles Lee, which speaks to the very bottom of the subject, '*all* ridiculous affectation?"

Extract of a letter to Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia.

There is a barbarism crept in among us that extremely shocks me, I mean those insel epithets, with which (I come in for my share) we are so beplaistered; *his excellency* and *his honor*: the *honorable president* of the *congress* of the *honorable convention.* This fulsome, nauseating cant may be well enough adapted to barbarous monarchies; or to gratify the unadulterated pride of the *magnifici in pompous aristocracies;* but in a great, free, manly, equal commonwealth, it is quite abominable: for my own part, I would as lief they should put ratsbane into my mouth, as the *excellency* with which I am daily crammed. How much more true dignity was there in the simplicity of address among the Romans! Marcus Tullius, Cicero, Decimo Bruto Imperatori, or Caio Marcello Consuli, than to his excellency major-general Noodle, or to the honorable John Doodle. My objections are perhaps trivial and whimsical; but, for my soul, I cannot help starting them. If therefore, I should some times address you without the *excellency* tacked, you must not esteem it a mark of personal or official disrespect, but the reverse.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.

Mr. A. Grant of this city has put into our hands a small sheaf of this species of wheat, that exceeds any other for luxu-

riance that we have ever seen. It grows to the height of six feet; its reedy stalk is nearly of the thickness of a pipe stem, and in each head there are from 80 to 90 grains. We find eleven stalks with their heads to weigh about 34-2 oz. avoirdupoize weight. —In the autumn of 1815, Mr. G. procured a single grain of this bearded wheat, which brought him last year 59 heads.—53 of these were sown in October, which will yield him about a bushel of wheat. One grain has produced 93 heads.—He has already contracted to deliver several quarts of it at $2 a quart.

Rich. Enq.

LUPENELLA.

The following account of this valuable grass, is contained in a late letter from the Secretary of the Treasury U.S. to the acting Governor of this State. From its nutritive and fertilizing qualities, it will be a valuable acquisition to our planters generally, and particularly to such as have impoverished land:

"I have lately received from our Consul at Leghorn in Italy a parcel of the Lupenella seed, which is represented as the finest grass cultivated in that country for the quantity and richness of the hay; the preference felt for it by all animals, and its fertilizing effects upon the land in which it is cultivated. In Italy it is sown in March and October—it is cut with a Sickle to avoid shaking off the blooms, bound up in bundles of 7lbs. and fed to working beasts without grain as it is sufficiently nutritive of itself.

"*Three years cultivation of this grass enriches the poorest land so much, that two successive and abundant crops of grain are produced without manure.* This is the account which I have received of it from Mr. Appleton, the Consul. As it succeeds in Italy, there is every reason to believe that it will succeed in Georgia.—The quantity I have sent you, will enable you, to furnish several of your acquaintances with enough to get them in stock of it, and thereby multiply the chances of success. It is sown I presume broad cast, but drills will be more productive for seed. I am convinced that when sown for hay it ought to be sown thick as a certain means of keeping the crab grass under. When it is mowed, it may run some risk of assault from this formidable adversary, but that danger I am persuaded will be diminished by the thickness of the Lupenella."—*Journal.*

NO FRIEND TO CELIBACY.

"If you wish for *pleasure*—MARRY!
If you prize *health*—MARRY!
And every *money* be your object—
MARRY!

"A GOOD WIFE is 'Heaven's last best gift to man;' his *angel and minister of graces* innumerable; his *Sal Polychresium* or *gem of many virtues*; his *Pandora*, or casket of celestial jewels; her *presence* forms his best company; her *voice*, his sweetest music; her *smiles*, his brightest day: her *kiss*, the guardian of his innocence; her *arms*, the pale of his safety, the balm of his health, the balsam of his life; her *industry* his surest wealth; her economy, his safest steward; her *lips*, his faithfulest counsellors; her *bosom*, the softest pillows of his cares; and her prayers the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head!"

"If you love the *Creator* you ought to *marry*, to raise him up worshippers; if you love the *ladies*, you ought to *marry* to make them happy; if you love *mankind*, you ought to *marry* to perpetuate the *glorious race*; if you love your country you ought to *marry*, to raise up soldiers to defend it; in fine, if you wish well to *earth or heaven*, you ought to *marry*, to give good citizens to the one and glorious angels to the other!!

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Savannah Republican, dated St. Mary's, (Geo.) June 7, 1817.

"In consequence of the late frequent depredations of parties of armed Indians upon the southern frontier—which were attended with murder of the most savage nature and the loss of cattle and other stock to a very large extent—a small party of men assembled at Clark's mills, in Camden county, on the 19th ultimo, for the purpose of pursuing their trail, and to ascertain, as nearly as possible, to what tribe these savages belonged. After a march of about eighty miles, they discovered, at about nine o'clock in the evening, an Indian camp, which they fired into, killed one, and wounded others, who fled at the first fire. They were about fifteen in number. From this camp was taken seventeen horses, several muskets, ammunition, &c. Those who fled were pursued and overtaken a night or two after, fired upon, and two more killed.

"Notwithstanding this defeat a small party, supposed to be the survivors, have been down since into the white settlement and drove off from 250 to 300 head of cattle. The whole frontier is in the greatest possible state of alarm, and, as yet, have had no assistance, other than what has been afforded by the exertions of the few individuals who composed the above party. The troops which appeared at one time to be destined for the frontier, we observe, have altered their destination, through a countermand or misconstruction of their orders. This event has produced the greatest disappointment to the inhabitants, whose last hopes were fixed on their speedy arrival."

Nat. Int.

Progress of Gen. Mina.

New-Orleans, June 14.

Further accounts from general Mina have reached town; they state that the general and his army, on the 18th of May were at Soto la Marina, in high spirits; and would march, fifteen hundred strong, to attack the Royalists on the 20th—We have been politely favoured with bulletin No. 1, of general Mina's army, as also his address to the Spanish soldiers of King Ferdinand, and a patriotic Song on his landing; they are in Spanish, from the press of Samuel Baugs, printer to the auxiliary division of the Mexican Republic, at Soto la Marina. The following extract is a hasty translation from the bulletin:

"We came to the bar of the river Santander, which is about 23 deg. 15 min. north latitude, and 97 deg. 58 min. west longitude, according to the meridian of Greenwich; and prepared for a general disembarkation; which was effected on the 21st of April, in good order and without opposition. Our troops occupied a deserted barrack. Shortly after, we perceived two individuals, who, as we afterwards suspected, belonged to a royalist detachment which was stationed here, but had fled on the appearance of our vessels. Notwithstanding, we enrolled them without hesitation, & used them as guides. They assured us of the disaffection which we were aware existed between the Vice Roy of Mexico and the Captain-General of the internal provinces, and added that the Royalists had not looked for us here, but at Tampico, where they had their principal disposable force.

The 22d, the General departed on foot with his troops, amidst acclamations and rejoicings. The vanguard, under the orders of Major Sarda, was headed during its march by a party of Royalist cavalry, commanded by lieut. col. Garza, who did not dare to make the least demonstration. This man had made the people about Sota la Marina believe that we were going to burn their houses, devastate their fields lame the men and violate their women. Thus the greater part of the inhabitants had abandoned the hamlet and sought shelter in the woods.

The 23th, the division reached this town; the General was received by the Curate and some neighbors The others, learning that our conduct was the very opposite of what col. Garza had alledged, came in successively. The General harangued the people on the object of his coming & the justice of the American cause; and named Mr. Mier, Vicar of the Division, who gave indulgencies to those who in good faith would adhere to us and the noble enterprize we undertake. The general made such change among the functionaries, as were fitting to the new order of things choosing the inhabitants of the most credit and capacity. In a word the people of Soto la Marina are now very happy to have us for guests. The proprietors offer us horses and rations; the young men enlist among us; and all admire our good conduct and liberal ideas.

After the reverses that had preceded; a success so prosperous would induce a belief that Providence is willing to put an end to the misfortunes that afflict this fine portion of the new world.

From the Asiatic Mirror.

Extract of a letter from Bushire, dated the 18th of July, 1815.

"The chief of Muscat has left that place with his fleet and troops on his intended expedition against the capitol of the Joasmee pirates and the rebellious districts of Bahrein. The former he has left in his rear, and the first movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Qutif have, in the partial success which has attended them, tended to invigorate and encourage resistance. They had seized upon the patrimonial possessions of one of her most useful auxiliaries and brought it wholly under subjection, with the exception, however, of one elevated tower of a circular build, at some distance from the shore, and constantly surrounded with deep water.

"To this turret a few males and the whole of the females of this family retired, well supplied with provisions, water and ammunition, and by this garrison chiefly composed of females, has it been bravely, and perseveringly defended for more than six weeks, against an army of hostile Arabs.

"From an intrepid character of this auxiliary chieftan who has flown to the relief of his family, and from the nature and extent of his power, there is little doubt of the success of his operation against the enemy, and the consequent relief of the courageous little band of females & relations.

"The successes of the Ottoman forces, in the Arabian peninsula have led to an acknowlegement of the supremacy the emperor of the Turks; and Abdallah ben Saood, the chief of the Wahabee Arabs, has been compelled to guarantee the payment of a yearly tribute by the transmission of valuable hostages to Mahomed Ali Pacha, governor of Egypt, and commander of the victorious army.

This concession to these terms on the part of the Ottoman general, who dictated no less by political. than physical necessity, for the sanguine high-fed troops of European Turkey had suffered dreadfully from the spare and scanty diet of the Bedouins, and the heat and dryness of the soil.

"Titiameh and Hejah have been ceded to the Porte, in which last province, the holy cities of Mecca and Modena have their site. Advices, however, of the ratification of the treaty, had not yet been published. *Hurkaru.*

A dreadful hail storm occurred at Merut, on the 9th ultimo, which killed several men and cattle. The hail stone are said to have weighed from two to ten pounds.

NEW-HAVEN, June 17.

The President of the U. States.

We understand that the President will leave New-York on Friday morning next, in the Steam-Boat Connecticut, Capt. *Bunker*, and will arrive in this city on the afternoon of the same day. The U. S. sloop of war, Saranac, it is expected, will accompany the Boat, take her station in the Sound, and fire a salute when the Connecticut arrives within the Light-House, which will be answered by the Revenue Cutter, Capt. *Lee*, together with a federal salute from a company of volunteers at Fort Hale, under the command of Lieut. *Dickison*, and another from the Battalion of Artillery, under Capt. *Blake*, stationed on the bank in front of the new Steam-Boat Hotel. His Excellency, on landing, will be received by the Committee of Arrangements, and escorted to his lodgings by the Governor's Horse-Guards, under Major *Prescott*. A signal of two flags at the mast head will be given on board of the Connecticut, which will be passed by telegraph to the city. The President's arrival will be announced by the ringing of bells, as well as the roar of cannon.

On Saturday all the uniform companies will parade, when the President will probably review the troops, and visit the College, and the Gun Factory of Eli Whitney, Esq.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, June 19.

CORPS OF CADETS.

The citizens, citizenesses and soldiers of New-York had a fine treat this forenoon.—The corps of cadets from the U. S. Military Academy at West-Point, who arrived here yesterday, (with their elegant band of music,) under command of capt. Partridge, marched to the park in front of the City-Hall about 11. o'clock, A. M. to day, where they halted, wheeled into line, their right on the middle avenue their left on Broadway. A numerous concourse of ladies, &c. were in the Balcony of the Hall, and the area and steps before it were also thronged with spectators.

Mr. Clinton, governor elect, accompanied by the mayor, gen. morton, &c. then reviewed this spruce and sprightly little battalion.—When the review was over, they wheeled on the right into open column of platoons, and marched forward to Chatham-street, wheeled on the left successively as *boundaries* required, and passed in front of the Hall, *carrying* arms, (the marching salute,) and officers giving the corresponding salutes. Having re-occupied their first position, they changed front by countermarching on the centre, &c. formed column of platoons on the centre platoon, right in front; deployed into line, and so successively formed and displayed, on various platoons, changed position, and went through the *different firing*, with *remarkable expertness and precision.*—The quickness, docility and tractableness of *youth* were admirably exemplified in the evolutions and exercises performed by the cadets.

This legion of officers, ("that shall be,") this collection of talent, it is hoped, advance with equal pace in studies that are incomparably more important than the mechanical business of manual exercise or evolutions. Should military pursuits be relinquished in a long peace, their education *ought to be such as to fit* them for civil life. The Academy, we trust, will prove a proper nursery for this purpose—though the contrary has been surmised, and it has been even said that the institution has been shamefully mismanaged. This, we earnestly hope, may prove to be utterly unfounded.

Just opened,

And for sale at Madame Ve. Pecay's store, an elegant assortment of GOODS, purchased in Philadelphia on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, the following well assorted articles, consisting of—

A quantity of blue Chambray's
Yellow do.
Stripe, Plain, Checks, White } Domestics.
Assorted Colours Calico,
Bombasetts,——Bombazeens
Assorted Col'd Shawls,
White Cambricks——Spotted do
Muslins—&c. &c.
Men & womens Hose——half do. do.
A small assortment of Ribbons & Laces——Sewing Silk, &c.
Beads for the Indian trade——Also a small quantity of the best Brandywine Powder.

M. Delauchenaye.

ST. LOUIS,

Saturday August 2, 1817.

A report prevailed in town a few days ago, that the small pox had made its appearance among us. We have conversed with all the physicians of St. Louis, and its vicinity, and can positively assert that the report has not the least foundation. We can farther assure our friends and the public generally that we have ascertained that no instance of small pox exist nearer than Louisville.——

For the information of Mr. Hall, we state that the copy of the letter from Col. Easton, to General Rector, was sent to a gentleman in this place for publication, from whom we obtained it. We view this letter as an address to the government of the United States, through an authorised agent, having the superintendance and surveying of the lands in Lawrence County, the subject of the address. *Every citizen claims* the right of addressing the government, through its officers.

We believe the editor of the Emigrant was authorised to state that the letter was published without the knowledge of General Rector, and we believe that the balance of the paragraph in the Emigrant originated in the malice and sheer impudence of Mr. Hall.

Mr. SERGANT *Hall.*

The *Sergeant* came out last week in the character of "*the Knight of the rueful countenance,*" in defence of the fair. He attacks the editor of the Missouri Gazette in the most violent and plaintive style, regrets that the age of chivalry is gone forever! and says he is determined to assume the habiliments of Don Quixotte, and sally out in search of adventures; and in order to amuse his few patrons, spurs his rosenante against our supplement of June 21, in which is an address to the public, by Wm. Rabb, of Goshen Illinois territory.

The sum of the Sergeants reveries are literally thus.

People of Missouri, I have been brought here by a faction, who represent the country as ready to receive a federal stamp, or any impression they choose to give it. They as well as myself, feel our mistake—and have sent me to work, to *lie* down the Gazette. I fasten on every paragraph in that paper, with all the *venom* of a viper, yet I cannot procure support——Oh! do my good people, come on, and subscribe to the Emigrant, as my present list will not defray the expense of the paper which *I give away* to serve the cause I am engaged in.

The Emigrant says, if *he* had the power, John Scott *should* represent the territory—now if we had the power, we would say, the people should select the representative.

MR. CHARLESS.

The extract of a letter from Col. Easton to me which appeared in the last Missouri Gazette, was published without my consent or knowledge.

Col. Easton appears disposed to attach blame to the officer of government who directed the military bounty lands of which he speaks in his letter, to be surveyed.

Any person who will take the trouble to read the act of Congress of 6th May 1812, will see that it is made a positive (not a conditional) duty of the head of the land department to cause two million acres of public lands fit for cultivation between the St. Francis & Arkansas rivers to be surveyed, for military bounties; consequently no blame can properly attach to that officer, even if the lands are as bad as they have been represented to Mr. Easton to be.

Before the tract of which Col. Easton speaks, was laid off into sections &c. The country generally between the St. Francis & Arkansas was explored by deputy surveyors, who were instructed to select the best tracts they could find, for military bounties. These deputy surveyors are men of good moral character and acted under oath, consequently, I suppose, that the most suitable and best lands have been selected.

Wm. Rector.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817.

MARRIED—On Thursday 24th ult. by the Rev. Green P. Rice, Mr. LILBURN W. BOGGS, Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, to the amiable Miss JULIA ANN BENT, daughter of Silas Bent, Esq. Judge of the Superior Court.

DIED—In this town, on the 31st ult. of a fever, MR. JOSEPH EASTON, lately from the state of New York, aged 50 years.—He was a brother of Col. Rufus Easton, and died at his house.

Notice.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.

INFORM their friends, that having engaged some workmen at lower wages, they are enabled to reduce their prices of GLASS WARE, considerably, and have on hand a complete assortment of every article of

PLAIN OR CUT FLINT GLASS.

Pittsburg, July 16, 1817—61-4t.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Charless

I have just procured one of Mr. Scott's hand bills, and as it appears not to have been intended for general circulation, but confined to this and St. Louis counties, I will, for the information of the public state, that Mr. Scott, in this hand bill, contradicts the report that he is in favor of a division of the territory; and says he is opposed to a removal of the seat of government, &c. I dislike to deny, to any man, the courtesy of belief in positive declarations; but as the people of these counties are deeply interested in this prospect of division, Mr. Scott and his friends will excuse me for withholding my belief in his bare declarations, particularly as I have been led to form a very different opinion from the following facts.

1st. The certificate of Bazel Boring, of Lawrence county (in the hands of the printer) and the repeated declaration of Judge Thomas, made to gentlemen in Lawrence county, soon after his declining in Scott's favor—that *Mr. Scott would be in favor of a division by the Missouri*, which would place the seat of government at or near *Jackson*, the residence of the judge. I would here observe that the judge's predelection for such a division has been long known.

2nd. The declarations of the warm supporters of Mr. Scott, in Cape Girardeau county—that the Missouri was a natural boundary and must be the boundary of the state.

3d. Mr. Scott's *interests*:—All powerful interests.—Mr. Scott's interests all lie *below*; and that he will be governed by his interests is evidently proven by the following confession, quoted from his hand bill. "As it respects land claims, I have many not confirmed by existing laws, and my whole interests are therefore united to obtain something further in favor of rejected land claims." Here is indeed a precious confession. Mr. Scott thinks the people should send him to congress, because *he* has *a number of unconfirmed land claims*, which he wishes to get confirmed—such I presume as the *St Genevieve Saline*, the celebrated claim which covers a considerable part of Washington county, and others of the class that are generally found in the possession of speculators.

The land claimants should bear in mind that Mr. Scott in his eagerness to get his *own* extravagant claims confirmed may defeat their objects, the confirmation of the real bona fida claims, many of which are still to be found in the hands of original claimants and their legal representatives.—A final adjustment and confirmation of all bona fida land claims, is no doubt a very desirable object. But I would ask how many have been benefited by the league square law, as it is called. A law framed in such manner as to embrace nearly the whole of the claims held by the individual who procured its passage? Or rather has it not had the effect of rendering extremely doubtful any attempt to procure for honest claimants a confirmation of lands actually granted to them by the Spanish authorities, acknowledged by the treaty of cession, and which for want of some formality have been rejected—or not entered as the law required. It is known that our last delegate, Mr. Easton, got a law, for the final adjustment of land claims, through the lower house, and it would have passed the senate, but for the interruption of peace, which turned the attention of that body to subjects of more general interests. And altho' congress mean to be just, yet to procure any thing farther in favor of rejected land claims will require such talents, industry, perseverance and address as Mr. Scott is intirely unequal to.

I must again advert to a division of the territory by the Missouri. It is a subject of such vital interests to the people of these counties, that it should outweigh every other consideration. I call on the people of those counties to reflect on the subject, deeply. The first monday of August, will decide the fate of this section of the territory.—I call on the people of St Louis county, particularly, to throw aside these prejudices, excited by designing men, support the man whose interests are blended with our own—who will oppose any division of the territory that will retard our approach to independence. Where we shall be enabled to assume our rank amongst the states. Chuse between Easton and a state government, and Scott and a division by

Missouri.

St. Charles County, July 26.

Amongst the various arts and electioneering tricks used by the friends of Mr. Scott, for the purpose of deceiving the people and preventing them from exercising their cool, unbiassed judgment, on the approaching election; none betrays a more obvious disregard to candor than the great noise made about securing town commons from New Madred locations. Mr. Scott in the letter he wrote Mr. Meigs, and also in a little hand bill lately circulated in St. Charles, declares his decided opposition to these locations. He might as well declare his opposition to locating those claims on the *confirmed lands of individuals*. For if there be any *commons* they *are* confirmed to the respective towns, by an act of congress. New Madrid claims, can only be located on vacant lands, the sale of which is authorised by law. And as town commons are not and cannot be authorised to be sold, it follows, of course, that no *legal* location can be made on them; and if any have been made, they are void. The people of the towns are well satisfied with the security of that act of congress which has already confirmed their commons: Mr. Scott may therefore exert the whole of his labors and parental regard in favor of those unfortunate persons at Boone's Lick, and other places, whose *improvements* have been located by his clamorous friends.

Z.

The famous resolution, signed by Benj. Cooper, of Howard county, turns out, as was anticipated, a complete electioneering trick of the brother in-law of Black-thunder.—This restless spirit, of Bardstown notoriety, finding his own residence too hot for him, has paid our territory a visit, and has been for some time, endeavoring to enlighten the good people of Boons lick, and persuading them it would be of great advantage to have their salt springs monopolized by individuals, in preference to "*Government monopoly.*" This man collected at Cooper's Fort, ELEVEN MEN, perhaps as ignorant, as himself is designing, and got them to approve of what, perhaps, not one of them understood. It is a fact there were present, at that meeting, but ELEVEN MEN.

H.

War Department, June 9, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT seperate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the *Department* of War, until the 31st of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818 inclusive until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts following, viz.

1st. At *Detroit*, Michilimackinac, Greenbay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrsion, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philips, N. Orleans, Batton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the *District* of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed marched or recruited within the state of New York south of the Highlands, including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right in making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.—The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.

8—Oct. 26.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post roads will be received at the General Post office, until Saturday the 13th day of September next, inclusive.

IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

185. From Shawanoetown by United States Saline, Jordon's, Great Muddy River, Little Muddy River, Coxe's, on Beaucoup River, and Kaskaskia to St. Genevieve once a week, 120 miles.

Leave Shawanoetown every *Saturday* at 2 *p m* and arrive at St. Genevieve the next Tuesday by 6 *p m* Leave St. Genevieve every Wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Shawanoetown on Saturday by 10 *a m*.

186 From Smithland, K. by Fort Massac and Tywappety to Cape Girardot once a week, 73 miles.

Leave *Smithland* every saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Cape Girardot on sunday by 3 *p m* Leave Cape Girardot every thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Smithland on friday by 6 *p m*.

187. From Kaskaskia by Prairie du Rocher, St Philip, Harrisonville, Herculaneum, Cahoka and St. Louis to St. Charles once a week, 84 miles.

Leave Kaskaskia every wednesday at 6 *a m* arrive at Herculaneum by 5 *p m* arrive at Cahoka on thursday by 2 *p m* and arrive at St. Charles on friday by 10 *a m* Leave St Charles every sunday at 3 *p m* arrive at Herculaneum on tuesday by 6 *a m* and arrive at Kaskaskia on tuesday by 6 *p m*.

188. From St. Charles by Missouri Crossings, St Johns, Price's, Bibbs and Big Bonne Femme to Howard c h once in two weeks; 173 miles.

Leave St Charles every other monday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Howard c h on saturday by 6 *p m* Leave Howard c h on tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St. Charles on friday by 6 *p m*.

189. From St Louis by Herculaneum, Potosi, St Michaels, Doct. Betie's, Ballinger's, Currants, Laurens c h Cadrons on Arkansaw, *Daniels*, on Big Rock, to Arkansas Post office once a month, 546 miles.

Leave St Louis the first friday in each Calender month, and arrive at Arkansas Post Office, in 15 days, on friday by 4 *p m* Leave Arkansas Post Office the next day saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St. Louis in 15 days, on saturday by 6 *p m*.

190. From Cahokia by Madison c h St Clair and Clinton Hill to Cahokia once a week, 50 miles—25.

Leave Cahokia every thursday at 3 *p m* and arrive at Clinton Hill on friday by noon. Leave Clinton Hill every friday at 1 *p m* and arrive at Cahokia by 6 *p m*.

191. From Herculaneum by Mine au Burton to St Genevieve once a week. 80 miles.

Leave Herculaneum every tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St Genevieve on wednesday by 6 *p m* Leave St. Genevieve every thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Herculaneum on friday by 6 *p m*.

192. From St. Genevieve by Big Shawanoe, Little Shawanoe, Cape Girardot and Winchester to New Madrid once a week, 115 miles.

Leave St. Genevieve every wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at New Madrid on friday by 6 *p m*. Leave New Madrid every saturday at 8 *a m* and arrive at St Genevieve on Monday by 6 *p m*.

193. From Kaskaskia by Johnson c. h. Big Bay Settlement and Ferguson's Ferry to Salem, once in two weeks, 129 miles.

Leave Kaskaskia every other wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Salem on saturday by 6 *p m*. Leave Salem on sunday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Kaskaskia on tuesday by 6 *p m*,

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NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free-white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office and some of them are doubtless incorrect: on this subject the contractor must inform himself; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect,

9. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of January next: those numbered 1 to 198 are to end December 31, 1819.

The residue are to end December 31, 1818

Contracts for the routes numbered 2 3 11 15 16 18 48 52 53 57 65 81 93 103 104 119 137 148 149 151 165 166 174 175 176 177 178 180 181 183 184 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 and 209, are to be in operation on the sixteenth day of November next.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr.
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.
Washington City, May 26 1817

The Steam-Boat PIKE,

Will arrive in a day or two from Louisville.—This vessel will ply regularly between that place and this, and will take in her return cargo shortly after her arrival. Persons who may have freight, or want passage for Louisville, or any of the Towns on the Ohio, will do well to make early application to the master on board. On her passage from this to Louisville, she will make a stop at Herculaneum, where Mr. M. Austin will act as agent, as also at St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau, at the former place Mr. Le Meillieur, and at the latter Mr. Steinbeck will act as agents; with whom freight for the *Pike* may be deposited and shipped.

Persons wanting passage in this vessel will apply as above. She will perform her present voyage to and from Louisville in about four weeks, and will always afford an expeditious and safe passage for the transportation of freight or passengers.

Jacob Read, Master.

St. Louis, July 25th, 1817. 60 3t

THE STEAM-BOAT

PIKE,

Will be ready to take in freight to morrow for Louisville, or any of the towns on the Ohio. She will sail for Louisville, on Monday morning the 4th August, from 10 to 12 o'clock For freight or passage, apply to the master on board.

JACOB READ, *Master,*

St. Louis, July 31th, 1817.

A Keel Boat,

Of about 24 tons burden, rigged with top and main sails, and entirely complete in all her equipment, will be sold on good terms. Enquire of Chas. W. Hunter, near Mr. Kerr's store.

St. Louis, July 31st, 1917. 61-tf

Drs. Farrar & Walker,

Has just received GENUINE FRESH VACCINE MATTER.

August 2d.

Doctor Gantt

Has received FRESH VACCINE MATTER.

Aug. 1st

NOTICE

The subscriber having on the 30th, July obtained an honorable discharge from the service of the United States, as a private soldier, in late Cap. Lewis Bissells company, in the 8th, regiment of infantry, and who enlisted the 10th, day of July 1812 to serve five years. discharge, dated Fort Clarke, I. Ty, 30th, July, 1817. Signed "R Humphreys, Lieut. 8th, infantry, commanding post" Should the above mentioned certificate be lost or mislaid, I hereby give notice to the public, that they will in no wise buy or bargain for the same.

his
JESSE ✕ SCOTT
mark.

August 1st, 1817 61-6t.

TAKEN UP by John Bailey, living on the Merrimek, St. Louis township, one white horse, flea bitten, about fourteen hands and an inch high, supposed to be seventeen years old or upwards, appraised to twenty dollars this 19th of July 1817, no brands perceivable.

Thomas Sappington, J. P.

True copy from the stray book,
M. P. Leduc. Clk by
Andrew M'Girk D. Clk.

Sanguinet & Bright

Have just received, and are now opening for sale, a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE.*

Consisting of an extensive variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE—and a large collection of BOOKS, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices.

St. Louis, July 26th, 1817.

Notice.

I WISH to sell my farm, whereon I now live, in the point of the Missouri, containing 225 arpens, about 50 acres under good fence, in several fields, with a young orchard.

For particulars enquire of me on the premises. *Wm. Tompson.*

Township of Portage des Sioux,
St. Charles co. July 23. 71tf

Pottery.

CHRISTIAN SMITH,

Near Mr. Neal's tin and copper manufactory, on the street leading from Matthew Kerr's store, to Shope's tavern.

Inform the citizens of St. Louis and the surrounding counties, that he has on hand and will always be supplied from his kiln, the best milk Pots, Dishes, Crocks, &c. &c. Having employed the most experienced hands, he will be able to keep up an extensive assortment of POTTERS WARE, by wholesale or retail.

St. Louis, July 30th, 1817. tf-61

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in May last a SORREL HORSE, sixteen hands high, 5 or 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, S- star and snip, some marks of the saddle.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said horse to me.

Simon Sanguinet.

July 30th.

TAKEN UP

By Robert Criswell, living in St. Louis county, St. Ferdinand township, opposite the mouth of the Missouri, one bright sorrel horse, nine or ten years old last spring, about sixteen hands high, no brands perceivable some saddle spots on his back, appraised to eighty dollars, shod all round. done before me a justice this 21st of July 1817.

R. Chilwood, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.
A. M'Girk D. Clk. for
M. *P. Leduc*, Clk.

Take Notice.

My creditors are hereby notified, that on monday the fourth day of August next, I shall apply to the judge of the circuit court, for the northern circuit, of the territory of Missouri, or to Joseph Charless and Joseph V. Garnier, Esqr's, two justices of the peace, in and for the township and county of St. Louis, to be permitted to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors. When and where you may attend if you think proper,

B. Plank.

St. Louis Jail, 15th July, 1817.

$3 Per week

Will be given for a woman capable of cooking & milking for a family where the washing is given out. Apply at this office. Aug. 2d.

Education.

HENRY S. LEE,
Recently from Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of St. Louis, that he intends opening a school for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen, in Reading, plain and ornamental Penmanship, practical and rational Arithmetic, English Grammer, Composition, Elocution, Geography and Latin. Those young gentlemen, who cannot attend during the day, will have the utmost assiduity paid them in the evening. He promises to commence, as soon as he can obtain an eligible situation. Those who would feel a wish to patronise him, are requested to call at mrs. Snows, on main street.

Notice.

There will be a Court of appeals held at the court house in the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the 22d inst. to determine on the appeals of all persons who may be aggrieved by the assessment of the sheriff of said county. *A. S. M'Girk D. Clk.*

For M. P. Leduc, Clerk.

August 20. 2162

Copper and Tin Ware *Manufactory.*

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by *Mr.* Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Hosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. Cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

JUST ARRIVED FROM
New Orleans,
And now Landing.

80 Barrels best ALLUM SALT

A large assortment of Liverpool Ware, consisting of Plates, Dishes, Cups & Saucers, Bowls, &c.

Also, Elegant Dinner & Tea Setts.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

6 Tons of Swedes Iron, assorted, Plough Moulds &c.

Together with a few barrels of Tar & Pitch,

The above articles will be sold cheap at

Wholesale or Retail,

Apply at the store of the subscriber, next door to Mathew Kerr's.

CHAS. W. HUNTER.

St Louis July 18th, 59—

LOTTERY TICKETS.

State of Pennsylvania.

Internal Navigation Lottery, 4th Class

S. ALLEN, Manager.

SCHEME.

1 *prize of*	$20000	*is*	$20000
1 - -	10000	-	10000
2 - - -	5000	-	10000
4 - - -	2000	-	8000
12 - - -	1000	-	12000
50 - -	700	-	35000
100 - - -	100	-	10000
200 - - -	50	-	10000
350 - - -	20	-	7000
11000 - - -	8	-	88000

$5,000 *Tickets—not 2 blanks to a prize*

*** First drawn 4000 Blanks to be entitled to $3 each.

Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing:—George Latimer, Isaac Worrell, Thomas Leiper, John Connelly, and Andrew Bayard, Esqrs.

The above lottery is now drawing in Philadelphia, a regular list of each days drawing will be received by mail and prizes paid here, as soon as the drawing is closed and the corrected prize list certified by the commissioners is made out.

☞ Tickets may be had of the subscriber if applyed for soon,

C. W. HUNTER.

St. Louis, July 18th. 59

Dr. Quarles

Having returned from his visit to the eastward, offers his professional services to the citizens of St. Louis. He may be found at the druggist store of Simpson and Quarles.

He has brought with him some genuine, fresh Vaccine matter.

St. Louis, July 15. 4t 59

Dr. Jones

Has commenced the practice of Medicine, Surgery &c. at Charrette village. He keeps his shop at Mr. Wm. T. Lamme's, where he may be consulted at any time when not absent on professional business.

J. Jones.

St. Charles county, 9th July 1817.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,
An extensive assortment of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankett,
Company Gurrahs,
Baftas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware;
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,

All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3: 51

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy	do do Tenerif do
do Jamaica Spirits	Old Port do
Holland Gin & Whiskey	Claret in cases.
L. P. Madeira Wine	Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

The undersigned wishes to purchase
GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 1817. 53—*tf.*

ON CONSIGNMENT,
100 Salt Kettles
And for sale at cost and charges by
J. CLEMENS JR. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,
Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine,	Oil, and Dye Stuffs.
Paints,	

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53—*tf.*

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Partrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

ML: TESSON.
54—tf. J. PESCAY.

St. Louis, June 13, 1817.

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS, Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.

Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Gin, Madaira and Sherry WINES, Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice.

Havanah and common SEGARS. Cavendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist. Shad, Mackeral, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings.

Bacon Hams, Whiskey, draft and bottled Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1816. tf-55

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

Stephen Donohoe,

HAS received and offers for sale very cheap,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE,

A handsome assortment of seasonable
GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine Cloths,	*Fancy Muslins,*
Merseilles Vestings,	*Jac't. & mull mull do,*
Cotton Hosiery,	*Madrass Handks.*
Ginghams,	*Sewing Silk & Twist,*
Calicoes,	*Pins, &c. &c.*
Bengal Stripes,	
Cambricks,	

Also, 2 Casks assorted Hardware.

St. Louis, July 25th, 1817. 60tf

New Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale at Boons Lick, in the county of Howard.

Whiskey by the barrel or retail,
Flour by the barrel,
Bar Iron & Steel,
Plough Shares,
Hoes, Mattocks & Pittsburg Axes,
Carpenters tools of different descriptions.
Trace Chains, Scythes & Bells,
Cross cut Saws, Frying Pans,
Tin Ware, Bridles, Sieves & Hats.

And a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES &
DRY GOODS,

The above articles will be sold cheap, for Cash or country produce.

Joseph Andrews.

Boons-Lick, July 19th, 1817.—60*tf.*

Cables & Cordells,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough lines

Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*

St. Louis, July 24th, 1817. 60tf.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that I shall attend at Belleville, on the 6th and 7th of August next, for the purpose of paying Capt. Jacob Short's company of mounted militia, for services actually rendered in the service of the U. States, in the year of 1815.

The officers and men of the above company, are particularly requested to be prompt in their attendence. Powers of attorney and letters of administration will be paid (if properly authenticated.)

Thomas Hempstead,
A. D. P. Master.

St. Louis, July 24th, 1817, 602t.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Joseph W. Still, dec'd. requests all persons having any demands against the said estate to present them in one year from this date, or they will be barred of any dividend, and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

James Alcorn, Adm'r.

Howard Cty. July 19th, 1817. 60 3t.

THE PUBLIC

ARE *hereby cautioned against crediting my wife Polly Rodgers, who has left my bed and board without any just cause, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date of her elopement on 11th March last.*

JAMES RODGERS.

July, 18th 3t60*

NEW STORE.

A. Meddock & Duvall,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a FRESH and

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,

On Main Street,

In the house of Mr. Dangin, lately occupied by Mr. Scott, and opposite Riddick's Auction Store,

WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Superfine Broad Cloths,
Coarse do do
Super Scarlet do
Coarse do do
Casimeres and Stockinetts,
1 Piece of Cotton Stockinett,
Worsted, Imperial, Bennets, Bedfords, & Velvet } CORDS,
Green Baize,
Red, White & Yellow FLANNEL,
Rose, 3 point & Indian BLANKETS,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Silks,—Cambricks & Lenos,
Jaconet, Figured, & Book } MUSLINS,
White Janes,
Merseilles, White, & Worsted } VESTINGS,
Silk for dresses,
Silk & Cotton Shawls,
Canton Crape, Hat do
Madrass & Cambrick } *Handkerchiefs,*
Irish Linens,
Cambrick Shirting,—Dimity.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Mens Leather, Ladies long Kid, Ladies short do and Silk } GLOVES,
Mantua & China Ribbon,
Ladies Fine Morocco Slippers,
Suspenders,
Queens, Glass & Brown } WARE,
YoungHyson & HysonSkin TEAS,
Copperas, Madder, Rosin,
Allum, Pepper, Sulphur,
Bengal and Spanish INDIGO,
HARD WARE of various kinds.
Cotton Cards,
Castings and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they will sell LOW for CASH, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as can be purchased at any other Store in the territory.

St. Louis, July 22nd, 1817.—60tf

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS
WANTED.

Two or three journeymen printers are wanted at this office.

June 13th.

Bank of Missouri.

Public notice is hereby given,

That books will be opened for the subscription of Stock in the Bank of Missouri, on the 4th Monday of September next, at the following places. The Bank in St Louis; the house of William Shannon, *St.* Genevieve; the house of George Collin, St. Charles; the house of Joseph Frizzle, & Co. Jackson; and the house of John and Augustus Jones, Potosi: For three entire days.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Lilburn W. Boggs, Cas'r.

Bank of Missouri 1st, July 1817.

Dr. G. P. Todson,

Has the honor of acquainting the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity, that he has taken possession of the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Alex. Laforce Papin, opposite Mr. L'Andraville's stone building, on Main street, and determined on a permanent residence in St. Louis, to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY.

St. Louis July 11, 1817.—tf-48.

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demands. The several laws relating to land—court, on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817

Taken up

By the subscriber, living on White River, Bayou Salledore, in Lawrence county, Missouri territory, a blue roan mare, near fourteen hands high, twelve years old, a bald face, three white feet, branded on the near buttock 39. Appraised to twelve dollars.

Essex Capshaw.

July 10, 1817. 3t-60.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

51—til 1st September.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

The whole of the capital stock of the Bank of St. Louis, having been subscribed, the remainder instalment of sixty per centum, must be paid at the banking house, on thursday the 18th of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand. t18S-56

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

A dividend at the rate of eight per centum per annum, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

8t-56.] *John B. N. Smith* Cash'r.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

May 2nd, 1817,

A fifth Instalment of five per centum on each and every share of the capital stock of this bank must be paid at the banking house on the first tuesday in August next.

By order of the board of directors.

9t-49.] *John B. N. Smith*, Cashr.

Strayed

From this place, on monday the 30th ult, a bright sorrel mare, about fifteen hands high, and about four years old, shod all round, lately branded I. W. on the near thigh, it is expected she had been lately purchased from a gentleman at or near St. Genevieve, by a Mr. Fowler, who is concerned in the present contract for supplying the troops in this quarter with provisions. Any person who will deliver said mare to Joriah Brady, Mr. Kibby, or leave her at the Livery stable at St. Louis for me, shall receive six dollars and all reasonable expences. Said mare had a new bell on. *J. Whistler.*

Military Storekeeper.

Belle Fontaine, July 19th, 1817.

TAKEN UP by Leonard Reed, living on the Merimec river, Bonhomme Township, one chesnut sorrel horse, a star on his forehead, a lump on his left fore leg; supposed to be 13 hands 3 inches high, 10 or 11 years old, appraised to $30 and 50 cents, by John Withinton and John M. Young, being sworn as the law directs, before me this 11th day of July, 1817. *Daniel B. Moore, J.P.*

Recorded this 24th July, 1817.

True copy from the stray Book.

M. P. Leduc, clk.

By Andrew M'Girk D. Clk.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance; or before the expiration the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection create this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY AUGUST 9, 1817. [No. [illegible]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

From the Virginia Patriot.

We have perused a pamphlet entitled "Serious charges against Captain Oliver H. Perry of the U. S. Navy, by John Heath, late Capt. of the Marine Corps." Tho' this is the title of the pamphlet, charges of equal "deliberate injustice and malevolent persecution" are also exhibited against Commodore Chauncey. Capt. Heath states that, on the 16th of September last, at Messina, Capt. Perry, commanding the Java, sent for him (Heath) Captain of the Marines, then indisposed and undressed in his state room, to come on the Quarter deck: before he was dressed another message came. He soon however appeared on deck. Perry ordered him to muster the marines. This being done, Perry pointed to the hatch way and said to Heath; "you may go below, Sir, I have no further use for your services on board this ship." Here he remained two days, when he solicited his arrest and charges, by a note to Perry. On reading this, Perry sent for Heath, gave him most abusive language, & a *blow*, [Heath was unarmed,] & threatened to put him in irons. The next day Perry offered to make "an honorable and personal apology, such as will be proper for you [Heath] to receive and him [Perry] to make." This Heath thought he could not with honor receive; having been arrested and conceiving that nothing but a court martial could vindicate his honor.

On the 12th of October, Heath wrote to Commodore Chauncey, requesting a court martial; of which letter no notice was taken by Chauncey. Two days after, Perry sent Heath the charges. Nov. 5th, Heath again applied to Chauncey for a Court martial; and three days after received for answer that the public service would not admit of it at that time.

Dec. 25th Chauncey wrote to Heath that a court martial would set the next day, to hear any charges Heath might bring forward against Perry. Heath replied he was himself a prisoner under arrest, had been confined above three months, leave being refused to go on shore, and the application treated with contempt; and he wished previously to be himself tried; however, if Chauncey insisted otherwise, he would bring forward his charges against Perry. Chauncey replied, that, on account of the arrival of the Spark, he, (Heath) might immediately be tried. Heath states that no officer of the Spark was on the court martial; that Chauncey and Perry had been determined, by severity and cruelty of long confinement, to compel him to agree to any terms: but, the Spark bringing information that the Java must return immediately to the U. States, they were afraid to have the court martial there. The court martial on Heath sat Dec. 31st. Heath declares the charges against him frivolous, unjust or malicious. He was sentenced to be privately reprimanded by Capt. Shaw.

January 19th, 1817, Perry was tried; the members of the court martial were appoined by Chauncey. Perry was not a moment confined, though under arrest; nor deprived of his sword and he even gave orders during his trial. He was sentenced to be privately reprimanded by Chauncey.

We have not room for further particulars. Capt. Heath writes with ability; and makes his statements with much apparent candor and regard for truth. If he has really done so, the conduct of Chauncey and Perry has been highly reprehensible: but, "hear both sides" is the golden rule, before you judge. From Capt. Heath's being appointed Consul at Teneriffe, we should suppose that the Administration considered him an injured man. A remonstrance, it is said will be laid before the U. S. Senate next session, when we shall probably be more able to judge of the merits of this case. There are some men who cannot bear with meekness the weight of popular applause.

Va. Pat.

From the Baltimore American.

"THE RED BOOK."

By order of congress, a book has been lately published, (with a red cover,) which gives a list of all the officers belonging to the government of the U. States, from the president down to the lowest messenger, with their salaries and different employments. It is a very useful book, & it is right the people should know how their money is expended, to whom given, and for what given. There are 21 different departments in Washington, in which are 257 persons, all employed in carrying on the business of the nation; and whose salaries amount to $351,887 per annum.

Besides these officers, there is another expense for ministers secretaries and consuls, employed in foreign countries, whose salaries and out-fits amount to 156,000 dollars. These together, amount to the sum of 507 887 dollars—making, in round numbers, about 128,500*l.* sterling per annum.

Never was the government of so vast a territory so cheaply administered—indeed, every candid and intelligent gentleman of either party must acknowledge, that the chief officers of our government, instead of being paid too much, are paid too little, considering the trouble of their employments, and the expense and inconvenience of living at Washington.—But as a certain class of editors have officiously brought forward the subject, in order to impress the public mind with an opinion that our government is the most costly in the world, we will meet this very unjust and insidious charge with a few facts, taken from the million of expensive trappings of royalty, which bear so heavily on the people of the British islands, which have involved them in want and wretchedness, and have brought them to the brink of a national bankruptcy.

To bring this subject at once to a clear and decisive issue, we shall fix upon but one article of expence of the British government—By the accounts lately presented to the house of commons, it appears that the prince regent's expense for ONE quarter of a year, ending on the 5th of July 1814, amounted to 199, 195*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* exclusive of the establishments of the princess of Wales and the princess Charlotte, which last has been much augmented by her marriage with prince Cobourg—Nor was all the expense of the lord steward's department included in this account, as Mr. Brent, the clerk, declared to the house, "that the bills were so various and numerous that it was impracticable to give any proper description of them!"

It is curious to observe the charges in this account only ONE quarter's expenses to maintain the dignity of his royal highness the prince regent; all of which are saddled on the back of John Bull, bending to the earth with his load of royalty. There is a charge of 25,000*l.* for additional buildings at Carlton-house—for preparations for a grand fete, 26,000*l.* exclusive of the temple in the park, and the *grand fleet* on the Serpentine River. In the lord chamberlain's department, there is another charge of 20,500*l.* for Carlton-house—for the expense of entertaining the royal and illustrious visitors, 32,500*l.* —for furniture for the royal pavillion at Brighton, 20,500*l.*—And, in the department of master of the horse, to support his royal highness's stud, 25,000*l.* The most moderate article in this famous account is the bookseller's bill, which only amounts to 87*l.* 9*s.*! This, (says the writer,) reminds us of Dame [illegible]'s bill against our John [illegible] in which, after a long list of quarts and gallons of sack, it says, Item for bread, one half penny!"

As this list of enormous expenses was laid before the house of commons (of which we have only room for an extract) we consider it as of undoubted authority. The writer concludes by saying, "this statement is recommended to the serious consideration of those loyal gentleman amongst us who so anxiously wish to introduce this splendor of the Crown into this country; to consider the cost of European Legilimacy, and compare it with the cheap expense of American Republicanism.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR PLUMER'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Plumer's communication to the Legislature of New Hamshire, made on the 5th. ult. is an able specimen of practical common sense, and is worthy the attention of every man of the nation who feels the importance of directing public sentiment in a proper channel.—As a specimen of it we give the following extract, which applies as well to our own state, and to the Western Country generally, as to New Hampshire. It points out in strong terms the necessity and importance of agricultural improvements to the real prosperity of any country.

"In New-Hamshire the balance of trade is against us. Our imports from foreign countries, and from the southern sections of our own country, exceed our exports. This order of things must necessarily drain off our money, & tend to produce a state of dependance on other nations and other states, injurious to our interest and dangerous to our freedom and independence. For it is with a state as with an individual—he that continues to buy much more than he sells must be involved in debt, and sooner or later become poor. We may increase the number of our banking institutions, but they will not increase our wealth: the precious metals will be sent to other countries to purchase goods we do not want or such as we can make ourselves. For these evils, we may apply a gradual, but effectual remedy, by the encrease of agriculture and of manufactures.

"We are by nature formed for an agricultural and manufacturing State; and our habits and pursuits ought to conform to our situation. An improved state of cultivation would render our lands more fertile, our people more wealthy, and our country more independant. The constitution has made it our duty to "promote agriculture," let us perform this duty with a zeal proportioned with its importance. Our improvements compared with those in a neighbouring State, are few and inconsiderable. As individual members of society, we may do much to convince our fellow-citizens, that it is more for their interest to cultivate the lands they now poffess, than increase the number of their acres, and to devote their attention to those branches of agriculture, which are best suited to our soil and climate. Though the last year was unfavorable to the productions of some kinds of bread stuff, we may with confidence expect more favorable seasons"—and that "he that tilleth the land shall have plenty of bread."

"But a state wholly agricultural cannot long exist as a free and independant people. A foreign manufacturing nation will soon impoverish, and then reduce it to a dependence on them, as servile and degrading as that of colonies. Hence arises the necessity of our affording aid and support to manufactures.—We are as able to make our own cloth ing as to raise our own food; and we ought not to depend of foreign countries for either. It is to household manufactures that we must principally look for our supply; they bring to the general stock of wealth the labour of the people; their industry affords aid to the larger establishments; and is a constant and certain source of wealth to the nation.—The increase of manufacturing establishments not only enriches the farmer, by opening a market near him for his surplus provisions, but retains at home the wealth of the community by preventing its specie from being sent abroad for the goods they manufacture.

"If our object is to promote the real prosperity of our country, we must patronize agriculture and manufactures.—They are the main pillars of our wealth as a nation. If we cherish these they will mutually encourage and support each other, and the wants of the people will be supplied from their own industry. We must let us never forget, that labour is the real source and fountain of wealth; and that the rich, equally with the poor are not only "led from the field," but closetted from the manufactory."

From the Boston Weekly Messenger.

The great interest which is excited by whatever relates to George Washington, may be a sufficient reason for inserting in your paper the following, which is a copy of an original letter in my collection, from him to Maj. Gen. Sullivan—it relates to a "capital object," and was probably *unique* until copied for you by

A patron of the Messenger

(COPY.)

Dear Sir—When I had the pleasure of writing to you on the 17th inst. I mentioned the probability of an enterprise being meditated against Rhode Island, as the next *capital object*, in case the shallow enterance at Sandy Hook should frustrate Admiral D'Estaing's first design of attack upon the enemy's fleet in New York harbor. The most experienced pilots have been employed in sounding, and after the deepest consideration of what might be effected by lightening the ships and the like, the attempt has been determined unadvisable; nothing detained the admiral from sailing immediately to Newport, but the absence of a frigate, which he was daily expecting from the Delaware. But as she has probably joined him by this time, I think it proper to apprise you, that the instructions which were given in my last, relative to collecting a proper force &c, are to be regarded as having an immediate object.—I have this morning detached two brigades to reinforce your strength, and am at this moment instructed of the sailing of the fleet for Rhode-Island.

You will, I am well assured, pursue every measure in your power that can render the enterprise happy and fortunate—and as its success will depend in a great degree on the promptness and energy of its execution, I trust the conduct will answer the spirit and hopes of the expedition.

The inclosure will show you the demonstration of the Admiral's arrival on the coast, and point out to you what is to be done on your part.

This letter is entrusted to one of my aids, Lt. Col. Laurens—he has had an interview with the Count D'Estaing and and is fully possessed of all such information, as concerns the present enterprise. I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

P. S. In my last letter, of the 17th, I mentioned the drawing together of many men as would make up 5000. including your present force. I do not mean to restrict you to that number, but wish you to get as many as will ensure your success. I should suppose there will be many volunteers on this occasion.

I opened this letter after it was sealed to subjoin this postcript.

Geo: WASHINGTON.

To MAJOR GEN. SULLIVAN.

(Copy of another letter from the same to the same—The original of this also is in my possession.)

Head-Quarters, Valley Forge, 20th May, 1778.

Dear Sir,—I received your two favors both of the 1st inst. with a general return of the troops under your command. I am sorry to find the States so backward in reinforcing you, and considering your weakness in forces and the enemies' strength on Rhode-Island; their indolence is somewhat remarkable.

If Gen. Stark has accepted of the appointment of Congress I can have no objection to the complying with your request. Should you know this to be the case, I have enclosed a letter defiring him to join you immediately, which you will be pleased to forward.

All our late information from Philadelphia, concurs in producing a belief that the enemy mean to evacuate the city. We here also from New York, that a number of houses are taken up for refugees and officers from Philadelphia. This would seem to point to New York, at least, as a place of general rendezvous. But from the information yet required, it is difficult to conjecture rightly where they mean to open the campaign, whether in America or the West Indies. With respect, I am, dear sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Major Gen. Sullivan.

FROM THE MADRID GAZETTE.

OLD SPAIN AND NEW SPAIN.

We have received files of the Madrid Gazette, down to the 8th May, in which we do not find much matter of an interesting kind. They contain the proclamations of gen. Castanos, but a long catalogue of books prescribed by the *inquisition*, among which are some manuscript *works, circulating in the court*; some works on the principles of *freemasonry*—*Constant's* work on the policy of Spain—some works on the constitution of the Cortes—some religious works—a few novels; all of which are denominated heretical, diabolical, dangerous, atheistical, seditious, and treasonable, averse to the faith established in the holy mother church, contrary to the peace and dignity of the throne of the beloved Ferdinand.

One of the Gazettes contains the bulletin of a battle fought at *Boquilla da Piedra* in Valencia—and the names of all the killed, wounded, and captives, specifying the name and country of each prisoner taken.

We have a letter from a well informed gentleman at Alicant, which gives some very interesting particulars of the present state of Spain, upon which the utmost reliance may be placed, from which we make the following extract, verbatim:

"The latest papers will accompany this letter, be so good as to present them to Mr. Duane, though they do not contain any thing of great interest, excepting the proclamation of general Castanos, captain general of Catalonia, concerning a revolution which has been attempted in that province, and at the head of which was lieut. general Lacy, major general Milans, and an immense number of other officers of rank. Reports are various as to the result of that insurrection *as yet*—We know that *Lacy* is certainly taken prisoner; but it appears that the people of the whole province have sent commissioners to require his liberty and his pardon, and the liberty and pardon of all concerned.

"This will not be granted, if it can be avoided; *for the king never pardons any one* for similar attempts; the apprehension, however of the whole province rising in arms, and the fear of the rising being more extensive, may induce conciliatory measures *for the present*. In this province (Valencia) and in Galacia, at the other extremity of Spain, similar attempts have been made, but they have all ended as partial risings always do, in the ruin of those who blindly engage in them, without calculating the facilities possessed, or the resources required for resistance; the chiefs in general have been military men, who under such governments as Spain, however virtuous as patriots, cannot possess that knowledge or experience which is indispensable in revolution against despotism.

"The discontent, however, throughout this whole country is so great, that from one moment to another no one can determine what is to happen from a people driven to despair.—Never was there a *Dey of Algiers* who ruled with such despotic sway or with such stupid ignorance, as Ferdinand VII.; in truth, it is confessed by the Spaniards, who have been his most ardent supporters, that he and his courtiers are digging away the foundations from under their own feet, and that the time cannot be very remote, when the fabric must fall and bury them all in the ruins.

"Commerce of every descrip-

tion is at a stand; the receipt of the precious metals from America is interrupted; avarice and apprehension bury a great deal of the money; so that very little any where appears, and there is neither agriculture nor manufactures to invite money from other countries. The court is as much impoverished as the people, and the expeditions, tho' wretched and small, which have been sent under the name of putting an end to the revolution in South America, have reduced the public treasury to its last dollar.

"I learn from Cadiz, that an expedition was to sail from thence on the 7th of this month, consisting of no more than 1000 men; they are said to be destined for *Arica* and *Lima*; it is acknowledged that this is the last they can send. The expeditions which had sailed in the present year, consist of about 1500 men destined for Vera Cruz: another originally destined for Porto Bello, and to cross the Isthmus to the South Sea, and by that route to Lima—the third is that which is to sail about this time. An expedition to Buenos Ayres is no longer spoken of, for every dollar has been used to send off this last expedition, and as yet not a person paid for the freight and demurage of the expedition to the Main under Morillo, in 1815.

"So far from Old Spain."

By advices from Mexico via New Orleans, it appears that *gen. Mina* had landed at *Soto de la Marina* a small town on the Mexican coast about 46 miles north of the bay of Tampico. Gen. Mina appears to carry with him as much arms and military stores, as freighted 13 vessels, the fruits of the successful cruises of the patriot commodore *Auri* who after having landed general Mina and his resources, was directed to sail from the coast. Commodore Auri, it appears, has returned to his former position, as it is form on board his squadron that these advices are received.

The intention of general Mina appears to have been before he landed, to make rapid marches for the interior, after depositing his stores in situations of security; while the fleet lay there he was joined by 800 men of the province of St. Andero, who advised him of a considerable force being collected at *Cohuaila* ready to join and co-operate with him. He advanced into the interior the third day after his landing, and there is every reason to believe, that before this time he has entered Mexico in triumph.

Dr. W. D. Robinson, who went to Mexico on a mercantile speculation, in which he had been very successful having disposed of all his merchandize, and was returning homeward with the proceeds of his voyage, was plundered of all his property, and in order to justify the robbery they seized him as a spy. After being passed through several prisons, he was at length placed in the dungeons of the fortress of St. Jode Ulloa, on an island in the Mexican sea, opposite to Vera Cruz, where he is now said to be detained a close prisoner.

There is another American in the same fortress, whose name is Gray, and said to be a native of Georgia, and whose condition is at once deplorable, to the individual, and disgraceful to the Spanish government. He is loaded with heavy irons, and with their weight he is compelled to the most severe labor by cruel treatment; and the most unfeeling and ignominious taunts and insults against his countrymen. An unfortunate man who some time ago made his escape from that infernal place, has brought this information; of the situation of those unfortunate Americans, there would have been no account had not this man escaped; for he says that Dr. Robertson and Gray dare not approach the grating, to speak to each other; while their feelings are aggravated by their inability to exchange sympathies and consolations with each other. What man is there who, must not from his inmost soul, desire to see the detestable tyranny of Spain in America extinguished forever, and liberty assert her empire where cruelty and barbarism now prevails.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making reservation of certain public lands to supply timber for naval purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the navy be authorised, and it shall be his duty under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause such vacant and unappropriated lands of the United States as produce the live oak and red cedar timbers to be explored, and selection to be made of such tracts or portions thereof, where the principal growth is of either of the said timbers, as in his judgment may be necessary to furnish for the navy a sufficient supply of the said timbers.—The said Secretary shall have power to employ such agent or agents and surveyor as he may deem necessary for the aforesaid purpose who shall report to him the tracts by them selected, with the bounderies ascertained and accurately designated by actual survey or water courses; which report shall be laid before the President, which he may approve or reject, in whole or in part; and the tracts of lands thus selected with the approbation of the president, shall be reserved, unless otherwise directed by law, from my future sale of public lands and be appropriated to the sole purpose of supplying timber for the navy of the United States. *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prejudice the right of any person or persons claiming lands which may be reserved as aforsaid.

Sect 2 *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall cut any timber on the lands reserved as aforesaid, or shall remove or be employed in removing timber from the same unless duly authorised so to do. by order of a competent officer, and for the use of the Navy of the United States or if any person or persons shall cut any live oak or red ceder timber on, or remove or be imployed in removing from any other public lands of the United States, with intent to dispose of the same for transportation to any port or place within the United States, or for exportation to any foreign country, such person or persons so offending and being thereof duly convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding six months.

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That if the master, owner or consignee, of any ship or vessel, shall knowingly take on board any timbers cut on lands reserved as aforesaid without proper authority and for the use of the navy or shall take on board any live oak or cedar timber, cut on any other lands of the United States, with intent to transport the same to any port or place within the United States, or to export the same to any foreign country the ship or vessel on board of which the same shall be seized, shall, with her takle, apparel, and furniture be wholly forfeited

Sec 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any timber as aforesaid shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be exported to any foreign country, the ship or vessels in which the same shall have been exported shall be liable to forfeiture, and the captain or master of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec 5 *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred for taking on board, transporting or exporting timber by force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered, and distributed, and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonage" and shall be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act entitled An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned.

March 1, 1817.—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

By a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the state prison of this state, from June, 1816, to June 1817, it appears that the former has been just about sufficient to cover the latter.

The receipts were,

From profit on labor,	$ 4 054 06
Cash from spectators,	75 22
Notes due the institution,	3 017 81
	$ 7,147 09

Besides a considerable stock of manufactures and provisions remaining on hand.

The expenditures were,

Hospital expenses,	$ 150 00
Interest on money borrowed	74 81
Expenses of joiner's shop	180 74
Provision,	2,385 92
Clothing, &c. of convicts,	
board and wages of watchmen,	3,939 92
Repairs & additional buildings,	971 11
	$ 7,702 50

The government of this state are now erecting a state house at Concord. Many of the convicts of the state prison are employed in preparing the stone for this building.

JEREMIAH MASON, of the United States senate, from New-Hampshire, has resigned his seat in that body. He is a federalist, and it is stated, will be succeeded by a republican.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Deaf and Dumb.—The legislature of this state have passed a resolution, which was approved on the 12th instant, requiring the select men of the several towns throughout the state, and the assessors of plantations, to ascertain the number of deaf and dumb persons in their respective towns and plantations, and report the same to the secretary of the commonwealth, on, or before the first Wednesday of the next session of the legislature; specifying the age and sex of such persons, and their situations, and that of their near relatives in point of property.

June 18.—The governor this day, by and with the advice and consent of his council, and the request of both branches of the legislature, prorogated them to the second Wednesday of January next.

The legislature, at their late session, passed an act incorporating the *Massachusetts Steam Navigation Company.*

RHODE-ISLAND.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday last, to meet in South Kingston on the last monday in October next. Previous to the adjournment, both houses adopted an act ceding Castle Island to the United States, who, it is said, have appropriated 1,000 dollars for the erection of a beacon on the Island, and for securing the buoys and stakes at the entrance of Bristol harbor. A tax of 10,000 dollars, for state purposes was ordered to be assessed and collected, and paid into the general treasury, on or before the first day of December next. A charter of incorporation was granted to the Scituate and Foster Academy Company, and an act passed for said company to raise $6,000 by lottery, for the purpose of erecting a building to be devoted to the public worship of God and to the instruction of youth.

NEW-YORK.

Sheep-Shearing.—Two persons have certified on oath, that the fleece of a merino buck belonging to a Mr. Sutton, of the town of Waterloo, in this state, had been sheared on the 23d May, and weighed *fourteen pounds.*

June 18.—Col. *Wm. M'Ree* of the engineers, and the chief engineer of the late northern army, has lately returned from Europe, whither he went immediately after the close of the late war, for the purpose, it is stated, to acquire military science and information.

The government of the United States has purchased of Richard Hartshorne, esquire, what is commonly called Sandy Hook, a very large and valuable peninsula, extending from the Portland Highlands, to the sea, a distance of seven miles. On this large tract of land there is a quantity of valuable cedar, which, in time, must become useful in ship building. The sum paid, we understand, was 20,000 dollars.

N. Y. Gaz.

Canal Loan.—We understand the house of Prime, Ward, & Sands, have taken the loan for 200,000 dollars of the commissioners of the Canal Fund, for the state 6 per cent. stock at par.

DELAWARE.

Two men, Palmer and Toy, have been publicly *whipped* and *branded*, at Wilmington, for kidnapping negroes, of which they had been convicted.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hemlock.—Another instance of a young man's mistaking *hemlock* for *angelica* occured a few weeks since in Bladen county.—The youth, a short time after eating the hemlock fell as a person taken with a fit of the epilepsy, his eyes fixed and mouth full of froth. His life was saved by pouring down his throat half a wine glass of *Cologne water*, and as much spring water.—A monkey, to whom a piece of the Hemlock had been given, died before it was known he had eaten it.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

By a census recently taken by order of the honorable city council of Charleston, it appears that there are resident inhabitants within the city—

Whites,	11,229
Free people of color,	1,200
Slaves,	11 515
Total,	23,944

City Gaz.

Most extraordinary!

One of the most singular circumstances recorded in the history of accidents, occurred in the town of Middlebury, Vermont, on the 16th instant, and exhibits, in the hero of misfortune, a mind excelling, in the cool, deliberate and determined virtues. The subject is as follows: Artemas Shattuck, on that day, in a piece of chopping that he was clearing, felled a tree across a stump, in which situation it remained nearly balanced, the top, however, buoyed up the butt; while thus suspended, he undertook to cut the tree in two near the stump upon which it was lodged, and while standing upon it for that purpose, he cut so much more upon the upper part than the under part of the tree that the weight of the butt caused it to split, and at the instant of the greatest vibration or seperation of the severred parts, his foot slipped into the cavity of the opening timber, and remained as firmly fixed as in a vice. He fell immediately backwards, in which fall he lost his axe, but soon recovered a position that enabled him to hold upon the tree by one hand: with the other he drew out his pocket knife and cut a limb with a hook attached to it with the intention of drawing up the axe and cutting the tree to liberate his foot, but soon found his efforts fruitless. He next tried to break his leg, as that would have enabled him to turn his body in a position to sit upon the tree, and wait the lingering hour of assistance; but his position prevented even the gratification of this harsh relief. Finding his strength failing fast, and no prospect of timely relief, (as no human assistance was within three quarters of a mile) he adopted the only alternative that remained of saving himself from the hard and horrible death of expiring while suspended in the air, with his head down and his feet up. With his penknife he deliberately severed his foot from his leg at the ankle joint, and on his hands and knees bent his course for home. In this posture he crawled a full half mile before his calls for assistance were heard, and twice had to deviate several rods from a direct line to a rivulet to quench his raging thirst. We are happy to state that he is like to do well.

[*From the Western Spy.*]

SINGULAR ARRIVAL.

Arrived at this port on Monday last, (30th June) a small schooner built boat of about six tons burthen, 30 days from Rome, on the Mohawk river, state of New York! The boat was conducted by capt. Dean and four Indians;—passengers, two squaws and an Indian boy. It was a handsome model, painted in neat style, with two masts, and sails, and an appropriate flag.—They sailed hence on the afternoon of the same day for the Wabash; their avowed object is to enter lands on behalf of their tribe, then to ascend the Wabash to its source, cross over with their boat to the Maume, and return by the way of Lake Erie. This boat left Rome on the 1st of June, passed by way of Wood creek, Oneida Lake and Oswego river, into Lake Ontario, and after navigating the greater part of the southern coast of that Lake, was conveyed round the falls of Niagara on wheels, eleven miles; then by way of Buffaloe, across the end of Lake Erie, to the mouth of Cataragus creek, and up it to a portage of eight miles and a half across to the head waters of the Allegany river. It arrived at this place, after passing two portages amounting to nineteen and and a half miles! During this time they were detained nearly ten days by head winds and rains.

These descendants of the forest, now wearing the habiliments and appearance of civilization and industry, manifested in their deportment, that ingenuousness and dignity of mind which have characterized, in many instances, the savage of the forest, improved in a considerable degree by the hand of civilization. While gratifying the curiosity of several of our citizens by taking them on board, and with a gentle breeze, sailing a considerable distance up and across the river, the following characteristic and appropriate toasts were given by one of the Indians, accompanied by the firing of his gun:—while on the Kentucky side, "The patriotism and bravery of Kentucky,"—while on the Ohio side—"Free trade and no slavery."

EXPLANATION.

If the following extract, from Gen. WILKINSON's late *Memoirs* is correct, we are in error in our remark that President MONROE escaped uninjured during the Revolutionary War, and hasten to correct the error. It will be recollected, that we uttered nothing disrespectful of the President:—We merely stated, that he had done his whole duty as a soldier of the revolution; and that like WASHINGTON, BROOKS, and others—had escaped uninjured. We did not make the remark solely on our recollection of the general events of the war, but made inquiries of several of those who took an active part in the field, from the beginning to the close of the Revolution; and were assured by them, that they never heard of the fact. Wilkinson himself says—"*These particular acts of gallantry have never been noticed.*" This makes the whole more extraordinary, as Gen. WASHINGTON commanded in the battle of Trenton, and it is well known he was always particular in giving credit wherever it was due, and seldom omitted making a full return of the names of officers killed or wounded. The following is the extract:

Boston Centinel.

BATTLE OF TRENTON.

Extract from the 1st vol. chap. 3, page 129 of Wilkinson's Memoirs.

"It was now broad day, and the storm boat violently in our faces; the attack had commenced on our left, and was immediately answered by Col. Stark in our front, who forced the enemy's picket, and pressed into the town; our column being close at his heels. The enemy made a momentary show of resistance by a wild and undirected fire from the windows of their quarters, which they abandoned as we advanced, and made an attempt to form in the main street, which might have succeeded but for a six gun battery opened by Captain T. Forest, under the immediate order of General Washington, at the head of King's street, which annoyed the enemy in various directions; and the decision of Capt. William Washington, who, seconded by Lieut. James Monroe, (now President of the United States,) led the advanced guard of the left column, perceiving that the enemy were endeavoring to form a battery, *rushed forward, drove the artillerists from their guns, and took two pieces in the act of firing.*

"These officers were *both* wounded in the charge; the Captain in the wrist—*the Lieutenant through the shoulder.* These particular acts of gallantry have never been noticed, *and yet they could not have been too highly appreciated*, for if the enemy had got his artillery into operation in a narrow street, it might have checked our movement, and given him time to form and reflect; and if he had retired across the bridge in his rear, and taken post, *he would have placed a defile between us*, which in our *half naked, half frozen* condition he ought to have defended against our utmost efforts; *and we in turn might have been compelled to retreat, which might have been fatal to us.*"

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Philadelphia, June 16, 1817.

Messers. William M'Corkle & Son,

Gentlemen—Several applications having been recently made to me, to state the errors which I had observed, and often mentioned in the publication of the names of the members of the Continental Congress who declared in favor of the Independence of the United States, on the 4th day of July, 1776—I have not at present, sufficient health and leisure to reply severally to each application. There can be but one correct statement of facts: one public statement, therefore, through the press, will serve the purpose of the gentlemen who have made the request, and may also give satisfaction to the minds of others, who have turned their thoughts upon the subject. If I am correct in my statement, it may be of use to future historians; if not my errors can be readily corrected. I wish therefore, by means of your paper, to make the following statement of the facts within my knowledge, relative to the subject of enquiry.

On Monday, the 1st day of July, 1776, the argument in congress for and against the Declaration of Independence having been exhausted, and the measure fully considered, the congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole; the question was put by the chairman, and all the *states* voted in the affirmative, except Pennsylvania, which was in the negative, and Delaware which was equally divided; Pennsylvania, at that time, had seven members viz. John Morton, Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson, John Dickinson, Robt. Morris, Thomas Willing and Charles Humphreys. All were present on the 1st July, and the three first named voted for the Declaration of Independence, the remaining four against it. The state of Delaware had three members, Caesar Rodney, George Read, and myself. George Read and I were present. When the President resumed the chair, the chairman of the committee of the whole made his report which was not acted upon until Thursday, the 4th of July. In the mean time, I had written to press the attendance of Cæsar Rodney, the 3d delegate from Delaware, who appeared early on that day at the state house in his place. When the Congress assembled the question was put on the report of the committee of the whole, and approved by every *state*. Of the members from Pennsylvania, the three first, as before, voted in the affirmative, and the two last in the negative. John Dickinson and Robert Morris were present and did not take their seats on that day. Cæsar Rodney, for the state of Delaware, voted with me in the affirmative, and George Read in the negative.

Some months after this, I saw printed publications of the names of those gentlemen, who had, as it was said, voted for the Declaration of Independence, and observed, that my own name was omitted. I was not a little surprised at, nor could I account for the omission; because I knew that on the 24th of June preceding, the deputies from the committees of Pennsylvania, assembled in provincial conference, held at the Carpenters's Hall, Philadelphia, which had met on the 18th, and chosen me their president, had unanimously declared their willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress, declaring the United Colonies free and independent states, and had ordered their declaration to be signed and their president to deliver it into congress, which accordingly I did the day following; I knew also, that a regiment of associators, of which I was colonel, made the same declaration. These circumstances were mentioned at the time to gentlemen of my acquaintance. The error remained uncorrected till the year 1781, when I was appointed to publish the laws of Pennsylvania, to which I prefixed the Declaration of Independence, and inserted my own name with the names of my colleagues. Afterwards, in 1797, when the late A. J. Dallas, Esq. then secretary of the commonwealth, was appointed to publish an edition of the Laws, on comparing the names published as subscribers to the Declaration of Independence, he observed a variance, and the omission in some publications of the name of Thomas M'Kean; having procured a certificate from the Secretary of State that the name of Thomas M'Kean was affixed in his own hand writing to the original Declaration of Independance, though omitted in the journals of Congress; Mr. Dallas then requested an explanation of this circumstance from me, and from my answer to this application, the following extracts were taken and published by Mr. Dallas in the appendix to the first volume of his edition of the laws.

"For several years past I have been taught to think less favorable of scepticism than formerly. So many things have been misrepresented, mistated, and erroneously printed (with seeming authority) under my own eye, as in my opinion to render those who doubt of every

ning, not altogether inexcusable. The publication of the declaration of independence on the 4th day of July 1776. as printed in the journals of congress, vol. 2. page 242, &c. and so in the acts of most public bodies, since. so far as respects the names of the delegates or persons who made that declaration, has led to the above reflection. By the printed publications referred to, it would appear as if the fifty-five gentlemen, whose names are there printed and none other, were on that day, personally present in congress, and assenting to the declaration; whereas the truth is otherwise. The following gentlemen were not members on the 4th of July 1776 namely, Mathew Thornton, Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, and George Ross, Esquires.—The five last named were not chosen delegates until the 20th of that month; the first, not until the 12th day of September following. nor did he take his seat in congress until the 4th of November. which was four months after. The journals of congress, vol. 2d. pages 277 and 442, as well as those of the Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania. page 58, and of the General Assembly of New Hampshire, established these facts. Although the six gentlemen named had been very active in the American cause, and some of them, to my own knowledge, warmly in favour of its independence, previous to the day on which it was declared, yet I personally know that none of them were in congress on that day.

"Modesty should not rob a man of his just honour, when by that honour, his modesty cannot be offended. My name is not in the printed journals of Congress, as a party to the Declaration of Independence. and this, like an error in the first concoction, has vitiated most of the subsequent publications, and yet the fact is, that I was then a member of Congress for the state of Delaware, was personally present in Congress, and voted in favour of Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776, and signed the Declaration, after it had been engrossed on parchment where my name, in my own hand writing still appears Henry Wisner, of the state of New York, was also in Congress and voted for Independence

"I do not know how the mistatement in the printed journals has happened. The manuscript *public* journal, has no names annexed to the Declaration of Independence, nor has the *secret* journal; but it appears by the letters that on the 19th day of July, 1776, the Congress directed that it should be engrossed on parchment and signed by *every member*. and that it was so produced on the 2d of August, and signed.—This is interlined in the secret journal, in the hand writing of Charles Thompson, Esq the secretary The present secretary of state of the United States. and myself. have lately inspected the journals, and seen this. The journal was first printed by Mr. John Dunlap. in 1778 and probably. copies with the names they signed to it were printed in August 1776. and that Mr. Dunlap printed the names from one of *them*

Your most obediant servant.
THOS. M'KEAN.

INDIAN NEWS.

St. Stephens. May 23.

Our readers will be able to judge when they read the following days paper, the late talk of the arch villain Woodbine, to the creek Indians. what has been the cause of the late murders committed on the inoffending citizens of the Frontier. by the lower Creeks. The Talk alluded to. was sent us for publication by a gentleman of veracity from Fort Jackson, who was called on by the Big Warrior to consult and return an answer He informs us that every word and [illegible] Big Warrior. on this occasion. has [illegible] of a patriot and a true friend to the United States It is not our wish to implicate [illegible] government in this business. but we [illegible] remark. that it would be well to watch more narrowly the conduct of some of the [illegible] or rather to select men for such important [illegible] of more honesty and truth than Col Woodbine.

[*Halcyon.*

Copy of a TALK sent from the British agent in East Florida, to the Big Warrior, Head Chief of the Creek Nation of Indians.

When the English made peace with the Americans they included the whole of the Indian nations viz. Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee. Those nations were guaranteed in the quiet possession of their lands, and the Americans engaged to give up such lands of the Indians as they had taken possession of during the war.

If they have not done so. or if they have been making further enchroachments, the chiefs have only to represent their complaints and the aggression of the Americans to the governor of New-Providence, who will forward them to England. or get them conveyed to the British minister at Washington; who has orders from the King of England to see that the rights of the nations above mentioned are protected and the stipulations contained in the treaty, in their favor, are faithfully carried into execution. The Americans have no wish to go to war with Great Britain: they will not therefore do any thing contrary to the treaty, and if what encroachments have been made. must be without the knowledge of the chief of the American government; and so soon as he is informed thereof by the British minister at Washington, he will order the American people who have taken possession of Indian lands to draw back to their own possessions.

The Indian nations are all one great family —they possess lands their great forefathers handed down to them. and they ought to hand them down entire to their children. If they sell their land, what do they get for it? Nothing that will last—it is wasted away in a few years. Whether therefore they sell or give it away, they are robbing their children of the inheritance they had a right to expect. As a great family they ought to live as such with each other. Let the four nations join in bonds of brotherly friendship—let them smoke the Pipe of Peace—let the cultivation of their lands be their chief object during the spring and summer. and hunting their diversions during the winter—and the produce of their labor will be bought by good people, who will come and deal with them, when they know there is any to be purchased for goods or money.

If the Americans or other nations live near them, let them live in friendship with them, and keep up a good understanding: but on no account sell or give away any of their lands. I recommend this as a friend of humanity and of good order.

A. ARBUTHNOTT.

Ogorne,—11th March, 1817.
Alias, the notorious villian Woodbine.

The head Chiefs of the Upper Creeks, have ordered me Ofoney, to get the straight talk for them; what is written in the foregoing, I believe to be the true talk. received from an Englishman, who carried two deputies to New Providence, and has returned with them to Pensacola.

I, Ofoney, have been sent by you, the head Chiefs of the Upper Creek nation, to see the Seminole Indians; I have done so; they live quietly and peaceably, and wish to do so with all their Red Brethren in every part of the nation.

Ahoy Hatcho, has desired me to see those men. I have done so. & see all quiet, and had the talk I now send you, and shaken hands with the friend who gave it me.

That the friend I have met. came over with goods by desire of the Chiefs of the lower towns, and is a true friend of the Indians. The various and untrue talks that you sent me from time to time, must be made by some person an enemy to us all Red Brethren, and ought not to be listened to; let me know who they are, & send me an answer as soon as possible to the present Talk.

Written by order of the aforesaid Oponey, the 11th March, 1817. OPONEY.

Witness—Aaron Morris.

A. ARBUTHNOTT.

Extract of a communication from Gen. Floyd commanding the 1st Division of Georgia militia, to the Executive of this state, dated.

St Marys, 6th June.

"Your letter of the 29th April, affords ample proof of your prompt attention to the unsettled and perilous situation of the southern frontier bordering on the savages—and I yield cheerfully to both inclination and duty, in apprising you of such occurrences in this quarter as may have a tendency to involve the interest and public welfare of the state.

"A copy of Major Bailey's report to me of a late affair with the Indians is forwarded to you. The misconduct of evil disposed persons on *both sides* has produced a state of things worse than open war with our red neighbours, which requires a reciprocity of vigorous measures for the restoration of order and tranquility to the respective frontiers.

"I have just received information of a party of indians having on the 30th ult. entered the neighborhood and in open day-light took the Cattle from *Rollinson's Pen*. Such is the state of alarm, that many families have broken up."

Major Bailey's Report to Gen. Floyd,
Camden county, 28th May.

"I deem it expedient to inform you, that on the 20th instant, I left Trader's Hill. accompanied by twenty four volunteers, in pursuit of cattle lately driven off from this frontier by a party of Indians. We took their trail and followed it to where the Macasooka path crosses the Suwanna river. When about a mile from the river on the 22d between seven and eight o'clock P. M. we saw the light of a fire; we made for; and found it to proceed from an Indian camp of from 5 to 8 men, who we had no doubt were a party fitted out to do mischief and then on their way for the frontier settlements. attacked them at 11 o'clock the same evening, killed one man and wounded others who were assisted off by their comrades. At this camp we got three horses, and two guns.—On the morning of the 23d, we fell in with an Indian trail, which we followed a circuitous rout bearing for the Big bend of St. Mary's at 9 P. M of the 24th we came up with them at Camp on the waters of St Mary's river, and attacked them at day break the next morning, killed two, and wounded several. There were 12 or 15 in number. Here we got two guns and sixteen horses, two of which belong to our citizens. I am happy to state that not one of our party received an injury.

Extract of a letter from the Agent for Indian Affairs, to the acting Governor of the state, dated the 10th instant.

Last night a runner from low down Flint river brought me a letter, containing the following information.—"It seems a small parcel of the Uyschee red people who reside on the Chatahouchie river has always been friendly to our government, and never one of them has been known to join the Red-stick party, were on a hunting excursion near the waters of St. Mary's river, which in the night by moon light, a party of white people rushed upon them, killed one man, and wounded the other four badly—drove of all their horses, took their guns and every thing else they could carry off from the camp. The four wounded men are lying very bad, about sixty miles below here, not being able to proceed to their town on Chatahouchie. Its not known whether it was done by the white people that reside in the Spanish government, or in our own government."

It is very desirable to ascertain whether the mischief has been done by the people of Georgia, or by those of East Florida. If by the latter retaliation may be averted from our people by a timely representation of that fact to the Chiefs of the town to which the injured party belong. The Chiefs of the nation are to meet me at fort Hawkins the first of next month, which will afford a fair opportunity of making an explanation, if in the mean time you can ascertain the aggressors. *Geo. Journal.*

EPISTOLARY.

"When we arrived at Fredericksburg, we found that the session of the Episcopal Convention had just commenced. I attended church twice each day for a week, which was the length of the session, where I heard preaching which I am sure has not been excelled in eloquence and zeal (would I could say in *effect*) since the apostolic age. We had there another Paul—now a Paul in religious eloquence and enthusiastic devotion to the service of God, as he was formerly a Paul in wickedness, & in mad opposition to the truths of the Gospel. I must tell you his story. He was a native of Virginia, a Man of family, fortune, education, and emphatically "*a man of the world.*" He had a slave of pious disposition, who had been taught to read, and was in the habit of collecting the blacks in the neighborhood, for the purpose of reading and explaining to them the scriptures, and prayer. This coming to R. C's knowledge, the slave was ordered to be severely flogged; & was at the same time forbidden to preach, or to hold meeting again, on pain of a severe punishment. As he was riding home one evening soon after, he passed a cabin where he heard the voice of his slave as engaged in prayer. He dismounted in high displeasure, and with his whip in his hand, went to the door, where, pausing, he heard the negro fervently praying *God to forgive his master, as he forgave him.* The voice was heard —pale upon his knees, joining the astonished negroes in earnest prayer to God for forgiveness. He has been preaching about twelve months with astonishing success.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday August 9, 1817.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

Mr. Peter Powell of St. Charles, will receive subscriptions and advertisements for this Gazette.

MILITARY ELECTION!!!

On Monday last, an election for delegate to congress took place in the several election districts of this territory. In this town, the election was conducted in the most violent, turbulent and savage manner.

The night preceding the election the soldiers and music* of a recruiting party, paraded the streets in the vicinity of the election ground, and early on Monday, the soldiers with labels or tickets on their caps, on which was printed "JOHN SCOTT" &c, were in possession of the ground with two stands of UNITED STATES COLORS, on which TRUE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, *John Scott*," was printed or painted —a large shed, covered with boat sails was erected by some of the governor's family and others, near the door of the election, under which was spread, tables covered with whiskey, &c. and at which presided the most thoughtless assemblage ever witnessed; armed with daggers, pistols and clubs, insulting every person whom they believed would vote for Col. Easton, and inducing the inexperienced to drink ardent spirits until they would vote for their candidate. A great number of persons, who intended to support Col. Easton were deterred from appearing at the election—prefering the relinquishment of their right of elective franchise than to risk the dagger, pistol or club.

Fighting, stabbing and cudgeling occurred. The street near the court house door and whiskey tables was so crowded by the mob, that a person in pushing through the crowd was in danger of being assassinated without knowing who did it. GOVERNOR CLARK himself, as if willing to excite the flame, exclaimed in a loud voice (although we vote by ballot) THAT HE VOTED FOR JOHN SCOTT FOR CONGRESS.

The timid and uninformed *male* population were brought in like sheep to the slaughter, under convoy, many under the influence of fear, and more ignorant of the consequences of a vote.

A lieutenant of the regular army having attacked a mechanic of this place, a NEPHEW of GOVERNOR CLARK stabbed him with a dagger and afterwards begged his pardon, saying "HE HAD MISTAKEN HIM FOR ONE OF EASTON'S FRIENDS."

We believe that in despotic England, the laws ordain that the military shall retire three miles from any election. How different the practice here!

Since the election; attacks and clubbing has been the order of the day--aggression always coming from the above mentioned persons.

A few days ago, one of Governor Clark's nephews assailed a citizen of this place, who would have "sent him to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," had not his pistol aimed at his breast flashed.

We have seen—we have heard of many outrages at elections, but we never expected to live to see the FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES prostituted to electioneering purposes, and their officers and soldiers subserving the same ends.

* *The recruiting party had not visited that part of the town where the election was held for several weeks before.*

We have not been yet able to procure correct election returns. Owing to the causes above assigned, Mr. Scott got in this township 258, and Mr. Easton 91 votes.

Labor-saving Machinery.

We understand that MANUEL LISA Esq. has sent to the eastward for a STEAM ENGINE of sufficient force to work two pair of mill stones and three saws. This gentleman was the first who effectually developed the important fur trade of the Missouri; he is now about to lead the van in a manufactory of the first necessity.

Messrs Wilkinson, Brown and Vallé, of Washington county, near Mine au Breton, are erecting IRON WORKS, in the neighborhood of very excellent ores.

Carding Machines and Cotton Spinning Machinery are also preparing to commence here next spring.

Thus we go, step by step towards independence.

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Without attempting to describe the scenes of monday last, I shall briefly relate some transactions in which I was immediately concerned. leaving for more able pens a description of the extraordinary proceedings of that day. I was absent from town on monday, the day of election, until 2 o'clock; when I returned, I was advised not to go to the election ground, as it was probable I should be insulted, I answered that as an independent voter, I would run all risks in the exercise of my rights, and accordingly proceeded to the place where the election was held.—There were a considerable concourse of people collected at the door of the house——THE UNITED STATES FLAG WAS FLYING, ON WHICH WAS INSCRIBED, THE WORDS "TRUE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, JOHN SCOTT, FOR CONGRESS:" near which was one or more tables, with whiskey, porter, &c. In the crowd I saw several military officers. I made my way into the house, gave in my ticket, and was standing conversing with a gentleman, when some person gave me a considerable jostle as he passed, which I afterwards recognized to be CAPTAIN JOHN O'FALLEN, OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, NEPHEW TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY—he asked me if I took it as an insult, I answered him, no sir, I assure you I do not—he then said, sir, I intended it as an insult.—My first impulse was to shoot him on the spot—a little reflection convinced me the provocation was not sufficient to justify my taking the life of a fellow being, and although I was much agitated at being insulted by a man I scarcely knew, I calmly replied that I should notice his conduct in another way, and after some moments I resumed my conversation with the gentleman and we walked out together.—I am here under the necessity of noticing the conduct of another officer of the army;—At the moment of my receiving the insult, this officer sprang from his seat, and placed himself at my right side—what his intentions were I know not. I am charitable enough to presume they were pure. After witnessing scenes I never expected to see realized in our republic—the elective franchise completely destroyed, and the public voice controlled and overawed by a combination of executive and military influence, aided, by the potent Gon whiskey. I retired with a friend who exclaimed, as we walked on, "good God! are these the blessings of a republic? Is the majesty of the laws to be thus trampled on by those appointed to guard them? Are these the advantages we are to derive from the seat of government, the capitol of Missouri? If so, may those who want it, take it with all its appendages, and all good and peaceable citizens will say, amen."

To return to myself.—On the morning after the election, I received from BEN. O'FALLEN, (ANOTHER OF THE GOVERNORS NEPHEWS,) a note demanding a "personal interview," which I requested his friend to tell him I should decline granting.

On Wednesday morning, I was standing in the street, near my door, conversing with a friend, when Captain John O'Fallen came up and demanded why I had not noticed him as promised; I answered that I had intended to take legal notice of him, but should decline it. He immediately said, then I pronounce you a liar and coward. I stepped back one step and told him he was a liar. The captain had in his hands large stick, apparently cut for the purpose of aiding him in the character he performed on the monday before, with which he struck at me, perhaps hit me. I had my big coat thrown over and buttoned across my shoulders, from which I could not conveniently extricate myself: I however succeeded in getting my pistol presented within a few inches of his breast, but fortunately for him, it flashed, and saved me the after reflection of having sent unprepared, a human being to another world.

The captain was so much occupied in endeavoring to strike my pistol from my hand and avoiding its contents, that I escaped unhurt.

These young men are the NEPHEWS OF GOV. CLARK, whose political "reputation" I had "assailed."—Suppose for a moment, I had assailed the reputation of Governor Clark, to whom am I to be held accountable? For what purpose did Governor C. demand the authors of sundry pieces in the Gazette, wherein some strong allusions to him were made? If I have assailed the fair fame of his *excellency*, why not give me the opportunity of substantiating my charges in a court of justice, or suffering by its decrees. Or if the laws of *honor*, are to bind him, I must deny him the exclusive privilege to a deputy. If I am forced to drink, it shall be at the fountain head, and not from the dirty sluices which surround it.

The connexions of Governor Clark can assail the reputation of Col. Easton with impunity. They may heap slander on slander to injure his election. They may denounce him and his friends, and all who vote for him, as "rascals and cowards," and we must be silent —but these are not my justifications—I justify myself on other grounds—I said it and I repeat it, Governor Clark has "descended from his high station to meddle with the politics of the day."

In daring to come forward in defence of Col. Easton, and endeavoring to shield his reputation from their rude attacks, it appears I have dived a little into his Excellency's political manouvering—For this I must be assailed by a set of ruffians. Some desperado, for a little fame or hope of favour may succeed in assassinating me, but his Excellency's head must be extremely deficient indeed if he presumes such an event would afford him tranquility. But it is said I have misrepresented facts—I have said that the "Sheriff of St. Charles was removed from office" I now admit this to have been a misrepresentation—but I can shew I had such strong presumptive evidence of the fact as will go far to extenuate my offence"—I had the facts that the sheriff was threatened with removal (whether by his Excellency I know not)—That there were as many as two petitions for signers, as recommendations for persons to fill that office—That one of the candidates for congress wrote to a former candidate for the office, that he "regretted not finding" him at home as he wanted to have some conversation relative to the sheriff's office of St Charles. (If his Excellency wishes to see the letter, I presume it can be produced)—In fact it was a general report in St Charles, that the sheriff was removed from office—I now regret that I gave credit to the report, because a little reflection would have satisfied me his Excellency could not remove him had he the inclination, unless by impeachment. I am now done with his Excellency, I hope for ever. Some abler pen will be found to sound the alarm if his excellency shall again attempt to convert his high office into a political machine.

R. SIMPSON.

For Sale,

A likely negro boy about 14 or 15 years of age Enquire of the printer.
St. Louis, Aug. 8th, 1817.

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOM ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffil—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombasetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hk'fs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &.

ALSO—BRIDLES—SADLES and BRUSHES of every kind; besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs, peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-tf

JUST RECEIVED BY
P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Maderia Wine,	*Pepper,*
Long Cork Claret,	*Copperass,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Segars,*
New Eng. Rum.	*Spanish F. Indigo,*
Holland Gin,	*Tanners Oil,*
Cognine Brandy.	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted,*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	*&c. &c &c.*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

Bank Stock.

20 SHARES IN THE BANK OF MISSOURI FOR SALE,

ON VERY ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Apply to TH. HANLY. 3t-62

Bank Stock.

18 SHARES IN THE BANK OF MISSOURI FOR SALE,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS

Apply to JOHN LITTLE. 3t-62

Look Here.

The subscribers wishing to retire from business, offer for sale their whole stock, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Books and Stationary, &c.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

N. B. Just received, 50 Boxes real Spanish Segars.

St. Louis, Aug. 8th, 1817. tf-62

NOTICE.

The Heirs of Du Chouquet & Lamy, will on thursday next. offer for sale, to the highest and last bidder—four arpents of land front, by forty in depth, joining lands of the late Charles Gratiot sen.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at the house of Henry Delorier.

Cerré, Agent.

Aug. 6th. 1t-62

Notice.

A negro woman who calls herself Dinah, came on board my boat at Shawanoetown, representing herself as free, having papers indicating her freedom—and requesting to be hired. Since she came to St. Louis, she has acknowledged that she belongs to some person near Shawanoetown.

The said negress is short, thick and well set, is very black. marked on the left cheek, is about 30 or 33 years of age.

The owner of said wench, if any there be, are requested to come forward and take her away.

LUTHER WHITNEY.

St. Louis, Aug. 8th, 1817.

TAKEN UP

By St. Amand Micheau, in Joachim township, county of St. Louis, a dark bay horse, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the letter J and one other brand on the buttock J, a star and snip on the forehead, the two hind feet white, has the fistaloe, valued at thirty dollars, before me the 7th May 1817.

J. Rankin, J. P.

True copy from the stray book
A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk. *for*
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

POSTSCRIPT.

General M'Gregor took possession of Amelia Island on the 30th June.

Mr. ADAMS, our ambassador at the court of Great Britain, on the 11th May was admitted to a closet audience of the Prince Regent, when he delivered in his letter of recal and took his leave.

On the 20th May, the Patriot army evacuated Pernambuca; and on the 22nd the Royal army marched in—and the Royal authority is re-established.

Copper and Tin Ware *Manufactory*

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron-ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter-ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Curry combs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. Cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

JUST ARRIVED FROM

New Orleans,

And now Landing,

80 Barrels best ALLUM SALT,

A large assortment of Liverpool Ware, consisting of Plates, Dishes, Cups & Saucers, Bowls, &c.

Also, Patent Dinner & Tea Setts. Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

6 Tons of Swedes Iron, assorted, Plough Moulds &c.

Together with a few barrels of Tar & Pitch,

The above articles will be sold CHEAP!

Wholesale or Retail,

Apply at the Store of the subscriber, next door to Mathew Kerr's.

CHAS. W. HUNTER.

St Louis July 18th, 59—

LOTTERY TICKETS.

State of Pennsylvania.

Internal Navigation Lottery, 4th Class

S. ALLEN, Manager.

SCHEME.

1 *prize of*	$20000 *is*	$20000
1 - -	10000 -	10000
2 - - -	5000 -	10000
4 - - -	2000 -	8000
12 - - -	1000 -	12000
50 - - -	700 -	35000
100 - - -	100 -	10000
200 - - -	50 -	10000
350 - - -	20 -	7000
11000 - - -	8 -	88000

35,000 *Tickets—not 2 blanks to a prize.*

*** First drawn 4000 Blanks to be entitled to $8 each.

Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing—George Latimer, Isaac Worrell, Thomas Leiper, John Connelly, and Andrew Bayard, Esqrs.

The above lottery is now drawing in Philadelphia, a regular list of each days drawing will be received by mail and prizes paid here, as soon as the drawing is closed and the corrected prize list certified by the commissioners is made out.

☞ Tickets may be had of the subscriber if applyed for soon,

C. W. HUNTER.

St. Louis, July 18th, 59

Dr. Quarles

Having returned from his visit to the eastward, offers his professional services to the citizens of St. Louis. He may be found at the druggist store of Simpson and Quarles.

He has brought with him some genuine, fresh Vaccine matter.

St. Louis, July 15. 4t 59

Dr. Jones

Has commenced the practice of Medicine, Surgery &c. at Charrette village. He keeps his shop at Mr. Wm. T. Lamme's, where he may be consulted at any time when not absent on professional business.

J. Jones.

St. Charles county, 9th July 1817.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY THE PACKAGE or PIECE,

An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Baftas and sheeting Muslins.

AL.SO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware;
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco.

All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of James Cox, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 39-tf

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin & Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do
Old Port do
Claret in cases.
Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage,

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS, Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 1817. 53—*tf.*

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges by

J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine.

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh Drugs and Medicine, Paints, Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 43—*tf.*

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Partrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, cash will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

MIL: TESSON.
J. PESCAY.

54—tf. St. Louis, June 13, 1817.

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS, Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.
Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Gin.
Madeira and Sherry WINES,
Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins.
Pepper, Ginger and Mimice.
Havannah and common SEGARS.
Cavendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist.
Shad, Mackerel, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings.
Bacon Hams, Whiskey, draft and bottled Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1817. tf-55

[illegible] & Co.

[illegible] of all kinds, will be [illegible] and the highest price will [illegible] for

CATTLE, CALVES,

BREAD, CRACKERS, BISCUIT

of a superior quality.

[illegible] all its branches will be carried on

BAKING

June, 20th—tf-55

Sanguinet & Bright

Have just received, and are now opening for sale, a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE.*

Consisting of an extensive variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE—and a large collection of BOOKS, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices.

St. Louis, July 26th, 1817.

Drs. Farrar & Walker,

Has just received GENUINE FRESH VACCINE MATTER.

August 2d.

Doctor Gantt

Has received FRESH VACCINE MATTER.

Aug. 1st.

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817. 49.tf

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vouphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash.

St. Louis, June 1816. 1.tf

Stephen Donohoe,

HAS received and offers for sale very cheap,

BY THE PIECE or PACKAGE,

A handsome assortment of seasonable

GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine Cloths, Merseilles Vestings, Cotton Hosiery, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bengal Stripes, Cambricks, Fancy Muslins, Jac't & mull mull do, Madrass Handks. Sewing Silk & Twist, Pins, &c. &c.

Also, Casks assorted Hardware.

St. Louis, July 25th, 1817. 60tf

New Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale at Boons Lick, in the county of Howard.

Whiskey by the barrel or retail,
Flour by the barrel,
Bar Iron & Steel,
Plough Shares,
Hoes, Mattocks & Pittsburg Axes,
Carpenters tools of different descriptions.
Trace Chains, Scythes & Bells,
Cross cut Saws, Frying Pans,
Tin Ware, Bridles, Sieves & Hats.

And a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES &

DRY GOODS,

The above articles will be sold cheap, for Cash or country produce.

Joseph Andrews.

Boons-Lick, July 19th, 1817.—60*tf.*

Cables & Cordelle,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough lines

Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*

St. Louis, July 24th, 1817. 60tf.

Just opened,

And for sale at Madame Vg. Pescay's store, an elegant assortment of GOODS, purchased in Philadelphia on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, the following well assorted articles, consisting of—

A quantity of blue Chambray's
Yellow do.
Stripe, Plain, Checks, White } Domestics.
Assorted Colours Calico,
Bombazetts,——Bombazeens
Assorted Col'd Shawls,
White Cambricks——Spotted do
Muslins—&c. &c.
Men & womens Hose——half do. do.
A small assortment of Ribbons & Laces——Sewing Silk, &c.
Beads for the Indian trade——Also a small quantity of the best Brandywine Powder.

M. Delauteloigram.

Notice.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.

INFORM their friends, that having engaged some workmen at lower wages, they are enabled to reduce their prices of GLASS WARE, considerably, and have on hand a complete assortment of every article of

PLAIN OR CUT FLINT GLASS.

Pittsburg, July 16, 1817—61-4t

NEW STORE.

A. Meddock & Duvall,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a FRESH and

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

On Main Street,

In the house of Mr. Dangin, lately occupied by Mr. Scott, and opposite Riddick's Auction Store,

WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Superfine Broad Cloths,
Coarse do do
Super Scarlet do
Coarse do do
Cassimeres and Stockinetts,
1 Piece of Cotton Stockinett,
Worsted, Imperial, Bennets, Bedfords, & Velvet } CORDS,
Green Baize,
Red, White & Yellow FLANNEL,
Rose, 3 point & Indian BLANKETS,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Silks,—Cambricks & Lenos,
Jaconet, Figured, & Book } MUSLINS,
White Janes,
Merseilles, White, & Worsted } VESTINGS,
Silk for dresses,
Silk & Cotton Shawls,
Canton Crape, Hat do
Madrass & Cambrick } *Handkerchiefs,*
Irish Linens,
Cambrick Shirting,—Dimity,
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Mens Leather,
Ladies long Kid,
Ladies short do and Silk } GLOVES,
Mantua & China Ribbon,
Ladies Fine Morocco Slippers,
Suspenders,
Queens, Glass & Brown } WARE,
Young Hyson & Hyson Skin TEAS,
Copperas, Madder, Rosin,
Allum, Pepper, Sulphur,
Bengal and Spanish INDIGO,
HARD WARE of various kinds.
Cotton Cards,
Castings and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they will sell LOW for CASH, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as can be purchased at any other Store in the territory.

St. Louis, July 22nd, 1817.—60tf.

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS

WANTED.

Two or three journeymen printers are wanted at this office.

June 13th.

Dr. G. P. Todson,

Has the honor of acquainting the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity, that he has taken possession of the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Alex. Laforce Papin, opposite Mr. L'Andraville's stone building, on Main street, and determined on a permanent residence in St. Louis, to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY.

St. Louis July 11, 1817.—tf-48.

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demands. The several laws relating to land—court. on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

Taken up

By the subscriber, living on White River, Bayou Salledore, in Lawrence county, Missouri territory, a blue roan mare, near fourteen hands high, two years old, a bald face, three white feet, branded on the near buttock 39. Appraised to twelve dollars.

Essex Capshaw.

July 10, 1817. 34-60.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

51—til 1st September.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

The whole of the capital stock of the Bank of St. Louis, having been subscribed, the remainder instalment of sixty per centum, must be paid at the banking house, on thursday the 18th of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand. t18S-56

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

A dividend at the rate of eight per centum per annum, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

8t-56.] *John B. N. Smith* Cash'r.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Found,

On the Prairie de Noyer

A Silver Watch.

The owner is requested to call at the BANK of ST. LOUIS, describe his property, pay charges and receive it.

Aug. 4.—62 LOUIS BOMPART

TAKEN UP by Samuel Bay, living in the county of St. Louis, on the waters of Fenices creek, near Penrose's mill, a BRIGHT BROWN MARE, about fourteen hands three inches high, with a light mane and tail, about fifteen years old, trots and racks, no white about her only one white saddle spot, one hip is a little lower than the other, good carriage, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, thus BB. Appraised to seven dollars, by Tincher Trusty, Josiah S Maley and Samuel Webster, before me, this 28th day of June, 1817.

Thos. R. Musick, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. B. Ledue, Clk. by
3t 62 *Andw. S. M'Girk*, D. Clk.

TAKEN UP by Thomas M'Laughlin, one BAY MARE, and posted before me a Justice of the Peace, in and for the township of Belleville, county of Washington; branded on the near shoulder with the appearance of a pot hook, with white spots on each side of her neck and some small saddle spots, six years old, about 14 hands high, appraised to twenty seven dollars and fifty cents, by Curtis Morris and Wm. Davis. Done before me, June 6th. 1817. J. H. BELL, J. P.

Recorded bearing date, June 28, 1817.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

3t 62 JOHN BRICKEY, Clk. C. C. W. C.

TAKEN UP by John B. Stone, in the Dardenne township, in the county of St. Charles, a BLACK MARE, supposed to be fourteen or fifteen years old, about fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, a small star in her forehead, branded thus A on the right shoulder, appraised to twelve dollars, by Thomas Dozier and Nicholas H. Stephenson, before me a justice of the peace. Given under my hand this 30th day of June, A. D. 1817.

Y. D. STEPHENSON, J. P.

A true copy from the original in my office.

WM. CHRISTY, Jr. C. C. C. C. S. C.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or before the expiration of the year.

Those who do not direct their paper to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

Supplement to the Missouri Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1817.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

Last Notice.

All those indebted to the estate of Julian Depestre, dec'd are requested to make payment, or execute their notes for the same, by the first day of September next, those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may rest assured, that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

All those having any demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts well authenticated for settlement by the same time.

Marie Depestre, Admin'x.
Louis de Mun, Admin'rs.

July 13 1817. 56 tf

House of Entertainment.

JAMES I. DOZIER

Begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

At the village of FLORISANT,

Where he will be able to accommodate them with the best the country affords.

Florisant, July 15. 59 4.*

Notice.

There will be a Court of appeals held at the court house in the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the 22d inst. to determine on the appeal of all persons who may be aggrieved by the assessment of the sheriff of said county. *A S M'Girk D Clk.*

For M. P. Leduc, Clerk.

August 2d. 2t62

Notice.

I WISH to sell my farm, whereon I now live, in the point of the Missouri, containing 225 arpens, about 50 acres under good fence, in several fields, with a young orchard.

For particulars enquire of me on the premises. *Wm. Tompson.*

Township of Portage des Sioux,
St. Charles co. July 23. 71tf

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL. taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-52

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Charles Gratiot. Esq. late of the county of St. Louis, deceased, do request all those who have any claims against the said estate to produce them duly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment in the hands of

JOHN P. CABANNE, Adm'tor. &
VICTOIRE GRATIOT, Adm'ix.

St. Louis July 2d, 1817.

Michael Dolan & J. M'Daniel.

Tailors.

Main street St. Louis,

OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, inform the gentlemen of St Louis and the neighborhood that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion.

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the best style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

*** Four or five journeymen tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 26th 1817—58 4t.

New Store.

The public are informed that a general assortment of

Merchandize,

is now opening at the store joining Mr. Matthew Kerr's where goods may be had cheap for cash, lead, fur or country produce.

Chas. W. Hunter.

July 12, 1817. tf 58

TAKEN UP

By Robert Criswell, living in St Louis county St. Ferdinand tow. shipopposites the mouth of the Missouri, one bright sorrel horse, nine or ten years old last spring, about sixteen hands high, no brands perceivable some saddle spots on his back, appraised to eighty dollars, shod all round. done before me a justice this 21st of July 1817.

R. Chitwood, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.
A. M'Girk D. Clk. for
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

Pottery.

CHRISTIAN SMITH,

Near Mr. Neal's tin and copper manufactory, on the street leading from Matthew Kerr's store, to Shope's tavern.

Inform the citizens of St. Louis and the surrounding counties, that he has on hand and will always be supplied from his kiln, the best milk Pots, Dishes, Crocks, &c. &c. Having employed the most experienced hands, he will be able to keep up an extensive assortment of POTTERS WARE, by wholesale or retail.

St. Louis, July 30th, 1817. tf-61

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 392—tf

Charles E. Janneret.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

From Europe & lately from St. Genevieve

Has opened his shop in the house of Major Pierre Chouteau,

Main street St. Louis,

Informs the citizens of Missouri and Illinois territories, that he will make and repair

CLOCKS & WATCHES

with care and fidelity.

He trusts that his knowledge of the business will ensure him that support which shall be his constant study to merit.

July 10th, 48—

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera-morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial, or Nature Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is certainly recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depreciation of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret improp iety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the female, at a certain period of life, Flour Albus barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout rheumatism, lumbogo, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the Fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart swooning, cold sweat, palsy, epileptic fits. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms none are equal in effect to Dr. Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague and fever, cholic pains, Flatulences, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents

Dr Tisot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars.—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 25 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects. many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Roberson's celebrated Family Medicines, which, are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester, county—Wm. Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street—Edward Wallington No. 9 Queen street—Nathaniel Bayne No. 85 north Front street—Adam Vance No. 76 Christian street—Wm. Julian No. 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough No. 181 Noble st.—David Fisher No. 187 Arch street—Jacob Hoff No. 355 Callowell street—H L Brostasky No. 82 south Sixth street John shreeves jr No 63 Coates street—James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burben No 320 south front street—Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth; Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge; James Banson Northampton township Burlington county N J. Wm. Hollingishead Mullico Hill Glocester county N J Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county; John Smith No 368 north Second street; Christopher Usher Upper Dublin township Pa M. Kraft Morrisville Pa Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county; George Ingles U. S. Arsenal. Hector David Germantown, James HouierNantucket.

November 30 1816.

War Department, June 9, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT seperate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the *Department of War*, until the 31st of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz

1st. At *Detroit*, Michilimackinac, Greenbay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philips, N. Orleans, Batton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the *District* of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7 h. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York south of the Highlands, including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right in making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.—The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Acting secretary of War.

8—Oct. 26.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post-roads will be received at the General Post office, until Saturday the 13th day of September next, inclusive.

IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

185. From Shawanoetown by United States Saline, Jordon's, Great Muddy River, Little Muddy River, Coxe's, on Beaucoup River, and Kaskaskia to St. Genevieve once a week, 120 miles.

Leave Shawanoetown every *Saturday* at 2 *p m* and arrive at St. Genevieve the next Tuesday by 6 *p m* Leave St. Genevieve every Wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Shawanoetown on Saturday by 10 *a m*.

186. From Smithland, Ky. by Fort Massac and Tywappety to Cape Girardot once a week, 73 miles.

Leave *Smithland* every saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Cape Girardot on sunday by 3 *p m* Leave Cape Girardot every thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Smithland on friday by 6 *p m*.

187. From Kaskaskia by Prairie du Rocher, St Philip, Harrisonville, Herculaneum, Cahoka and St. Louis to St. Charles once a week, 84 miles.

Leave Kaskaskia every wednesday at 6 *a m* arrive at Herculaneum by 5 *p m* arrive at Cahoka on thursday by 2 *p m* and arrive at St. Charles on friday by 10 *a m* Leave St Charles every sunday at 3 *p m* arrive at Herculaneum on teusday by 6 *a m* and arrive at Kaskaskia on tuesday by 6 *p m*.

188. From St Charles by Missouri Crossings, St Johns, Price's, Bibbs and Big Bonne Femme to Howard c h once in two weeks, 173 miles.

Leave St Charles every other monday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Howard c h on saturday by 6 *p m* Leave Howard c h on tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St. Charles on friday by 6 *p m*

189. From St Louis by Herculaneum, Potosi, St Michaels, Doct. Betie's, Ballinger's, Currants, Laurens c h Cadrons on Arkansaw. *Daniels*, on Big Rock, to Arkansas Post office once a month, 546 miles.

Leave St Louis the first friday in each Calender month, and arrive at Arkansas Post Office, in 15 days, on friday by 4 *p m*. Leave Arkansas Post Office the next day saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St. Louis in 15 days, on saturday by 6 *p m*.

190. From Cahokia by Madison c h St Clair and Clinton Hill to Cahokia once a week, 50 miles—25.

Leave Cahokia every thursday at 3 *p m* and arrive at Clinton Hill on friday by noon. Leave Clinton Hill every friday at 1 *p m* and arrive at Cahokia by 6 *p m*.

191. From Herculaneum by Mine au Burton to St Genevieve once a week, 80 miles.

Leave Herculaneum every tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St Genevieve on wednesday by 6 *p m*. Leave St. Genevieve every thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Herculaneum on friday by 6 *p m*.

192. From St. Genevieve by Big Shawanee, Little Shawanee, Cape Girardot and Winchester to New Madrid once a week, 215 miles.

Leave St. Genevieve every wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at New Madrid on friday by 6 *p m*. Leave New Madrid every saturday at 8 *a m* and arrive at St Genevieve on Monday by 6 *p m*

193. From Kaskaskia by Johnson c. h. Big Bay Settlement and Ferguson's ferry to Salem, once in two weeks, 129 miles.

Leave Kaskaskia every other wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Salem on saturday by 6 *p m*. Leave Salem on sunday at 8 *a m* and arrive at Kaskaskia on tuesday by 6 *p m*,

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are doubtless incorrect: on this subject the contractor must inform himself; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect,

9. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of January next: those numbered 1 to 198 are to end December 31, 1819.

The residue are to end December 31, 1818

Contracts for the routes numbered 2 3 11 15 16 18 48 52 53 57 65 81 93 103 104 119 137 148 149 151 165 166 174 175 176 177 178 180 181 183 184 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 and 209. are to be in operation on the sixteenth day of November next.

RETURN J MEIGS, Jr.
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Washington City, May 26, 1817.

A Keel Boat,

Of about 24 tuns burden, rigged with top and main sails, and entirely complete in all her equipment, will be sold on good terms. Enquire of Chas. W. Hunter, near Mr. Kerr's store.

St. Louis, July 31st, 1917. 61-tf

Education.

HENRY S. LEE,
Recently from Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of St. Louis, that he intends opening a school for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen, in Reading, plain and ornamental Penmanship, practical and rational Arithmetic, English Grammer, Composition, Elocution, Geography and Latin. Those young gentlemen, who cannot attend during the day, will have the utmost assiduity paid them in the evening. He promises to commence, as soon as he can obtain an eligible situation. Those who would feel a wish to patronise him, are requested to call at Mrs. Snows, on main street.

Wanted Immediately,

A journeyman tinner. A good workman will meet with liberal wages at a tin-factory within a few miles of St. Louis. For particulars enquire at the Gazette Office.

Edwardsville, July 16, 1817.

TAKEN UP

BY Jacob Shepard, living in the township of Byrd, Cape Girardeau county, one BLACK MARE, eleven years old, with a star on her forehead and a snip, branded on the left shoulder thus D, fourteen hands high, appraised to twenty dollars. Also one SORREL MARE, four y eaold, with flax mane and tail, branded on the left shoulder, thus P, 14 hands and 1-2 high, appraised to 45 dollars, sworn to and subscribed before me June 12, 1817.

John Akin, J. P.

Appraisers, Thos. Morgan Jacob Foster
A copy certified by
J. M'*Ferron, clk.* c c c c c

TAKEN UP by John Bailey, living on the Merrimek, St. Louis township, one white horse, flea bitten, about fourteen hands and an inch high, supposed to be seventeen years old or upwards, appraised to twenty dollars this 19th of July 1817, no brands perceivable.

Thomas Sappington, J. P.

True copy from the stray book,
M. P. *Leduc*. Clk by
Andrew M'Girk D. Clk.

$3 Per week.

Will be given for a woman capable of cooking & milking for a family where the washing is given out. Apply at this office. Aug. 2d.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in May last a SORREL HORSE, sixteen hands high, 5 or 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, S. star and snip, some marks of the saddle.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said horse to me.

Simon Sanguinet.

July 30th.

5 Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living at Spring farm, river des Peres, about 6 miles S. W. of St. Louis, a bay mare, about 15 hands high, supposed to be about 6 or 7 years old, had on when she went away a pair of shoes before, her ears is large and hang somewhat like a mule, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a stirrup iron, long heavy tail, appears not to have been dock'd, whoever will deliver her to the subscriber living on the premises, or col. A. M'Nair, St. Louis, shall receive the above reward.

Jno. Harvey.

July 15th, 1817. 6t 59

News from Mexico.

Accounts from Mexico are contradictory. The Royalist account represents the Republicans as almost annihilated, while the Republican accounts say their cause is as prosperous as ever. The Aurora has published a letter from the Archbishop of Mexico designed for the ministry of Spain, and intercepted by one of the revolutionary privateers which if genuine throws much light on the subject. It represents the greater part of the empire as in the hands of the republicans who plunder the remaining provinces almost with impunity. The royal commanders want spirit and energy, they plunder for subsistence and alienate the people; the revenues and the produce of the mines are reduced to almost nothing; and unless speedily and powerfully supported he thinks the royal authority will soon be annihilated.—This is the confidential account of a royalist who writes from the scene of action. Though the war drags heavily on for the want of arms and discipline on oth-

MISSOURI GAZETTE

[Vol. I.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY AUGUST 16, 1817. [No. 48]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

Sangalnet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE
AT THEIR STORE,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk cotton handkerchiefs—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—Soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco &c &c

ALSO—Bridles, Saddles and Bearskins of every kind—and many other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowest price for Cash, approved credit, country produce Furs Peltries and Lead.

St Louis August 6th 1817. 4tf-tf

JUST RECEIVED BY

P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine,
Long Cork Claret,
Jamaica Spirits,
New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Cognac Brandy,
Loaf & Brown Sugar,
Coffee
Allspice,
Pepper,
Copperas,
Spanish Segars,
Spanish Indigo,
Linseed Oil,
Campeachy Logwood,
Iron assorted,
Queens & China Ware,
&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St Louis August 1st 1817. tf-62

Bank Stock.

18 SHARES IN THE BANK OF MISSOURI FOR SALE,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS

Apply to JOHN LITTLE. 3t-62

Bank Stock.

20 SHARES IN THE BANK OF MISSOURI FOR SALE,

ON VERY ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Apply to THE BANK. 3t-62

Look Here.

The subscribers wishing to retire from business, offer for sale their whole stock, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Books and Stationary, &c.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

N. B. Just received 50 Boxes real Spanish Segars.

St Louis, Aug. 8th, 1817. 1f-62

Notice.

A negro woman who calls herself Dinah, came on board my boat at Shawanoetown, representing herself as free, having papers indicating her freedom—and requesting to be hired. Since she came to St. Louis, she has acknowledged that she belongs to some person near Shawanoetown.

The said negress is short, thick and well fat, is very black, marked on the left cheek, is about 30 or 33 years of age.

The owner of said wench, if any there be, are requested to come forward and take her away.

LUTHER WHITNEY.

St. Louis Aug. 8th, 1817.

TAKEN UP.

By St. Amand Mechan, in Joachim township, county of St. Louis, a dark bay horse, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the letter J and one other brand on the buttock J, a star and snip on the forehead, the two hind feet white, has the fistulae, valued at thirty dollars, before me the 7th May 1817.

F. Rankin, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book

A. S. McGirk, D. Clk. for
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

War Department, June 9, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT seperate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive until the 31st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michillimackinac, Greenbay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark, on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philips, N. Orleans, Batton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed marched or recruited within the state of New York south of the Highlands including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals. But the United States reserve the right in making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of such part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.—The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.
8—Oct. 24.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post roads will be received at the General Post office, until Saturday the 13th day of September next, inclusive.

IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

185. From Shawanoetown by United States Saline, Jordon's, Great Muddy River, Little Muddy River, Coxe's, on Beaucoup River, and Kaskaskia to St. Genevieve once a week, 120 miles.

Leave Shawanoetown every Saturday at 6 p m and arrive at St. Genevieve the next Tuesday by 6 p m. Leave St. Genevieve every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Shawanoetown on Saturday by 10 a m.

186 From Smithland, Ky. by Fort Massac and Tywappety to Cape Girardot once a week, 93 miles.

Leave Smithland every saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Cape Girardot on sunday by 3 p m Leave Cape Girardot every thursday at 6 a m and arrive at Smithland on friday by 6 p m.

187, From Kaskaskia by Prairie du Rocher, St Philip, Harrisonville, Herculaneum, Cahoka and St. Louis to St. Charles once a week, 84 miles.

Leave Kaskaskia every wednesday at 6 a m arrive at Herculaneum by 5 p m arrive at Cahoka on thursday by 8 p m and arrive at St. Charles on friday by 10 a m. Leave St Charles every sunday at 3 p m arrive at Herculaneum on tuesday by 6 a m and arrive at Kaskaskia on tuesday by 6 p m.

188. From St. Charles by Missouri Crossings, St Johns, Price's, Bibbs and Big Bonne Femme to Howard c h once in two weeks, 173 miles.

Leave St Charles every other monday at 6 a m and arrive at Howard c h on saturday by 6 p m. Leave Howard c h on tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at St. Charles on friday by 6 p m.

189. From St Louis by Herculaneum, Potosi, St Michaels, Doct. Bettie's, Ballinger's, Current R. Ozark c h Cadrons on Arkansaw, Daniels, on Big Rock, to Arkansas Post office once a month, 546 miles.

Leave St Louis the 1st friday in each Calender month, and arrive at Arkansas Post Office, in 15 days, or sooner, by 6 p m. Leave Arkansas Post office the next day saturday at 8 a m and arrive at St. Louis in 15 days, or saturday by 6 p m.

190. From Cahokia by Madiles and St Clair, and Clinton Hill to Cahokia once a week, 30 miles—25.

Leave Cahokia every thursday at 2 p m and arrive at Clinton Hill on friday by noon. Leave Clinton Hill every friday at 1 p m and arrive at Cahokia by 6 p m.

191. From Herculaneum by Mine au Burton to St Genevieve once a week, 60 miles.

Leave Herculaneum every tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at St Genevieve on wednesday by 6 p m. Leave St. Genevieve every thursday at 6 a m and arrive at Herculaneum on friday by 6 p m.

192. From St. Genevieve by Big Shawanee, Little Shawanee, Cape Girardot and Winchester to New Madrid once a week, 115 miles.

Leave St. Genevieve every wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at New Madrid on friday by 6 p m. Leave New Madrid every saturday at 8 a m and arrive at St. Genevieve on Monday by 6 p m.

193. From Kaskaskia by Johnson c h, Big Boy Settlement and Ferguson's Ferry to Salem, once in two weeks, 129 miles.

Leave Kaskaskia every other wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Salem on saturday by 6 p m. Leave Salem on sunday at 6 a m and arrive at Kaskaskia on tuesday by 6 p m.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay, (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accidents; in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their Pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are doubtless incorrect: on this subject the contractor must inform himself; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect,

9. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of January next: those numbered 1 to 198 are to end December 31, 1819.

The residue are to end December 31, 1818.

Contracts for the routes numbered 2 3 11 15 16 18 48 52 53 57 65 81 93 103 104 119 137 148 149 151 165 166 174 175 176 177 178 180 181 183 184 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 and 209, are to be in operation on the sixteenth day of November next.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr.
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Washington City, May 26, 1817.

5 Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living at Spring farm, river des Peres, about 6 miles S. W. of St. Louis, a bay mare, about 13 hands high, supposed to be about 6 or 7 years old, had on when she went away a pair of shoes before, her ears is large and hang somewhat like a mule, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a stirrup iron, long heavy tail, appears not to have been docked, whoever will deliver her to the subscriber living on the premises, or col. A. M'Nair, St. Louis, shall receive the above reward.

Jno. Harvey.

July 15th, 1817. 6t-58

Notice.

I WISH to sell my farm whereon I now live, in the point of the Missouri, containing 226 arpens, about 50 acres under good fence, in several fields, with a young orchard. For particulars enquire of me on the premises. *Wm. Thompson.*

Township of Portage des Sioux,
St. Charles co. July 23. 71tf

House of Entertainment.

JAMES I. DOZIER

Begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

At the village of FLORISANT,

Where he will be able to accommodate them with the best the country affords.

Florisant, July 15. 3m 41

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

Last Notice.

All those indebted to the estate of Jean Depestre, dec'd. are requested to make payment, or execute their notes for the same, by the first day of September next, those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may rest assured, that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

All those having any demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts well authenticated for settlement by the same time.

Marie Depestre, Admin'x.
Louis de Mun, Admin'r.
July 13, 1817 3t 51

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BURDON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-52

Pottery.

CHRISTIAN SMITH,

Near Mr. Neal's tin and copper manufactory, on the street leading from Matthew Kerr's store, to Stumpe's tavern.

Informs the citizens of St. Louis and the surrounding counties, that he has on hand and will always be supplied from his kiln, the best milk Pots, Dishes, Crocks, &c. &c. Having employed the most experienced hands, he will be able to keep up an extensive assortment of POTTERS WARE, by wholesale or retail.

St. Louis, July 30th, 1817. tf-61

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To provide for the due execution of the laws of the U. States within the State of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the U. States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said state of Indiana as elsewhere within the U. States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said state shall be one district, to be called the Indiana District; & a district court shall be held therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a District Judge. He shall hold at the seat of government of the said state, two sessions annually, on the first Monday of May and November, and he shall in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction & powers which were given to the judge of the Kentucky district, under an act, entitled "An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the U. States." He shall appoint a clerk for said district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services performed by him the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky District is entitled for similar services.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said District Court the annual compensation of [illegible] dollars to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarter yearly at the treasury of the U. States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in the said district, a person learned in the law, to act as Attorney for the U. States, who shall in addition to his fees, be paid by the U. States 200 dollars, for full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That a Marshal shall be appointed for said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, & be entitled to the same fees, &c. [illegible] as the Marshals in other districts; and shall moreover be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for all extra services.

March 3, 1817.—Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT.

Relating to the reliefs of American captives during the late war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the proper accounting officers of the war department be, and they are hereby directed to settle all accounts of such persons who may have maintained and supported and from captivity any citizen of the United States, taken prisoner during the late war with Great Britain, upon the same principles and rules of evidence by which other claims are adjusted in said department: *Provided,* That in no case shall a greater sum be allowed than one hundred and fifty dollars.

February 20, 1817.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

From the Washington Gazette:

BONAPARTE'S LIFE.

The transitory and evanescent condition of human life, has, at all periods of the world, furnished a subject of painful contemplation to the moralist, and a fruitful theme for the exercise of the poet's pen. It requires but little experience in this state of probationary trial to see the mutability of every thing human, and the absurdity of placing our hopes on the fleeting and perishable greatness of this world. But man does not seem to be much benefited by the past, or much edified by the present. His course has been the same through all past, guided by ambition or conducted by folly. There is in him, in the language of Pope, an "acting void" that must be occupied, or he feels a pain he cannot endure, and a restlessness and misery he cannot endure. This principle still operates, without restraint, in opposition to experience and to reason, and hurries on to the goal of happiness he has fixed through the intervening objects that arise before him, with a march, sometimes undeviating, but more frequently tortuous and divergent. He perhaps, gains his point, by unceasing toil and ruthless perseverance; he totters on the pinnacle of his own greatness, and, in a few short years, is perhaps thrown from the summit of his elevation into the abyss of depression and misery. The man who has filled the world with the noise of his actions, and the fame of his illustrious achievements soon finds himself forgotten, when he ceases to rouse the feelings of mankind by the splendor of his deeds or the brilliancy and greatness of his intellectual powers. "The utmost that we can reasonably hope or fear," says a celebrated moralist of England, "is to play our part upon the stage of life, and be forgotten."

The illustrious character whose fate has given rise to these observations, will furnish a lasting example of their truth. With a mind formed for whatever was great and majestic, he burst the trammels of obscurity and indigence in which he was confined in the infancy of life, and became the arbiter of Europe, whose destinies he wielded with a power as gigantic and stupendous as the vigour of his intellect, and the range of his views. Fortune followed him as he moved: he bore down the proudest and the bulwarks of ages and gave a new direction to the destinies of the world. He was indeed "without a model and without a shadow," and like the Olympian Jove, seemed to fix the fate of nations, by a nod. The honors of the past, dwindled before him. His majesty of his greatness, and he stood alone, preeminently grand, without a rival and without an example. Yet this man, so elevated to towering, has fallen from the painful eminence on which he stood, and on which he seemed the world, and is now only calculated to point a moral and adorn a tale. Perhaps, in a few years he will live only in the pages of history, and will scarcely be remembered, but by those who followed his fortunes, and were [illegible] to greatness under the shade of his protection by his partiality and his power.

A work has recently reached this country which contains a brief outline of the life of this extraordinary man, and purports to have been written by himself; but of this fact we have no positive proof. The mode of its [illegible] from St Helena to England, is said to be

...ved in mystery. and whether it be the production of Napoleon or not, must be for a time at least, conjectural; the work, however, has merit. and is marked by that vigor and brevity, which characterise the composition of this distinguished warrior and singular man.

For the benefit of such of our readers as may not have an opportunity to peruse the work we have mentioned, we shall make several extracts connected in such a way, as to enable us to give a correct understanding of the nature of the production, and of the motives which have given rise to it. Of the events of his early life—after declaring that the advantages of his great name were mistaken in being—that his very infancy was marked by the most unusual circumstances, he says,

I was an obstinate and inquisitive child. My early education was as wretched as every thing else in Corsica. I acquired the French language with facility from the officers of the garrison, with whom I spent my time.

I succeeded in whatever I undertook; because I willed it. my resolution was strong and my character decided. I never hesitated; which has given me an advantage over the rest of mankind.

He thus describes his first action:

I studied the art of war, not on paper, but in the field. The first time I was ever in action was in a trifling affair of sharp-shooters, near Mount Genevre. The fire was scattering, and only a few of our men were wounded. I felt no emotion, the occasion was not serious enough to excite any. I examined the action; it appeared to me evident that neither of the contending parties had any particular result in view. They skirmished to acquit their consciences, and because it is the usage of war. This inutility of object displeased me; the resistance irritated me. I reconnoitred the ground. I took the rule of a wounded soldier, and prevailed on a good natured captain who commanded us to continue his fire, whilst I went with a Piedmontese.

It appeared to me easy to gain a height which commanded their position, passing a cluster of trees, on which our left rested. Our captain grew warm, his men gained ground; they drove the enemy towards us, and when he was broke I unmasked my force. Our fire disturbed his retreat; we killed several, and took twenty prisoners. The remainder escaped.

I have retained my first seat of arms; not because it gained me the rank of captain, but because it initiated me in the secret of the art of war. I perceived that it is easier to beat an enemy than is generally supposed; and that the great art consists in unfolding delay and irresolution, and in hazarding only decisive movements, because it is by these means that the enemy is put off.

His next seat of arms is thus briefly narrated:

After...for the best point of attack; and determined the positions which our batteries should... many *Experienced* officers found them... dangerous, but battles are not gained by... I continued firm; I developed my... *Berres* he had been a naval officer... brave men understood nothing of the... but their characteristic is intrep... Barras approved it, because he was... the siege. Besides, the convention did not require from him an account of... but that all they required was...

My... were brave, and without experience... best of all dispositions for soldiers. Our... were successful; the enemy was... no longer dared to attempt any thing... He stupidly showered upon us... which fell wherever chance directed... produced no effect. The fire directed... was better kept. Besides the... for its own sake, I was inspired... ardent zeal in this affair, because from... expected promotion. I passed my time... batteries; I slept in the trenches. Nothing... well done that is confided to others. The... informed us that every thing was going... direction in the place. It was at last... in the most shameful manner.

He... returned to Paris, and attached himself to... because, he says he knew no one... prevailed upon by his patron to... with the convention against the insurgents... be defeated in ten minutes. I... circumstances he thus mentions:

This... trifling in itself, was attended with... of consequence. It prevented... from retrograding. I naturally... myself to the party for which I had fought, and I found myself connected with the... of the revolution. I began to study... event, and the result was a conviction... would triumph, because it had for... the public opinion, numbers and audacity.

I... one of the sections raised me to the... command of division, and to a certain... celebrity. As the victorious party still... for its safety, I was detained at Paris... to my own wishes, for I had no other... than to enter into active service... my own rank.

He... became acquainted with his wife... he asserts, an important influence... events of his life, and whose memory... will be always dear to him.

I was... insensible to the charms of woman... but I had not yet been seriously affected... and my character rendered me timid... Madame Permon was... inspired me with courage. One... sitting by her, she addressed to... flattering compliments upon my military... This eulogy intoxicated me; I... conversed with her; I followed... there; I was passionately in love... and our friends discovered my secret... I feared to reveal it to her.

Burr... took to negotiate the marriage... soon successful.

My... position in the world changed after my marriage. Under the directory a kind of social order... re-established, in which I took a rank sufficiently distinguished... I might reasonably indulge the hopes of my ambition: I might aspire to every thing.

As... ambition, I had no other than that of obtaining the command of an army. For a man... rising unless a military reputation is the herald... of his fame. I believed myself certain of establishing mine; for I felt within me the instinct of military genius; but I had apparently no well founded right to bring forward a demand. It was essential that I should acquire such a right. At that period this was not difficult.

Austria... had been subsidized by England made head against them on the Rhine, and the Directory having concluded a peace with Prussia and Spain, he conceived the best policy that could be pursued was to make a diversion in Italy, and thus shake the power of Austria. The plan was immediately communicated to the Directory, and was immediately adopted, and he was appointed commander in chief of the army in Italy. He thus hurries over the events which followed his arrival in Italy:

In three days... carried all the Austro-Sardinian posts which defended the heights of Saguria. The enemy, thus briskly attacked, collected his forces.—We encountered him at *Montenotte* on the 10th; he was beaten. The 14th we attacked him at *Millesimo*; he was again beaten, and we separated the Austrians from the Piedmontese. The latter took up a position at *Mondovi*, whilst the Austrians retreated to the Po, in order to cover Lombardy. I beat the Piedmontese. In three days I carried all the positions of Piedmont, and we were within nine leagues of Turin, when I received an aid-de-camp, who came to ask for peace.

Then for the first time I considered myself if not merely as a general, but as a man called to influence the fate of nations.—I saw myself in history.

LATE FROM LONDON

CHARLESTON, JUNE 30

By the arrival of the schr. Martha, from Havanna, we learn from Capt. Hubbell, that a British vessel had arrived at that place a few days before he sailed, from Plymouth, (Eng.) bringing London dates to the 12th May. Captain H. was informed by the Captain, that a few days before he left Plymouth the admiralty had issued orders to fit out an expedition of sixty sail of men of war. It was supposed the object of the expedition was to assist the Portuguese and Spanish governments in bringing their colonies again under their authority.

There was also a report of an attempt to set fire to a magazine in the neighborhood of Manchester. The intention of the persons concerned in this affair was to have seized on the arsenal and burn the town, after having destroyed the magazine. But the execution of the whole was frustrated by timely discovery. This attempt was attributed to the disaffection of the populace.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Brig Sally has arrived at Boston in 44 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers of the 13th, and Liverpool papers and letters to the 17th of May:

A letter from London, of the 14th of May states that "His Excellency John Quincy Adams has taken passage in the ship Washington, Capt. Forman for New-York."

The London Globe of the 12th of May says, 'a report is in circulation on the Continent, that the United States of America are endeavoring to obtain an establishment in the Baltic. A new treaty of commerce between them and Sweden has just been made public, which, it is said, has existed for some time.'

In the House of Commons, on the 9th of May, a motion to go into a committee of the whole, on the Catholic Question, was after a long and interesting debate, decided in the negative, by a majority of 24. In the House of Lords, of the 12th of May, there was also a long and interesting debate on the subject of a circular letter lately issued by Lord Sidmouth to the Magistrates of the Kingdom.

The 'Army estimates' for the current year were proposed in the House of Commons on the 12th, by Lord Palmerston. The proposed reduction, in point of numbers during the current year amounts to 35,300 men; and the estimate of the army expences this year, is 1,900,000*l*, less than the estimate of the last year.

Paris papers to the 16th May, had been received in London. The French funds had improved. The 5 per cents were at 67f. 75c. and Bank Actions at 1,326f.

VIENNA, April, 26.

His Majesty the Emperor, a few days since, gave the regiment of infantry, which had become vacant by the death of General Lindenau, to the Prince of Parma, son of the Archduchess Maria Louisa.

From Jamaica papers received at Charleston.

The Schooner Condor, ... arrived at Port Royal, on Saturday, in nine days from Margaritta.

We learn by the Condor, that General Bolivar had obtained possession of Angostura, on the river Oronoco, by which he had secured an intercourse with New Granada. It was opening one behind Guiana, to reinforcements with advanced troops of the Republic army.

The Condor has orders to search for and capture the privateer Monte, capt. Antonio, several acts of piracy having been committed by him; and to take to Margaritta the officers in irons.

A private communication, dated Pamparar, 22d ult. gives the following:—

"The Independents occupy the whole of the interior, and the provinces of Guayana and Cumana, except the cities which being closely invested, must soon surrender. Their squadron is increasing rapidly, and Sir Gregor M'Gregor is expected in a few days, with a considerable addition to them, and several armed vessels are looked for from Europe and America.

"Many depredations have been committed under their flag, by pirates from different places; that on the schooner Providence of Kingston, was perpetrated by a blackman named Pete of Boca Chica, his mate Padilla, and his associate Munos all noted characters, from Carthagena, to whom Bolivar had granted a commission; but Biron issued orders not to respect them, except indorsed by himself, and Peter was taken in with at sea, his commission taken away, and ordered into port; which instead of obeying, he continued committing further depredations, but has at length been seized by Biron, and is now undergoing a severe punishment. It is determined to make a similar example of the pirate Pedro Radicle. All communication is forbidden between the Venezuelian Republic and the Island of St. Domingo."

We lament to state, that Col. William Chamberlaine of the Independent army, was killed in April last, at the attack on Barcelona, while bravely contending at the head of his column against the royalists.

A proclamation has been issued by the governor of the Island of Trinidad, denouncing the severe penalty of banishment from the colony, and confiscation of property, against all persons detected in transmitting arms, warlike stores, or money, to the independents of South America.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Mr. Grattan's motion in the English house of commons, in May for a committe to take into consideration the claims of the Catholics of the united kingdom was rejected. The same papers which bring us the intelligence of this rejection, announce on the authority of a letter from Rome, that the pope expects the *aid and concurrence of the Prince Regent of England in extending the empire of the holy catholic religion, and in restoring properly to the See, of which it has been divested in various countries!* While the English government is refusing to admit the catholics at home to the enjoyment of some of their undoubted civil and political rights it is voluntarily aiding in the advancement of the catholic religion abroad. What gross & arbitrary inconsistancy. But this conduct is not without its motive. The catholics of Ireland and England may be the more easily kept under the yoke of the established church and of the boroughmongers, by the Regent's *show* of regard for the pope, and his offers of friendship and aid in promoting the interest of the See of Rome. The pope may be thus *bribed* to use his controlling influence in keeping down the discontents of the Irish catholics. Let his interest be promoted, and he will care little about the rights of the great mass of his followers. Such at least seems to be the opinion of the British cabinet.

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

Baltimore, July 12.

Captain Snow, arrived this morning in the Blazing Star, from Laguira, informs that an expedition of 3000 troops arrived at Cumana, on the 18th May, from Cadiz; and a few days after landing they were joined to the forces of General Morillo, who set out from that place for the coast of Bavia, with all the troops, leaving only a small garrison in the town, of about 56 men: On the 5th June, he, with 1200 men, marched to the Gulf of Cariaco, the remainder had embarked on board of the shipping to join him at the small town of Corunna; and after clearing the coast of the different bands of insurgents, intended to attack the Island of Margaretta.

The patriot general Boliver had reached St. Fernando de Apura, with about 1200 men: & it was generally supposed he would form a junction with Gen. Piar, near the city of New Augustura, with a view of attacking that place, which would inevitably fall, as the principal army of the royalists was completely cut to pieces by Piar, about the 20th April last. The seat of war is transferred to Oronoko, where the patriots had gained several trifling advantages.

General Marino who had besieged Cumana, for some time, retired to Guayra, a small town on the Gulph of Paria, but would, no doubt, leave the town on the approach of Morillo.—All kinds of produce high at La Guira. Coffee could not be had at any price.

CAPTURE OF AMELIA ISLAND.

Savannah July 6

We have accounts, from the south, which inform us, that the Patriots under General GREGOR M'GREGOR, took possession of Amelia Island, on the 30th of June. They landed in the rear of Fernandina, marched through the marsh, and entered the town without a single gun being fired from the fort. The soldiers, who were in the fort, marched out and surrendered on the 1st July, instant, and the Patriot flag was then hoisted, and now waves triumphantly on Amelia Island.

We also learn that the Patriots are making preparations for a march to St. Augustine.—Though the garrison of that place is expected to make some show of resistance, it is confidently believed, the fortress will be taken without much loss of men or time.

Since the Patriot standard has been planted in East Florida, hundreds of recruits have flocked to it; and, we learn that M'Gregor will soon have as many men as he may require.—In a few days, we shall be able to give a sketch of the formation of the new system of laws intended for the government of Florida, and the names of the new public funcionaries. The Patriots have a naval force lying before Amelia.

PERNAMBUCO, May 25

On the 18th of this month the Patriots abandoned the city and fled in all directions, *some of their leaders hanging themselves and others shooting themselves;* and the same day the fortifications were taken possession of by the inhabitants; or rather the Portuguese sailors from the merchants-ships in the harbor. A scene of great confusion took place; fortunately no lives lost.

Portuguese Account.

Nashville, July 12.

CHEROKEE TREATY.

General Jackson and suit reached his seat in this county on Sunday evening, from the Cherokee nation. We have understood he succeeded in the object he had in view, so far as to obtain a relinquishment on the parts of the tribes to all claim to Doublehead and all claims reserved by Mr. Adams (including the Tellico tract) and established the principle that in proportion as the tribe removed west of the Mississippi river, the United States should have possession of the country they removed from—and as it was not certain what the proportion now removed was to the whole tribe, the nation relinquished to the United States all the land claimed by it east of the Chatahoochie river in Georgia, and west of Walker's ridge, in Tennessee, making about two millions of acres; the treaty also makes provision that the census of the whole tribe shall be taken by some person, by an agent of the United States, & those willing to go to the west of the Mississippi, considered with those already there, and the land as the proportion they bear to those remaining shall revert to the United States.—By this agreement there is very little doubt but the laws of the Union will in less than two years be extended over the whole country now claimed by the Cherokee tribe.

WASHINGTON, Pa. June 19.

Trial of Mail Robbers.—Yesterday commenced the interesting trial of Alexander Scott, charged with robbing the mail at Canonsburg, during the last winter. The testimony of the postmaster at Pittsburg, Washington, and Canonsburg proved the fact, that several extensive robberies had been committed during the months of January and February last. A package of letters, to the post-mark of which the post-master at Washington testified, was produced in evidence—it was found concealed in the garret of a house which was much frequented by Scott and his associates. Evidence of Scott's having been seen burning a large quantity of paper on a mail night, in a private room of the stage-office, as likewise of his having frequently carried the mail from the post office in Canonsburg to the stage-office, was adduced. A Kentucky post note, amounting to 984 dollars, which had been remitted to the Hopkinsville bank for acceptance by the firm of Anashutz, Rhau & Co. of Pittsburgh and intercepted on its return, was proved to have been in his possession. It was likewise testified, that a note on the Union bank of Georgetown, remitted by Lewis Vimont, post-master at Millersburgh, (K)to Messrs. Obrien and Dyott, of Pittsburgh, had been exchanged for Scott by a gentleman of Canonsburgh. With such evidence before them, notwithstanding a most able and eloquent defence made by Parker Campbell, Esq. one of the prisoner's counsel, the jury returned this morning with a verdict against the prisoner. A motion was made in arrest of judgment by Mr. Campbell, on the ground that the indictment was too general in its terms; which was opposed by C. Shaler, Esq. the counsel for the general post office, and over-ruled by the court. The prisoner was sentenced to six years confinement in the penitentiary, on the indictment for robbing the mail, and to three years confinement, in the same place, on another indictment.

It is understood that the want of a material witness on the part of the prosecution will prevent the trial of two other indictments for the same transaction from coming on at his term.

We are informed by a gentleman from Washington, that Scott terminated his career on Saturday night last by hanging himself with his handkerchief.

The Sacket's Harbor paper states, that the British military and naval forces in Canada; with the exception of one company and a few marines, have orders to repair to Montreal, where, it is believed, they are to receive orders to embark for Europe. On account of this statement, the same paper says it is "the opinion of some well informed men that the Canadas were to be exchanged for some French possessions in the Mediterranean."

NEW-YORK, July 10

Foreign News.—By the arrival this forenoon of the Minerve, Shetchley, in thirty days from Liverpool, we have received a regular file of the London Courier, to the 30th of May. They contain no news of political moment. Private accounts from Paris received in London, mention the discovery of conspiracy to murder the Bourbon princes. The conspirators were a sergeant, a corporal and three privates, belonging to the royal guard in garrison at Versailles.—Their design appears to have been to fire on their royal highness when they came to review the regiment to which they belonged.

Accounts had reached London from Cadiz, stating that the British vice-consul, and several other British subjects and foreigners, had been murdered at Algiers.

A number of piratical Tunisian corsairs had made their appearance in the British Channel and captured several Dutch vessels. One of them has been taken by a British cutter with two prizes in her possession and all carried into Deal.

For the 14 days preceding the 22d May, there were imported into Liverpool upwards of 71,500 barrels of American Flour, and yet it had no effect in lowering the price of that article.

The expectation of a war between Spain and Portugal has entirely vanished.

It is rumored that Lord Grenville is forthwith to become Prime Minister, in the room of the Earl of Liverpool.

The British parliament adjourned on the 24th to the 31st of May, when it was expected a communication would be submitted by the prince regent, recommending a further suspension of the habeas corpus act.

Numerous petitions against the exportation of cotton yarns, have been laid before the House of Commons.

A royal ordinance has been issued at Stockholm, forbidding the sale or use of coffee, and all foreign wines, liquors, cider and beer, in the dominions of the king of Sweden.

The harvest throughout all Europe was very promising.

The revolutions in South America were deemed of the utmost importance to the trade of Great Britain. The London Courier of May 29th says—

"In the city these events regarded only in a commercial point of view, have produced great sensation. Already do the merchants view, the immense line of coast from the mouth of the Amazon round by Cape Horn and along the whole coasts of Chili and Peru, open to their enterprise and speculations. Goods to the amount of £600,000 were expected to be sent to Chili in the space of six weeks from the date of the late advices, which are to the 20th March. The success of general San Martin, in the conquest of Chili, has caused such a demand for British goods at Buenos Ayres, towards supplying the new markets which the arms of the insurgents have opened, as the whole of the warehouses in the River Plate are unable to satisfy; and in consequence, numerous orders were received yesterday for the forwarding to Buenos Ayres of frank goods. One of the correspondents, in giving his orders, observes, "You have reason to rejoice in the the success of our arms, since we are only agents for the sale of British manufactures."

American Stocks—London, May 26.—Three per cents, 64 1-2; new 6 per cents, 108 1-2; 7 per cents, 110: The above with dividend from 1st April, 1817. Louisiana 6 per cents, 100 1-2, with dividend from do.

Our minister, John Quincy Adams, was to sail for home, from London on the 31st of May, in the ship Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

BOSTON, JULY 9.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES arrived at the lines yesterday about 12 o'clock, and was received by the immense concourse of citizens there assembled, with loud and reiterated acclamations. Salutes of artillery, and a peal from the various bells announced to the citizens in other parts of the town the joyful intelligence of the arrival of the CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE REPUBLIC. The order of procession being arranged, the line of march was taken up at about half past twelve, as follows:

Squadron of Cavalry, commanded by Major Phillips.

Major General Crane, Brigadier Gens. Dearborn and Guild, of the first division, with their respective suites.

James Prince, Esq. Marshal of Massachusetts District, and Samuel Bradford, Esq. Sheriff of suffolk county.

The Committee of Arrangements, on horseback—Chairman of the committee.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Suite of the President, including officers of the United States' Army and Navy.

United States' Officers of the Civil Department.

Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, Leader of the Boston Cavalcade.

Cavalcade of Citizens of Boston.

Field, Regimental, Staff, and Company officers of the First Division of Militia mounted, and in uniform.

Squadrons of Cavalry from the First and Second Brigades, First Division.

Citizens of Norfolk County, and of other Counties, mounted.

Line of Carriages from Boston.

Line of Carriages from Norfolk County, and other Counties.

The whole being thus formed proceeded through Washington street, Orange street, and Boylston street, to the Common, where the procession passed through two lines, composed of the Scholars of the different Schools in Boston. It then proceeded across the Mall, through Winter-street, Marlboro' street, Cornhill, and Broad-street to the Exchange Coffee-House.

The windows of the houses in the streets through which the Procession passed were thronged with ladies and other spectators, anxious to obtain a view of the distinguished citizen whose blood had flowed in the cause of American Independence, and whose merits and services, from that time to the present, had so justly entitled him to the first honors in the gift of his country.

Upon the arrival of the President in State street, which had been handsomely decorated with flags and streamers, he was again greeted with loud and reiterated plaudits.—Here he dismounted, and was escorted by the *Independent Company of Cadets*, under Col. Rogers, to the superb apartments furnished for him at the Exchange Coffee-House. In the second gallery of this spacious edifice the President received the Address of the Chairman and Committee, on behalf of the citizens of Boston, to which he immediately replied. The whole area of the Exchange, as well as its numerous galleries were filled with spectators; and during the performance of these interesting ceremonies their approbation was frequently and audibly expressed. When at length the President ended, and, after so much fatigue retired to his apartments the reiterated acclamations of the numerous assemblage of citizens gave new evidence of the cordiality with which they welcomed his arrival. This effusion of national feeling was honorable to the town, & proved that the principles which actuated the patriots of '75, by which Boston once attained such a commanding attitude, still glow in the bosoms of their offspring.

The weather was remarkably fine, and notwithstanding the immense concourse of people who had assembled on this interesting occasion, we have not heard of the slightest accident. The Cavalcade was very numerous, and the assemblage of so many children, with their respective instructors, on the Common, had a novel and pleasing effect. All political distinctions were laid aside, and the citizens of Boston, whose domestic peace has for so long a period been immolated at the shrine of party, once more united in fraternal bands. We have every reason to believe that this state of things is exceedingly grateful to the feelings of our illustrious guest, and that he has been gratified with his reception in this place. It was indeed a proud day for Boston.

Directions to take the Honey from Bee's without killing them.

MR HEISKELL:

Having for three years had a trial of taking the Honey from Bee's without killing them, I deem it a duty to communicate to you the pleasing method I have obtained from the valuable work, called Dr. Willichs Domestic Encyclopoedia, which I hope you will insert in your paper for the benefit of lovers of Bees, particularly for those who wish to act a humane part towards God's Creation, and you will oblige your well wisher,

SOLOMON HENKLE.

New-Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia, June 6th, 1816.

The following observations were published by George Morgan, Esq. formerly of Princeton, New-Jersey.

"Several writers on the management of bees, have given very ingenious directions for taking their new made honey, without destroying those useful creatures. May humanity burn at the idea of setting fire to the fatal match, indeed me to imitate their methods; particularly those of Mr. Wildman, and the Rev. Mr. White, whose directions I observed very attentively, with some success; but my expectations were not gratified, as I found young broods in every hive I took, and consequently the honey obtained was impure.—However, after a variety of experiments, I discovered an agreeable rule, and easy way to take the honey, without the least injury, or disturbance to the bees.

As I have experienced great pleasure, and some benefit from my discovery, I take the opportunity to lay it before the Agricultural Society.

My boxes are made after the manner of Mr. White's, of any well seasoned wood, ten inches square in the clear; in pairs, with communication at the side for the bees to pass freely from one box to another, a pane of glass (7 by 9) with a sliding shutter, may be put into the back part of each box, through which you may see the bees at work. Any person who can handle a saw and hammer, may make the boxes at small expence.

The communications between the boxes are at top and bottom; those at top should be three inches long, and half an inch wide to serve as streets or alleys betwixt the hives.

The communications at bottom should be five or six inches long and three-fourths of an inch deep, so as to afford free passage from one hive to the other.

The mouth of the hive may be from three to ten inches long, and half an inch deep. In the busy season, this wide entrance facilitates the bees going out and coming in, and may be contracted at pleasure in autumn.

Early the next morning after having a swarm of bees in one of these boxes, I add another to it, the door of which I close until the bees begin to work in it; when I open it to facilitate their industry.

Each box, of the above dimensions, will contain thirty pounds of honey.—An early swarm, in a favorable situation and season, will fill two boxes.

"I did not find it necessary to make use of the panes of Glass mentioned above, in order to know in which box the bees were. I found them always in the box I hived them in, clustered around the Queen. Instead of the panes of Glass I made a hole in the top of each box 3 inches in diameter,—set a quart Glass Tumbler with the mouth downwards over the hole; then an earthen vessel over it (to prevent the sun from melting the wax) I found it very pleasing to see the tumbler filled with the best of honey in a few weeks. When it was filled, I cut the comb with a thin bladed knife in the evening, set the tumbler to the side of the bee box, struck with the knife the sides of the tumbler, and in a short time the bees left the combs to the satisfaction of the spectators.

P. S. I find the same directions are in the valuable work called "ARTISTS MANUEL."

Notice.

Those persons who have heretofore employed my late brother EDWARD HEMPSTEAD ESQ. either as an attorney & counsellor-at law, or in land affairs, or otherwise, are hereby informed that their business will be punctually and faithfully attended to by the subscriber, until they otherwise dispose of it.

I shall attend at the several courts in this and the adjoining territory, for the purpose of finishing his professional concerns.

All of his papers are in my possession: persons wishing to obtain their papers or having business with the undersigned, can make application to me at the office lately occupied by Edward Hempstead, in the town of St. Louis.

Ch. S. Hempstead.

St. Louis, August 16, 1817. 6w*

The force of Genius.

The man who, born to poverty and obscurity, appears destined to inherit the ignorance of his fathers, yet by the secret, but irresistible appeal to nature, reverses the sentence, arrogates his cast, and without the lessons of instruction, without incentives from example, becomes capable of imparting delight to the learned, and instruction to the great, such a man is himself a hero exhibiting all the miracles of the human mind, and illustrating the revolutions for ordinary life.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE VACCINE MATTER.

When the matter is about to be applied, it may be taken up in the dissolved state on the point of a common lancet or any other equally sharp pointed instrument, and inserted immediately into the arm, either small punctures or incisions made to receive it, mid way between the elbow and shoulder. The punctures and the incisions should be made so slight, as scarcely to draw blood and so near to each other that a grain of wheat would cover them. It is often advisable to insert the matter in both arms, inasmuch as the chance of succeeding in the operation will thereby be doubled, without any additional inconvenience worthy of notice to the person who is operated on.

On the fourth or fifth day after the operation, if it succeeds, a small pimple or rising in the skin will be observable—this will daily enlarge itself until the 8th or 9th day, when it is usual to find a pock as large as the half of a garden pea. The centre of this pock is almost invariably found to be depressed below its edges, and when completely formed, say from the 8th to the 12th day, is of a pale white lead colour.—The fluid matter taken out of any genuine vaccine pock, is always as clear and transparent as the purest water. It may be used in this state for producing the disease in others: great caution, however, should be observed in doing this not to injure the pock by cutting or puncturing too deeply or roughly. If the pock is not injured it will soon become dry without effusing any matter and a smooth dark coloured scab or crust will succeed. This crust generally adheres to the arm until the 17th day, but often times to the 20th day, or even longer.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday, August 16.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

We learn from the aggregate of the votes of St Louis St Charles & Howard Counties, give Col. Easton a majority of 98 votes. It is said, that Mr S has a preponderating majority in the lower counties.

A TABLE

Shewing the temperature of the atmosphere, by observations taken at seven o'clock in the morning, 2 o'clock P. M. and at 9 in the evening, St. Louis, June 1st. 1817.

FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER.

Sabbath, June	1	50°	81°	68°
Monday,	2	62	69	60
Tuesday	3	48	77	58
Wednesday	4	50	70	57
Thursday	5	51	73	65
Friday	6	60	84	67
Saturday	7	67	71	70
Sabbath	8	65	73	68
Monday	9	64	88	58
Tuesday	10	51	73	59
Wednesday	11	54	74	64
Thursday	12	66	88	68
Friday	13	59	89	70
Saturday	14	63	82	71
Sabbath	15	60	78	70
Monday	16	69	82	72
Tuesday	17	70	75	68
Wednesday	18	66	78	69
Thursday	19	68	77	76
Friday	20	74	84	79
Saturday	21	72	82	75
Sabbath	22	71	78	72
Monday	23	69	77	68
Tuesday	24	64	76	69
Wednesday	25	67	80	68
Thursday	26	66	81	70
Friday	27	69	80	75
Saturday	28	70	82	66
Sabbath	29	67	70	60
Monday	30	56	82	60
JULY.	1	58	83	60
	2	60	66	62
	3	60	82	68
	4	66	87	74
	5	70	93	80
	6	76	90	79
	7	76	87	74
	8	66	81	66
	9	60	86	68
	10	62	88	73
	11	71	93	70
	12	67	77	64
	13	64	80	60
	14	57	82	65
	15	60	86	75
	16	65	80	70
	17	64	91	70
	18	65	91	74
	19	72	91	71
	20	68	88	72
	21	70	74	70
	22	64	81	67
	23	65	89	64
	24	64	86	74
	25	67	90	72
	26	70	86	74
	27	80	95	80
	28	76	97	80
	29	75	99	80
	30	76	96	78
	31	74	84	76

Health, that great and first blessing reigns in every section of the country. Gentlemen from Howard county and the settlements on Salt river, in St. Charles county, represent the new settlers in a state of perfect health, making the forests ring with the sound of the axe, saw and hammer.

CROPS.—Very abundant crops of SMALL GRAIN has been got in this season in both these territories.—CORN CROPS bid fair to rival the most abundant season we ever experienced. Potatoes, cabbages, beets, &c. &c. vie in growth with those raised last year, and so conspicuously noticed in the east.

From the "Emigrant," a federal paper printed in this place.

"THE ELECTION

"For Delegate to Congress, took place on Monday the 4th inst. It was conducted with more harmony than is usual on similar occasions. So determined were the citizens on enjoying one of the dearest rights of freemen—the right of suffrage—that nothing could distract their attention. In the course of the day, Lieut. Riley's recruiting party, marched by the polls repeatedly, in hopes of picking up some recruits; but in vain; vain was the martial air of his well dressed men, vain the cheering tone of his bugle, and the national standard floating to the breeze. It was a collection of freemen assembled to perform an important duty to the exclusion of every other. Their feelings were concentered to one point."

What an unblushing, palpable falsehood—the pistol and dagger scenes of that memorable day crowns Sergeant Hall, "the father of lies."

"At night, a few of the young men, resident at St. Louis, formed a serenading party, and marched round the town, playing various favorite airs, under the windows of their friends or *inamoratas*. At length they reached the office of the Missouri Gazette. National feeling was at its height, and the general indignation was expressed at an impertinent Englishman, who not content with intermeddling in the private concerns of individuals, and exciting universal disgust by his partial views of local affairs, had been in the habit of expressing very freely his sentiments on the political economy of our government. The Rogue's March it appears, was considered the most appropriate compliment for Mr. Charles, and he was accordingly regaled with it."

As to this outrage offered my house and family, I shall be silent—that affair will appear before another tribunal.

"We are far from approving this act; but Mr. Charles must remember, that however it may be in the country that had the honor of giving him birth, the people of North America will not long bear the outrages of an abandoned Editor; though they scorn to touch his person they will take measures to express to him their contempt of his profligacy and his dereliction of every principle of honor. On the day succeeding this salute, a non commissioned officer of the U States' Army, passed by the office, when this *valorous* fat Editor assailed him with a sword cane, supposing from the modest demeanor of the soldier, that he *might* attack him with impunity, especially in front of his own house. In this he was mistaken. Unarmed as the soldier was, he turned on the assailant, and poor Josey was forced to make a precipitate retreat"—*A tissue of lies.*

The people of St. Louis will be able to determine who is the abandoned editor. Let my most implacable enemies turn over the files of the Missouri Gazette for the last ten years I have been engaged in its publication;—and I will defy the most malicious to point out one editorial paragraph which could in the smallest degree tend to create a pang in the breast of a private individual or raise a blush in the cheek of innocence. The wickedness or weakness of office holders, has, and will be animadverted on when they deserve it. If I transcend the privileges of editorial license, the laws of my country (not individuals) will correct me.

"Being foiled in this attempt, we understand he means to vent his spleen on us, [not in a similar way; he is rather too prudent for this] he means to charge us with being of the party who "persecuted" him. This however, is like the rest of Squire Charles's assertions, basely false. We knew nothing of the matter until the next morning. We had spent the evening in our chamber in company with several fellow lodgers, and retired to rest at an early hour.

"Assertions of this kind, devoid of foundation, reflect no honor on the fabricator, and Squire Charles will find in the end, that his *interest*, which is his leading star, will not be promoted by his never ending falsehoods. He has tried to blind the people in this way, during the late election. What has been the consequence? So far as we have yet heard, Mr Scott has a very handsome majority, and we hazard little in declaring our opinion, that it will continue so throughout. The unpardonable attacks on the Governor, will work in his favor, by convincing the people, to what lengths, in falsehood and malignity, his enemies will go. However, let Squire Charles persevere and prosper,—if he can."

Mr. Hall charges me with being an Englishman—whether the being an Englishman has ever attached discredit to a man, Mr. Hall can best determine, having descended from English parents. But Mr. Hall, I believe, is the first person who has discovered that I am an *Englishman*. I can assure Mr. Hall, that though a genuine son of St. PATRICK, I claim the honor of being an AMERICAN CITIZEN, having exercised the rights of a citizen and born arms in defence of the Union before Mr. Hall's birth.

I would be glad I could say of Mr. Hall—You were fortuitously born in Philadelphia, that city of brotherly love—You early imbibed republican principles and supported democratic republican doctrines.—Not so Mr. Hall, you became an humble tool in the ranks of federalism, and lent your feeble efforts to destroy those institutions which invite and protect the oppressed of every clime.

DIED—On Saturday night last, of a short illness, EDWARD HEMPSTEAD Esq. Counsellor and Attorney at Law, and formerly a Delegate from this Territory to Congress. In the dear relation of husband, son and brother, the deceased is believed to have fully acted up to his duty. The sorrows of his widow and numerous relatives, afford the most eloquent expressions of his domestic worth. On Monday the corpse of the deceased was attended to the place of interment (at the plantation of his father, Stephen Hempstead [illegible].) by a greater number of respectable citizens, than we have [illegible] witnessed here on a similar occasion.

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUENET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, August 15, 1817.

Stock of Goods For Sale, & STORE to LET.

The subscriber being desirous of returning to the eastward, offers the remainder of his

STOCK FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis, August 16, 1817. 63-tf

To Indian Traders,

THE SUBSCRIBER, OFFERS FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of

GERMAN LOOKING GLASSES,

SUITABLE FOR THE INDIAN MARKET,

At the Following Prices.

In Red paper pr. doz.		In Gilt papers pr. doz.	
No. 4	0 at $ 1 20	No. 4	90 Cts.
" 3	0 1 06 1-4	" 3	0 85
" 2	0 90	" 2	0 75
" 1	0 80	" 1	0 65
" 1	70	" 1	55
" 2	60	" 2	50

ALSO—TOILET AND GLASS FRAMES.

1 Case fowling pieces No. 1 and 2.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis, August 16 1817. 63 tf-

New Medical Shop.

MAIN STREET

Opposite the Store of Mr. Will.

DR. G. T. TODSON, informs the Practitioners of Medicine in St. Louis, and the public generally, that he has received a general assortment of Medicines and Surgical Instruments of the best quality, and will dispose of them on liberal terms.

St, Louis, August 15th, 1817. tf-63

John Taylor

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Having made a permanent settlement in St. Louis, and obtained LICENSE to practice as an ATTORNEY, in the several counties of the Missouri Territory, respectfully tenders his services in the line of his profession, to the public. He may be found in one end of the Theatre, or Court House, which he occupies at present as an office. St. Louis, Aug. 14.

James H. Peck,

(LATE FROM TENNESSEE)

Will practice LAW in the Circuit and Superior Courts of St. Louis, and the several Circuit Courts of Washington, St. Charles and Howard Counties. A devoted attention to his professional duties, and his best exertions for those whose business may be confided to him are the pledges he offers for the promotion of their interest therein. He may at all times be seen at his office in St. Louis, situated immediately north of the Court House when not attending the above Courts.

St. Louis, August 14th, 1817. 2t*—63

For Sale

AT MINE AU BRETON,

Washington County.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, for CASH, LEAD, NEGROES, FURS, or for any other saleable articles, his

Farm

At the seat of justice of Washington County, containing 500 acres of first rate land; on which is about 65 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 50 feet long by 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, water grist Mill with overshot wheel—an excellent Garden fenced in with new cedar pickets and a young orchard—It is presumed the purchaser will view the premises, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unexceptionable.

AMABLE PARTENEY.

August 12th, 1817. 3m-63

Doctors Farrar, Walker & Gault,

Will VACCINATE THE POOR GRATIS

August 16.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 15th, June last, while surveying on the Barbus river, Point Labbadie township, St. Louis county, Missouri Territory—a sorrel horse, about 15 1-2 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has 2 or 3 white feet, carries his tail as it nicked, shod all round, no brands recollected—he has a blemish on the left eye, trots and paces. The person who will be good enough to take up said horse and deliver him to Gen. Rector in St. Louis, or the subscriber at Kaskaskia, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences.

Charles M'Pherson.

August 15th, 1817. 4t-63*

Wanted.

To hire for a constancy—two ACTIVE COOPERS, who will get out the stuff and make a large quantity of whiskey & flour barrels.

To such workmen, the most liberal encouragement will be given, by application at the Platin Mills—near Herculaneum.

JACOB HORINE

August 16th, 1817. 4t-63*

Notice.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Joshua Dodson, late of the county of St. Charles, deceased,—requests all those who have any claims against the said estate to produce them duly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

DANIEL HAYS and ISAAC FULKERSON } *Adm'rs.*

St. Charles, Aug. 14th, 1817. 3t-63*

Notice.

Whereas a certain Samuel Williams, rode to the saw mills on the Gasconade, on a HORSE of the following description, a bay about 13 hands high, blaze in his face, off hind foot white, branded A R on the off buttock. As it is believed the horse has been stolen, the owner is requested to call at my residence in the lower end of Bonhomme township, St Louis county, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ALEXANDER WILLARD.

Aug. 16th, 1817.

N. B. The above described horse was left by said Williams with me as his property.

A. W.

Territory of Missouri, Cape Girardeau county.

Taken up by William Bridges, a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, with a small white spot on his right hind foot, four years old, no marks or brands perceivable, [illegible] Five dollars, before me [illegible] RUSSLE, J. P.

A copy certified by

J. M'FERRON, Clk. C. C. C. C. C.

July 19th, 1817.

Territory of Missouri, Cape Girardeau county.

Taken up by Jacob Taylor, one bay HORSE fifteen hands high, a crop off the left ear, no brands perceivable, appraised to thirty dollars, before me JAMES RUSSLE, J. P.

A copy certified by

J. M'FERRON, Clk. C. C. C. C. C.

July 19th, 1817. 4t—

Postscript.

Gen. M'Gregor has taken and garrisoned Amelia island, and on the 16th July marched to attack St. Augustine, from whence he will proceed to Pensacola, which it is thought he will take: hundreds of recruits are flocking to his standard from all quarters.

Gen. M'Gregor's principal object in making a stand in Florida, appears to be the creation of a large army to march to the relief of the Mexican republicans.

Gen. Morillo has taken the island of Margaretta, and put all the inhabitants to the sword.

NEW-YORK, JULY 19.

DISASTER AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Letters from port-au-prince received by the Spanish schooner Good Hope, mention that the great magazine in the neighborhood of that place, containing 120,000 lbs. of powder, had been struck by lightning, and the town had suffered much by this terrible explosion. The day following another magazine containing 28,000 lbs. was blown up by the officer who had charge of it, in revenge for an affront he had received from a superior officer.

British possessions in South America.

The Baltimore Patriot of Friday last, announces, "on good authority, that the government of Great Britain had become possessed of an extensive tract of land on the river La Plata, which they have fortified by means of great labor and expense; that their property at that place amounts to the enormous sum of *eight millions of dollars*; and that their agents are dispersed throughout Peru, Chili, Paraguay, &c. Large sums have also been expended in erecting splendid buildings at Buenos Ayres; and every precaution has been taken by these emissaries, not only to *purchase* the compliance of the supreme director to their views, but to conciliate the favor of the members of the executive Junta, by frequent entertainments, and other insidious means."

A great haul for John Bull.

By the arrival of the British Schooner William, we have received Halifax papers to the 11th instant. From the extracts, which we have made from them it will be seen that John Bull has thrown his net over twenty sail of American fishing vessels, fishermen, fish and all, and taken them into Halifax, for an alleged infraction of the Ghent Treaty. The poor but hardy race of fishers, who have no means of procuring a livelihood in any other way than by fishing, will feel the loss of their smacks more severely than a rich merchant would an Indiaman, and deserve to be pitied.

The emigrations to the west, at this time, far exceed those of any former period. The state of Indiana, and the Illinois and Missouri territories, receive the greater part of those enterprising adventurers, and whom, and to whose friends, it may not be uninteresting to learn, that the following military posts are occupied & garrisoned by the army on that frontier, viz

Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about 70 miles above Vincennes.

Fort Clark, on the Illinois, 150 miles above the mouth of the Missouri.

Belle Fontaine, on the Missouri, 15 miles above St. Louis.

Fort Osage, on the Missouri, 300 miles above its mouth.

Fort Edwards, on the Mississippi, 200 miles above the mouth of Missouri.

Fort Armstrong, on the Mississippi, 420 miles above the mouth of Missouri.

Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chein, on the Mississippi, 600 miles above the mouth of Missouri, and is the advanced post connecting the Mississippi, with the lakes, between which and the post at Greenbay, on Lake Michigan, there is not more than 3 miles land transportation.

On the upper lakes, above Detroit, there are at present but three military posts, viz. at Mackinaw, at Greenbay, and at Chicago, the southern part of lake Michigan.

Whether military post is destined important at the falls of St. Mary's, between lakes Huron and Superior; this would interrupt the smugglers, and afford additional security to that frontiers. We presume this point will attract the attention of the government as soon as troops can be spared to form a garrison.

This chain of sentinels will then afford protection to a vast and valuable territory, every day becoming more important by the rapid increase of its population.

Between our advance post, Natchitoches, on Red river, in Louisiana and the Spanish Patriot post of Nacogdoches, in the province of Texas, the distance does not exceed eighty miles.

It is said a new post is shortly to be established on the Arkansas, near where the Osage hog flinches that river.

If the peace establishment of our army would warrant the government in increasing the number and strength of the frontier garrisons, beneficial results might be expected in keeping the Indians quiet & affording security to growing and flourishing settlements.—*Nat. Int.*

Scraps from late English Papers.

The British government, in conjunction with the other four sovereigns of Europe, have refused Lucien Bonaparte a passport to travel in this country, and are about to remove him into the interior, further from the sea-coast. It will be recollected that Lucien took part with his brother after his return from Elba, and turned traitor to his sovreign, Louis the 18th.

A court of common council of the city of London was held on the 8th of May, at which it was resolved to petition parliament not to renew the act for the suspension of the habeas corpus. On putting the question there were 48 against and 149 for the resolution.

Among the gentlemen who were presented to the prince regent of England at his levee, held at Carlton-House, on the 29th of May, were Mr. J. Adams Smith, charge des affaires of the United States of America, at the Court of London, and major Lamb, a member of the legislature of this state.

A destructive fire broke out at Birmingham, May the 22, which destroyed property to the value of £200,000. *N. Y. paper.*

GOSHEN, N. Y. June 17.

A Monster in Human Shape.

On Saturday last was committed to the common goal in Orange county, JULIA ELLIS, wife of Mr. James Ellis of this town, for an attempt to murder. It seems a misunderstanding the day previous, about the disposal of the only Cow of her husband, to furnish herself with a new suit (as she had been but very recently wedded to him,) resulted in this awful attempt upon his life, which was as nearly as we have been able to learn, as follows. After much wrangling and many harsh words, towards the close of the day, she in a rage seized a broad axe which stood in the shoper's shop, (a building to which they had resorted for shelter since the late destruction of their house by fire,) and aimed a deadly blow at his head, in dodging which, his shoulder received the stroke, which cut through his collar bone, and nearly severed his arm and shoulder from his body. Alarmed for the consequences of this brutal, inhuman act, she left him weltering in his blood, and fled to a copse of wood which was situated not far distant from the scene of horror, where she secreted herself for the night. Horror of conscience, a parched feverish tongue, hunger or some other cause, exposed her to view the day following, when she was taken and secured in prison, there to await her sentence at the September term.—Mr Ellis' life is despaired of. It will be recollected that a very short time since, Mr. Ellis' house with its contents were consumed by fire, one of his children perished in the flames, and another still languishing under the lacerating pains of that unfortunate event. We forbear stating what public opinion was at that time, lest we should incur the imputation of exciting an undue prejudice. Mrs. Ellis remains unconvicted. There existed many hard thoughts.

[Orange County Gaz.

Awful Casualty.

We are informed, that in time of divine service, in the first Presbyterian Church in Lexington, on Sunday last, two Ladies, Mrs. M'Collough and Mrs. Luckett of that place, were struck with lightning and instantly expired. The lightning descended through the Cupola, and down an iron rod that suspends the Chandelier, under which the deceased were sitting. One or two others were badly stunned but recovered. The Hotel of that place was struck nearly at the same time, but no material injury that we have heard of was sustained.

Ken. Gazette.

Copper and Tin Ware *Manufactory.*

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Heppstead's, in CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY.

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides. Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

JUST ARRIVED FROM
New Orleans,
And now Landing,

80 Barrels best ALLUM SALT,
A large assortment of Liverpool Ware, consisting of Plates, Dishes, Cups & Saucers, Bowls, &c.
Also, Elegant Dinner & Tea Setts.
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.
6 Tons of Swedes Iron, assorted,
Plough Moulds &c.
Together with a few barrels of Tar & Pitch,
The above articles will be sold CHEAP at

Wholesale or Retail,

Apply at the store of the subscriber, next door to Mathew Kerr's.

CHAS. W. HUNTER.

St Louis July 18th, 59—

LOTTERY TICKETS.
State of Pennsylvania.
Internal Navigation Lottery, 4th Class
S. ALLEN, Manager.

SCHEME.

1 *prize of*	$20000 is	$20000
1	10000	10000
2	5000	10000
4	2000	8000
12	1000	12000
50	700	35000
100	100	10000
200	50	10000
350	20	7000
11000	8	88000

35,000 *Tickets—not 2 blanks to a prize.*

*** First drawn 4000 Blanks to be entitled to $8 each.

Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing:—George Latimer, Isaac Worrell, Thomas Leiper, John Connelly, and Andrew Bayard, Esqrs.

The above lottery is now drawing in Philadelphia, a regular list of each days drawing will be received by mail and prizes paid here, as soon as the drawing is closed and the corrected prize list certified by the commissioners is made out.

☞ Tickets may be had of the subscriber if applyed for soon.

C. W. HUNTER.

St. Louis, July 18th. 59

Dr. Quarles

Having returned from his visit to the eastward, offers his professional services to the citizens of St. Louis. He may be found at the druggist store of Simpson and Quarles.

He has brought with him some genuine, fresh Vaccine matter.

St. Louis, July 15th 1817 41-52

RAW HIDES,

The highest price given in CASH or goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Seal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,
An extensive assortment of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do. White and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Baftas and fleeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware;
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,
All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of JAMES COX, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 51-52

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac	do do Teneriff do
Brandy	Old Port do
do Jamaica Spirits	Claret in Cases.
Holland Gin	Medoc, St. Julian
& Whiskey	& Hermitage.
L. P. Madeira Wine	

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

The undersigned wishes to purchase
GINSENG
Deliverable at any place on the river between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS, Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 1817. 53—tf.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
100 Salt Kettles
And for sale at cost and charges by
J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine.
Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and	Oil, and
Medicine,	Dye Stuffs.
Paints,	

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53—tf

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Patrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

ML. TESSON.
J. PESCAY.

54—tf. St. Louis, June 13, 1817.

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS.
Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.
Jamaica Rum. Brandy and Gin.
Madaira and Sherry WINES.
Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice.
Havanah and common SEGARS.
Cavendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist.
Shad, Mackeral, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings.
Bacon Hams, Whiskey, draft and bottled Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1816. tf-55

ABIJAH HULL & Co.
June 20th—tf-55

Offer for sale
GROCERIES
of all kinds, will be kept up and the highest prices will be paid for
BREAD, CRACKERS, BISCUIT, & CAKES
In all its branches will be carried on and a supply of
BAKING

Drs. Farrar & Walker,

Has just received GENUINE FRESH VACCINE MATTER.

August 2d.

Doctor Gantt

Has received FRESH VACCINE MATTER.

Aug. 1st.

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Stephen Donohoe,

HAS received and offers for sale very cheap,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE,

A handsome assortment of seasonable
GOODS,
Consisting of

Superfine Cloths,	*Fancy Muslins,*
Merseilles Vestings,	*Jac't & mull mull*
Cotton Hosiery,	*do,*
Ginghams,	*Madrass Handk'fs*
Calicoes,	*Sewing Silk,*
Bengal Stripes,	*Twist,*
Cambricks,	*Pins, &c. &c.*

Also, 2 Casks assorted Hardware.

St. Louis, July 25th, 1817. 60tf

New Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale at Boone-lick, in the county of Howard:

Whiskey by the barrel or retail,
Flour by the barrel,
Bar Iron & Steel,
Plough Shares,
Hoes, Mattocks & Pittsburg Axes,
Carpenters tools of different descriptions.
Trace Chains, Scythes & Bells,
Cross cut Saws, Frying Pans,
Tin Ware, Bridles, Sieves & Hats.

And a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES &
DRY GOODS,

The above articles will be sold cheap, for Cash or country produce.

Joseph Andrews.

Boons-Lick, July 19th, 1817.—60tf.

Cables & Cordells,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough lines

Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*

St. Louis, July 24th, 1817. 60tf.

Just opened,

And for sale at Madame Ve. Pescay's store, an elegant assortment of GOODS, purchased in Philadelphia on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, the following well assorted articles, consisting of—

A quantity of blue Chambray's
Yellow
Stripe
Plain
Checks
White
Domestics,
Assorted Colours Calico,
Bombazetts,——Bombazeens
Assorted Col'd Shawls,
White Cambricks,——Spotted do
Muslins—&c, &c.
Men & womens Hose——half do. do.
A small assortment of Ribbons & Lites——Sewing Silk, &c.
Beads for the Indian trade——Also a small quantity of the best Brandywine Powder.

M. Delauthergue.

Michael Dolan & J. M'Daniel.
Tailors.
Main street St. Louis,
OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, inform the gentlemen of St Louis and the neighborhood, that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion,

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the best style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

*** Four or five journeymen tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—59 4m.

Notice.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.

INFORM their friends, that having engaged some workmen at lower wages, they are enabled to reduce their prices of GLASS WARE, considerably, and have on hand a complete assortment of every article of

PLAIN OR CUT FLINT GLASS.

Pittsburg, July 16, 1817—61-4t.

NEW STORE.

J. Meddock & Duvall,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a FRESH and

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
On Main Street.

In the house of Mr. Dangin, lately occupied by Mr. Scott, and opposite Riddick's Auction Store,

WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Superfine Broad Cloths,
Coarse do do
Super Scarlet do
Coarse do do
Casimeres and Stockinetts,
1 Piece of Cotton Stockinett,
Worsted, Imperial, Bennets, Bedfords, & Velvet } CORDS,
Green Baize,
Red, White & Yellow FLANNEL,
Rose, 3 point & Indian BLANKETS,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Silks,—Cambricks & Lenos,
Bonnet, figured, & Book } MUSLINS,
White Janes,
Merseilles, White, & Worsted } VESTINGS,
Silk for dresses,
Silk & Cotton Shawls,
Canton Crape, Hat do
Madrass & Cambrick } *Handkerchiefs,*
Irish Linens,
Cambrick Shirting,—Dimity,
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Mens Leather, Ladies long Kid, Ladies short do and Silk } GLOVES,
Mantua & China Ribbon,
Ladies Fine Morocco Slippers,
Suspenders,
Queens, Glass & Brown } WARE,
Young Hyson & Hyson Skin TEAS,
Copperas, Madder, Rosin,
Allum, Pepper, Sulphur,
Bengal and Spanish INDIGO,
HARD WARE of various kinds.
Cotton Cards,
Castings and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they will sell LOW for CASH, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as can be purchased at any other Store in the territory.

St. Louis, July 22nd, 1817.—60tf.

JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS
WANTED.

Two or three journeymen printers are wanted at this office.

June 13th.

Dr. G. P. Todson,

Has the honor of acquainting the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity, that he has taken possession of the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Alex. Laforce Papin, opposite Mr. L'Andraville's stone building, on Main street, and determined on a permanent residence in St. Louis, to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY.

St. Louis July 11, 1817.—tf-48.

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demands. The several laws relating to land—courts on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

New Store.

The public are informed that a general assortment of

Merchandize,

is now opening at the store joining Mr. Matthew Kerr's, where goods may be had cheap for cash, lead, fur or country produce.

Chas. W. Hunter.

July 12, 1817. tf 48

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John Dales, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid: Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

51—til 1st September.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

The whole of the capital stock of the Bank of St. Louis, having been subscribed, the remainder instalment of sixty per centum, must be paid at the banking house, on thursday the 18th of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand. 1788-56.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

A dividend at the rate of eight per centum per annum, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

8t-56.] *John B. N. Smith* Cash'r.

Found,

On the Prairie de Noyer

A Silver Watch.

The owner is requested to call at the BANK of St. LOUIS, describe his property, pay charges and receive it.

Aug 4—62 LOUIS BOMPART.

TAKEN UP by Samuel Bay, living in the county of St. Louis, on the waters of Fefees creek, near Penrose's mill, a BRIGHT BROWN MARE, about fourteen hands three inches high, with a light mane and tail, about fifteen years old, trots and racks, no white about her only one white saddle spot, one hip is a little lower than the other, good carriage, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus BB. Appraised to seven dollars, by Timothy Trusty, Josiah S. Maley and Samuel Webster, before me, this 28th day of June, 1817.

Thos. R. Mosick, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. F. Leduc, Clk. by
Andw. S. M'Girk, D. Clk.

31 62

TAKEN UP by Thomas M'Laughlin, one BAY MARE, and posted before me a Justice of the Peace, in and for the township of Belleville, county of Washington; branded on the near shoulder with the appearance of a pot hook, with white spots on each side of her neck and some small saddle spots, six years old, about 14 hands high, appraised to twenty seven dollars and fifty cents, by Curtis Morris and Wm. Davis. Done before me, June 6th, 1817. J. H. BELL, J. P.

Recorded bearing date, June 28, 1817.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

31 62 JOHN BRICKEY, Clk. C. C. W. C.

TAKEN UP by John B. Stone, in the Dardenne township, in the county of St. Charles, a BLACK MARE, supposed to be fourteen or fifteen years old, about fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, a small star in her forehead, branded thus A T on the right shoulder, appraised to twelve dollars, by Thomas Dozier and Nicholas H. Stephenson, before me a justice of the peace. Given under my hand this 30th day of June, A. D. 1817.

T. D. STEPHENSON, J. P.

A true copy from the original in my office.

WM. CHRISTY, Jr. C. C. C. G. S. C.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or before the expiration the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection gives rise to this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY AUGUST 23, 1817. [No. 461]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUENET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, August 16, 1817. tf-63

Stock of Goods For Sale, & STORE to LET.

The subscriber being desirous of returning to the eastward, offers the remainder of his

STOCK FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

S. R. WIGGLVS.

St Louis, August 16, 1817. 63-tf

To Indian Traders,

THE SUBSCRIBER, OFFERS FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of

GERMAN LOOKING GLASSES,

SUITABLE FOR THE INDIAN MARKET,

At the Following Prices.

In Red paper pr doz.		In Gilt papers pr doz	
No 4	0 at $ 1 20	No. 4	0 90 Cts.
"3	0 1 06 1-4	"3	0 85
"2	0 90	"2	0 75
"0	80	"0	65
"1	70	"1	55
"2	60	"2	50

ALSO—TOILET AND GLASS FRAMES do

1 *Case fowling pieces No. 1 and 2.*

S R. WIGGINS.

St Louis August 16 1817. 63 tf-

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White and Red Flannel,
Red Blue and Orange Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Saratoga and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts of various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Muslins,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Fleur de Agreable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hk'fs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and Elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware

ALSO,

Crockery consisting of
Elegant Tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco &c &c

ALSO—BRIDLES SADLES and BRUSHES of every kind besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, approved credit, country Produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 9th 1817. 462-tf

JUST RECEIVED

BY

P. J. & G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine,	Pepper,
Low Cost Claret,	Copperas,
Common Spirits,	Spanish Segars,
New Eng. Rum,	Spanish F. Indigo,
Holland Gin,	Tanners Oil,
Cognac Brandy,	Campeachy Logwood,
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	Iron assorted,
Coffee	Queens & China Ware,
Allspice,	&c. &c &c.

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

Bank Stock.

18 SHARES IN THE BANK OF MISSOURI FOR SALE,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS

Apply to JOHN LITTLE. 3t-62

Bank Stock.

20 SHARES IN THE BANK OF MISSOURI FOR SALE,

ON VERY ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Apply to TH. HANLY. 3t-62

Look Here.

The subscribers wishing to retire from business, offer for sale their whole stock, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Books and Stationary, &c.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

N. B. Just received, 50 Boxes real Spanish Segars.

St Louis, Aug 8th 1817. tf-62

War Department, June 9, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT seperate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Greenbay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark, on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philips, N Orleans, Batton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York south of the Highlands, including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals but the United States reserve the right in making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part there of bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.—The rations are to be furnished in such quantities that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under a contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.
JUNE 26.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post-roads will be received at the General Post office, until Saturday the 13th day of September next, inclusive.

IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

185. From Shawanoetown by United States Saline, Jordon's, Great Muddy River, Little Muddy River, Coxe's, on Beaucoup River, and Kaskaskia to St. Genevieve once a week, 120 miles.

Leave Shawanoetown every *Saturday* at 2 *p m* and arrive at St. Genevieve the next Tuesday by 6 *p m* Leave St. Genevieve every Wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Shawanoetown on Saturday by 10 *a m.*

186 From Smithland, Ky. by Fort Massac and Tywappety to Cape Girardot once a week, 73 miles.

Leave Smithland every saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Cape Girardot on sunday by 3 *p m* Leave Cape Girardot every thurlday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Smithland on friday by 6 *p m.*

187. From Kaskaskia by Prairie du Rocher, St. Philip, Harrisonville, Herculaneum, Cahoka and St. Louis to St. Charles once a week, 84 miles.

Leave Kaskaskia every wednesday at 6 *a m* arrive at Herculaneum by 5 *p m* arrive at Cahoka on thursday by 2 *p m* and arrive at St. Charles on friday by 10 *a m* Leave St Charles every sunday at 3 *p m* arrive at Herculaneum on teusday by 6 *a m* and arrive at Kaskaskia on tuesday by 6 *p m.*

188. From St. Charles by Missouri Crossings, St Johns, Price's, Fibbs and Big Bonne Femme to Howard c h once in two weeks, 173 miles.

Leave St Charles every other monday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Howard c h on saturday by 6 *p m* Leave Howard c h on tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St. Charles on friday by 6 *p m.*

189. From St Louis by Herculaneum, Potosi, St Michaels, Dect. Bet's. Ballinger's, Currants, Laurens c h Cadrons on Arkanlaw *Daniels*, on Big Rock, to Arkansas Post office once a month, 546 miles.

Leave St Louis the first friday in each Calender month and arrive at Arkansas Post Office, in 15 days, on friday by 4 *p m* Leave Arkansas Post Office the next day saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St. Louis in 15 days, on saturday by 6 *p m.*

190. From Cahokia by Madison c h St Clair and Clinton Hill to Cahokia once a week, 50 miles—25.

Leave Cahokia every thursday at 3 *p m* and arrive at Clinton Hill on friday by noon. Leave Clinton Hill every friday at 1 *p m* and arrive at Cahokia by 6 *p m.*

191. From Herculaneum by Mine au Burton to St Genevieve once a week. 80 miles.

Leave Herculaneum every tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St Genevieve on wednesday by 6 *p m* Leave St. Genevieve every thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Herculaneum on friday by 6 *p m.*

192. From St. Genevieve by Big Shawanoe, Little Shawanoe, Cape Girardot and Winchester to New Madrid once a week, 115 miles.

Leave St. Genevieve every wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at New Madrid on friday by 6 *p m.* Leave New Madrid every saturday at 8 *a m* and arrive at St Genevieve on Monday by 6 *p m.*

193. From Kaskaskia by Johnson c. h. Big Bay Settlement and Ferguson's Ferry to Salem, once in two weeks, 129 miles.

Leave Kaskaskia every other wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Salem on saturday by 6 *p m* Leave Salem on sunday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Kaskaskia on tuesday by 6 *p m.*

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending-mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making propofals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are doubtless incorrect: on this subject the contractor must inform himself; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect,

9 The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of January next: those numbered 1 to 198 are to end December 31, 1819.

The residue are to end December 31, 1818.

Contracts for the routes numbered 2 3 11 15 16 18 48 52 53 57 65 81 93 103 104 119 137 148 149 151 165 166 174 175 176 177 178 180 181 183 184 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 and 209, are to be in operation on the sixteenth day of November next.

RETURN J MEIGS. Jr.
Post Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.
Washington City, May 26, 1817.

5 Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber, living at Spring farm, river des Peres, about 6 miles S. W. of St. Louis, a bay mare, about 15 hands high, supposed to be about 6 or 7 years old, had on when she went away a pair of shoes before, her ears is large and hang somewhat like a mule, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a stirrup iron, long heavy tail, appears not to have been dock'd, whoever will deliver her to the subscriber living on the premises, or col. A. M'Nair St. Louis, shall receive the above reward.

Jno. Harvey.

July 15th, 1817. 6t 59

Notice.

I WISH to sell my farm, whereon I now live, in the point of the Missouri, containing 225 arpens, about 50 acres under good fence, in several fields, with a young orchard.

For particulars enquire of me on the premises. *Wm. Tompson.*

Township of Portage des Sioux,

St. Charles co. July 23. 71tf

House of Entertainment.

JAMES I. DOZIER

Begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

At the village of FLORISANT,

Where he will be able to accommodate them with the best the country affords.

Florifant, July 15. 59 4*

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

Last Notice.

All those indebted to the estate of Julian Depestre, dec'd. are requested to make payment, or execute their notes for the same, by the first day of September next, those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may rest assured, that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

All those having any demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts well authenticated for settlement by the same time.

Marie Depestre, Admin'x.
Louis de Mun, Admin'rs.

July 13. 1817. 56 tf

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL. taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-52

Pottery.

CHRISTIAN SMITH,

Near Mr. Neal's tin and copper manufactory, on the street leading from Matthew Kerr's store, to Shope's tavern.

Inform the citizens of St. Louis and the surrounding counties, that he has on hand and will always be supplied from his kiln, the best milk Pots, Dishes, Crocks, &c. &c. Having employed the most experienced hands, he will be able to keep up an extensive assortment of POTTERS WARE, by wholesale or retail.

St. Louis, July 26th, 1817. 61-tf

New Medical Shop.

MAIN STREET

Opposite the Store of Mr. Will.

DR. G. T. TODSON, informs the Practitioners of Medicine in St. Louis, and the public generally, that he has received a general assortment of Medicines and Surgical Instruments of the best quality, and will dispose of them on liberal terms.

St. Louis, August 15th, 1817. tf-63

Notice.

Those persons who have heretofore employed my late brother EDWARD HEMPSTEAD ESQ. either as an attorney & counsellor at law, or in land affairs, or otherwise, are hereby informed that their business will be punctually and faithfully attended to by the subscriber, until they otherwise dispose of it.

I shall attend at the several courts in this and the adjoining territory, for the purpose of finishing his professional concerns.

All of his papers are in my possession: persons wishing to obtain their papers or having business with the undersigned, can make application to me at the office lately occupied by Edward Hempstead, in the town of St. Louis.

Ch. S. Hempstead.

St Louis, August 16, 1817. 6 w*

John Taylor

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Having made a permanent settlement in St. Louis, and obtained a LICENSE to practice as an attorney, in the several courts of the Missouri Territory, respectfully tenders his services in the line of his profession, to the public. He may be found in one end of the Theatre, or Court House, which he occupies at present as an office. St. Louis, Aug. 14.*

James H. Peck,

(LATE FROM TENNESSEE)

Will practice LAW in the Circuit and Superior Courts of St Louis, and the several Circuit Courts of Washington, St Charles and Howard Counties. A devoted attention to his professional duties, and his best exertions for those whose business may be confided to him are the pledges he offers for the promotion of their interest therein He may at all times be seen at his office in St Louis, situated immediately north of the Court House when not attending the above Courts

St Louis, August 14th, 1817 3t*—63

Ten Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 15th, June last, while surveying on the Burbus river, Point Labbadie township, St Louis county, Missouri Territory—a sorrel horse about 15 1-2 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has 2 or 3 white feet, carries his tail as if nicked, shod all round, no brands recollected—he has a blemish on the left eye, trots and paces The person who will be good enough to take up said horse and deliver him to Gen Rector in St. Louis, or the subscriber at Kaskaskia, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences

Charles M'Pherson.

August 15th, 1817. 4t 63*

Wanted

To hire for a constancy—two ACTIVE COOPERS, who will get out the stuff and make a large quantity of whiskey & flour barrels

To such workmen, the most liberal encouragement will be given, by application at the Plattin Mills—near Herculaneum.

JACOB HORINE

August 16th, 1817 4t 63*

Notice.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Joshua Dodson, late of the county of St. Charles, deceased—request all those who have any claims against the said estate to produce them duly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

DANIEL HAYS and } *Ad'mrs.*
ISAAC FULKERSON }

St Charles, Aug 12th, 1817 3t-63*

Notice.

Whereas a certain Samuel Williams, rode to the saw mills on the Gascconade, one horse, of the following description, a bay about 13 hands high, blaze in his face, off hind foot white, branded A R on the off buttock. As it is believed the horse has been stolen, the owner is requested to call at my residence in the lower end of Bonhomme township, St Louis county, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ALEXANDER WILLARD.

Aug. 16th, 1817.

N. B The above described horse was left by said Williams with me as his property

A. W.

Territory of Missouri, Cape Girardeau county.

Taken up by William Bridges, a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, with a small white spot on his right hind foot, four years old, no marks or brands perceivable—appraised to Twenty Five dollars before me JAMES ROBBLE, J. P.

A copy certified by

J. M'FERRON, Clk C C C C G.

July 19th, 1817

Notice.

A negro woman who calls herself Dinah, came on board my boat at Shawanoetown, representing herself as free, having papers indicating her freedom—and requesting to be hired. Since she came to St. Louis, she has acknowledged that she belongs to some person near Shawanoetown.

The said negress is short, thick and well set, is very black, marked on the left cheek is about 30 or 33 years of age.

The owner of said wench, if any there be, are requested to come forward and take her away.

LUTHER WHITNEY.

St. Louis, Aug 9th, 1817.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To incorporate the subscribers to certain Banks in the District of Columbia, and to prevent the circulation of the notes of unincorporated associations within the said District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all those persons who shall hold any share of the joint stock, or funds created in pursuance of certain articles of association, made and entered into on the first Monday in February, in the year eighteen and fourteen, between sundry persons forming a company of limited partnership, under the name and style of the President and Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown and their successors, being stockholders as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby incorporated and made a body corporate or politic by the name and style of the 'Farmers' and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown;" and as such shall continue until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and by that name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of record, and any other place whatsoever; and by that name may have and hold, purchase, receive, possess enjoy, and retain, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects of what nature kind, or quality soever; and the same may sell, grant, demise, alien, and dispose of, and by that name shall have during the continuance of this act, succession, and may make, have, and use a common seal, and the same may break, alter, and renew at pleasure and shall have power to ordain, establish, and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation not being contrary to law, nor the constitution thereof, and generally to do and execute all act necessary or proper for the objects of said incorporation; subject to the rules regulations restrictions, limitations, and provisions herein described and declared

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of the said bank shall consist of [illegible] and dollars, money of the United States, to be divided into shares of twenty five [illegible] each

Sec. [illegible] further enacted, That the said [illegible] to transact its business in Georgetown

Sec. [illegible] further enacted, That the affairs of said bank shall be conducted by twelve directors and a President, whose place, if [illegible] among their number, shall be supplied by the body Six of the directors, with the President, shall form a board or quorum [illegible] all the business of the company may be done [illegible] ordinary discounts may be done by the President and three directors In case of his absence or necessary absence, his place may be supplied by any director whom he, by writing under his hand, may nominate for that purpose in case of his not making such nomination the board may appoint a president to act during such absence The president and directors [illegible] be in office under the said articles of association at the time of the passing of this act shall continue in office under and by virtue of this act of incorporation, until others are duly chosen in their stead No person a director, or president, who is not a citizen of the United States, and a stockholder [illegible] director, ceasing to be a stockholder [illegible] to be a director; and no person [illegible] of another bank, shall be a director of this bank Every stockholder, being a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote by ballot, his agent, or proxy, appointed [illegible] in hand and seal, at all elections in which [illegible] and shall have as many votes as he shall have shares, as far as thirty shares and from thirty to sixty, one vote for every two shares, and one vote for every five shares [illegible] No person, who is not a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote in any election of this corporation: *Provided however*, That this section may, at any time hereafter be altered or amended by Congress in such manner as they may see fit, so as to provide for an annual rotation of directors.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That a general meeting of stockholders of the said bank shall be holden on the first Monday of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and on the first Monday of July in every year thereafter at such place as the president and directors shall appoint, by giving four weeks notice in two or more of the newspapers of the District for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, who shall meet on the day succeeding their election, and shall immediately proceed to choose a president; and the president and directors, for the time being, shall continue in office until others shall be duly elected in their places, and be organized, by the assembling of a quorum, and the choice of a president At all elections, the persons having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen. All elections shall be held under the superintendance of the president of the bank for the time being, and four stockholders, not being at the time directors, appointed by the board of directors, any three of whom shall be the judges thereof. They shall immediately thereafter notify the persons elected, to meet the ensuing day at the bank, and shall make a return of persons elected at their first meeting Should two or more persons have the same number of votes, the other individuals elected directors shall determine by ballot, from among said persons, who shall be the director or directors All elections shall be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and close at three in the afternoon.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors shall have full power to make, revise, alter, and annul, all such rules, orders, by-laws, and regulations for the government of said corporation and that of its officers, servants, and affairs, as they shall from time to time think expedient; and to use, employ, and dispose of the capital stock, funds and property of said bank, for the interest and benefit of the stockholders, subject only to the restrictions herein contained; but the said bank shall not take for discounting any bill, or note, more than at the rate of six per centum per annum, upon the amount due by such bill or note.

Sec. 7 And be it further enacted, That all promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts, checks and receipts for the payment of money, made on behalf of the said bank, signed by the president, and countersigned and attested by the cashier shall be obligatory on the said body corporate, and shall possess the like qualities as to negotiability, and the holders thereof shall have the like actions thereupon, as if such promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, or receipts, had been made by, or on behalf of a natural person.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the books, papers, correspondence, and funds of the bank shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of the directors.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors shall have power to appoint a cashier, and all other officers and servants, for executing the business of said bank, and to establish the compensation to be made to the president, and all other officers or servants of the said bank, respectively, but no compensation shall be given to a director for his services, except by a vote of the stockholders in a general meeting.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the president and directors shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes concerning the interest of the bank giving at least six weeks notice in one or more of the newspapers of the District, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

Sec, 11. And be it further enacted, That the shares of the capital stock at any time owned by an individual stockholder, shall be transferable only on the books of the bank, according to such rules as may conformably to law, be established in that behalf by the president and directors, but all debts actually due and payable to the bank (days of grace for payment being passed) by a stockholder requesting a transfer, must be satisfied before such transfer shall be made, until the president and directors shall direct to the contrary.

Sec 12. And be it further enacted. That the dividends of the profits of the company, or so much of said profits as shall be deemed expedient and proper shall be declared half yearly in the first week in July and January in each year, the amount of said dividend shall from time to time be determined by the president and directors and shall in no case exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired by the company so that the capital stock of said company shall never be impaired by dividends

Sec 13 And be it further enacted, That if the said directors shall, at any time wilfully & knowingly make and declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the directors present at the making or declaring of said dividend, and consenting thereto, shall be liable, in their individual capacities, to the company for the amount or proportion of said capital stock so divided by the said directors; and each director, who shall be present at the making or declaring of such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto unless he shall immediately enter, in writing his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings of the board, and give notice thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States.

Sec. 14 And be it further enacted That the bank shall in no case, buy and sell the funded debt of the U. States or of any state or be owners of any ships or vessels, or directly or indirectly be concerned in trade or the importation, exportation, purchase, or sale of any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, except bills of exchange or bullion, and such ships, vessels, wares or merchandise, as shall be truly pledged to them by way of security, for debts due, owing or growing due to the said bank, or purchased by it to secure such debts: *Provided nevertheless*, That the said bank may sell or dispose of either the whole or any part of the funded debt of the United States, which it now holds.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted. That the said bank shall not purchase or hold lands, tenements, or other real estate, other than what may be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, unless such lands tenements and real estates shall have been bonafide mortgaged to the bank by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of dealings or purchased to secure debts contracted with, or due to the bank: and in every instance in which the bank may become the owners or claimants of lands, tenements or real estates, the president and directors are empowered to sell or dispose of the same in such manner as they may deem beneficial for the said bank.

Sec 16 And be it further enacted, That if any vacancies shall at any time, happen among the directors, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the rest of the directors, for the time being shall elect a director to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That any number of stockholders, not less than twenty, who shall be proprietors of not less than twenty four thousand shares, may, for any purposes relative to the institution, at any time apply to the president and directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders and if by them refused the said number of stockholders, proprietors of not less than the number of shares aforesaid, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders giving at least sixty days notice in two or more of the public newspapers of the District, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such call.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That in case it should at any time happen that the election of directors should not be made on any day when pursuant to this act, it ought to have been made, the said corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall be lawful on any other day to hold and make an election of directors, at a meeting to be called in such manner as shall be prescribed by the laws and ordinances of said corporation.

Sec. 19 And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the president and directors of the said bank to exhibit, on the first monday in January in each year, or oftener if required, a statement of the debts, credits and funds of the bank, to the Secretary of the treasury of the U. States, whose duty it shall also be to state to Congress, immediately thereafter, his opinion as to the solidity of said bank, and the causes of danger, if any arising from the improper management thereof

Sec 20 And be it further enacted, That if the said bank shall at any time fail or refuse to pay, on demand, any bill, note or obligation issued by said bank, in lawful currency of the United States, if required or shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand in like currency if required, any monies received by said bank on deposit, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same then and in such case the holder of any such note, bill, or obligation, or the person or persons to demand and receive such deposit as aforesaid, shall respectively be entitled to receive and recover interest on the same at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the time of demand until the same be fully paid and satisfied. *And further*, It shall be lawfull for Congress forthwith to revoke and declare this charter null and void.

Sec. 21 And be it further enacted That unless the president and directors, for the time being, of the said bank, on the part of stockholders, file their declaration in writing in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, within thirty days from the time of passing this act, assenting to and accepting the charter granted by this act, upon the terms and conditions herein expressed, this act shall have no force or effect, and the charter hereby granted shall be void.

Sec 22. And be it further enacted, That if the whole amount of the capital aforesaid of said bank, shall not have been paid in, on or before the first day of january in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, then the capital stock shall be limited to the sums which shall at that time be paid in, and the books of subscription be thenceforth closed immediately, after which it shall be the duty of the president and directors to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the whole amount of the capital of said bank so paid in.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That all those persons, their legal representatives and assigns, who have heretofore subscribed certain articles of association and formed a company or limited partnership, under the name & style of the President and Directors of the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington and their successors, shall be and are hereby incorporated with the like capital, and limitation thereof, and with the like number of directors, and time and manner of electing them and a President, as is hereinbefore provided in relation to the "Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and with only the difference herein specially provided and set forth: the said "Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington," and the president and directors thereof shall be subject to the rules, duties, regulations, conditions and impositions, and be vested with the like rights privileges, and immunities as a body corporate, as appertain to the said, "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and as if all the general provisions of this act were herein again repeated and entered with express reference to the said Central Bank of Georgetown, and Washington."

Sec. 24 And be it further enacted, That all those persons, their legal representatives and assigns, who have heretofore subscribed certain articles of association, and formed a company, or limited partnership, under the name and style of the "President and directors of the Bank of the Metropolis," and their successors, shall be and are hereby incorporated, with the like capital, and limitation thereof, with the like number of directors and time and manner of electing them, and a president, as is herein before provided in relation to the "Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and with only the difference herein specially provided and set forth: The said "Bank of the Metropolis" and the President and directors thereof, shall be subject to the like rules, duties, regulations, conditions and impositions, and be vested with the like rights, privileges and immunities, as a body corporate, as appertains to the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and as if all the general provisions of this act were herein again repeated and enacted with express reference to the said "Bank of the Metropolis.",

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That all those persons, their legal representatives and assigns, who heretofore subscribed certain articles of association, and formed a company or limited partnership, under the name and style of the Patriotic Bank of Washington, and their successors' shall be and are hereby incorporated with the like capital and limitation thereof, the like number of directors, and time and manner of electing them & a president as is hereinbefore provided in relation to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and with only the difference herein specially provided and set forth the said Patriotic Bank of Washington, and the President and directors thereof, shall be subject to the rules duties, regulations, conditions and impositions, and be vested with the like rights, privileges and immunities, as a body corporate as appertain to the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and as if all the general provisions of this act were herein again repeated and enacted, with express reference to the said Patriotic Bank of Washington

Sec. 26 And be it further enacted, That all those persons, their legal representatives & assigns, who have heretofore subscribed certain articles of association, and formed a company of limited partnership, under the name and style of the President and Directors of the Real Estate Bank of the United States, and their successors, shall be and are hereby incorporated, under the name and style of the "Franklin Bank of Alexandria," with the like capitals and limitation thereof, with the like number of directors, and time and manner of electing them, and a president, as is herein before provided in relation to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and with only the difference herein specially provided and set forth, the said Franklin Bank of Alexandria, and the president and directors thereof, shall be subject to the like rules, duties regulations, conditions and impositions, and be vested with the like rights, privilges and immunities, as a body corporate, as appertain to the Farmers, and Mechanics, Bank of Georgtown, and as if all the genral provisions of this act were herein again repeated and enacted, with express reference to the said Franklin Bank of Alexandria

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That all those persons, their legal representatives and assigns, who have heretofore subscribed certain articles of association, and formed a company or limited partnership, under the name and style of the Union Bank of Alexandria, and their successors, shall be, and are hereby incorporated, with the like capital and limitation thereof, the like number of directors, and the time and manner of electing them, and a president, as herein before provided in relation to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and with only the difference herein specially provided and set forth, the said Union Bank of Alexandria, and the president and directors thereof, shall be subject to the duties, rules, regulations, conditions and impositions and vested with the like rights, privileges and immunities, as a body corporate as appertain to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and as if all the general provision of this act were herein again repeated and enacted with express reference to the said Union Bank of Alexandria.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to exonerate or discharge any member of any of the aforesaid associations, or the funds thereof, from any liability to creditors under any note, bill or obligation issued or in existence when this act shall take effect, but such liability shall remain in relation to all such notes, bills, obligations or contracts, as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That from and after the fourth day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any unchartered banking company, or any association, partnership or company of individuals within the district of Columbia, to discount any notes, or other securities for the payment of money, or to issue notes or bills, whether payable to order or bearer, or any other securities, promises or orders for the payment of money or stock; and every member, officer or agent, of any such company, or associate, or partner, of any such association or partnership, shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offence, upon conviction thereof, may be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That whoever, as president, cashier or agent, of any such company, or as associate or partner of any such association or partnership, shall, after the said fourth day of April next, sign, countersign or endorse any such note, bill or security, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall, in addition to the aforesaid penalties, be held to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and may be imprisoned for a period not less than three, nor more than twelve months, at the discretion of a jury.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That all drafts, bills, or other securities, for the payment of money discounted contrary to the provisions of this act, whether the same be payable to any such company, association or partnership or to any person as agent or trustee for such company, association or partnership or for the benefit thereof, and all contracts, bonds, deeds, penal or single bills or other instrument given to reimburse or indemnify any person for any payment or responsibility incurred by such person for any debt contracted by dealing, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act shall be, and the same are hereby decreed to be utterly void to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That if any person, as president, cashier or teller, or other officer or agent, of any such banking company, or as associate or partner in any such association or partnership, shall, from and after the said fourth day of April next, issue or pass, into circulation any such note, bill, draft or other security hereby prohibited to be issued, together with every person assenting thereto, shall be deemed and taken to have increased the penalties of this act, notwithstanding the note, bill, or other security, so issued, may have been signed, countersigned and endorsed before the commencement of this act.

March 3, 1817—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

BOSTON, July 11.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Captain Humphrey, who arrived last evening from Buenos Ayres, sailed April 20. Political affairs remained as heretofore A revolutionary expedition was proceeding in Peru, with confidence of success. The Portuguese remained at Monte Viedo preparing winter quarters. Gen. Carrera has escaped to them.

About 10 days previous to the Ocean's sailing arrived the Spanish Phillippine Company's ship Triton, captain Proudfoot, of 800 tons, 22 guns and 85 men, from Calcutta for Cadiz captured off the latter place, by the privateer brig Regent, captain Munson, of 10 guns and 105 men, after an action of 2 1-2 hours. This ship had a cargo worth rising one million of dollars —she had 1200 bales of gurrahs for one article. She had been condemned, and was discharging The Clifton, of 28 guns, was fitting for a cruize, to sail in 3 or 4 days. The schr. Davy, Dietar, had sailed 15 days before, on a cruize.

Early the three last mornings, previous to his departure, the President has had sittings at Mr. *Stewart's* room. This eminent Painter will execute a portrait of the President, to be sent to *Virginia* The President has also bespoke, from the same pencil, a superb portrait of the President *Washington*.

FURTHER FROM PERNAMBUCO, &c.

Nantucket, July 5.—Captain Barret in 33 days from Pernambuco, which he left May 26, informs that the Royalists got possession of that place on the 19th, without bloodshed. The counter revolution was effected by the Portuguese merchant sailors, 1,100 strong, who stormed the forts at night, headed by their respective officers. The day following, the blockading squadron sent their boats into port. Some arrests had taken place—Gov. Martins had made his escape, and it was conjectured had gone to Marenham to get on board some vessel Ribero, formerly a priest, committed suicide—another patriot officer, formerly in the King's service was shot outside by the royalist army, which was said to be quite numerous, and had been joined by many Indians Previous to the sailors getting possession of the place, there had been two actions between the Patriots and royalists, in which the former came off victorious, driving twice their number.

ST. MARY'S, JULY 5.

Last Sunday the Patriot force, (as I wrote you was expected) took possession of Amelia Island, under Sir Gregor M'Gregor. Though here were in all about two hundred men on board the transport brig and a schooner. (the only vessels that were engaged in this service) yet Amelia was taken by the small force of sixty-five or seventy men. Their commander landed with this small party from the brig that had come to anchor between the points of Cumberland and Amelia, on Amelia beach, immediately opposite to the vessel, from whence they marched to Fernandina, the name of the town on Amelia island, is defended in front by a fort mounting seven carriage guns, six of them long eighteens—and by two block houses in the rear, which command the only way by which an enemy can approach; and when it was taken there were at least forty men in the place under arms. The Patriot party were obliged to cross a creek in which every man was up to his waist in mud, and which was immediately under the fire of the block houses. Though they might have been cut all to pieces, yet not a single gun was fired. Such was the panic of the people within the town, they did not even discharge their guns before they surrendered. I have been down to Amelia to view the new order of things, that place being only nine miles from St. Mary's where I had the pleasure of seeing the celebrated patriotic General Sir Gregor M Gregor. He appears to be about 35 years of age; his height is about five feet eight inches, and he is somewhat inclined to corpulency. His appearance is such, that to meet him in ordinary life, with ordinary people, one would still fancy there was something uncommon about him. A flag has been hoisted for Florida, the Field of which is white with a blue cross. It is generally supposed that as soon as a sufficient force is collected, they will march to St. Augustine, from whence, if they are successful which is extremely doubtful, they will immediately enter West Florida.

The inhabitants of the adjacent province, at present are generally not favourable to the new orders of things (having been surfeited with revolutions) more particularly as almost every person is attached to the present Governor of St. Augustine, whose character cannot be extolled too highly Yet they have been agreeably disappointed in the object of this visit; they feared it was for plunder, yet not a single individual has been molested in person or property. Every one speaks in the highest terms of the character of the commander, who is accessible and affable to all, and also of the officers generally, among whom are some of the finest appearance I ever saw, though order and method, (without which no great undertaking can prove fortunate) are not so well observed among them as ought, and perhaps may be, after they had been regulated by time. There appeared to me to be about forty young men attached to this expedition as officers, or who expected to be made officers Sir Gregor M'Gregor states himself in his proclamation a Brigadier General, commissioned by the highest republican authorities in South America.

Nat. Intel.

SAVANNAH, JULY 10.

Our advices from East Florida are to the 6th inst. At that time general M'Gregor was on Amelia island, but one of his parties had advanced to, and taken post at Cowford, a block house about 40 miles from St. Augustine. The general was preparing to move for the St. John's, and expected to reach it in a few days; by which time, his forces, it was believed, will be adequate to the completion of their object. As Augustine was short of provisions, the garrison not able to mount half the guns in the fortress, and the Patriot fleet before it is so strong as to preclude the possibility of any assistance being rendered by the armament which sailed from Havanna on the 11th ult. for its relief, no doubt was entertained of its speedy surrender.

After having garrisoned Amelia, St. John's and Augustine, the main body of the independent army, (whose number and resources will be greater than most people imagine) will, it is supposed, move westwardly, and attempt the reduction of Pensacola. But it ought not to be expected, that their operations will stop there. New Spain may allure them to her bosom, and the independence of that delightful region crown their victorious arms.

It may not be altogether improper to notice a report circulated by the enemies of liberty, for the purpose of injuring M'Gregor's character with the public, and impairing the confidence which his friends have hitherto reposed in his honor, by representing his operations as subservient to the views of the English government. We are authorized to state, and our information is derived from a source that may be implicitly relied on, that no connection or understanding exists between him and that power, and that the Floridas are neither indebted, for their liberation, one stiver to any European government.

Another rumor equally false and invidious, has been propogated by the colonial authorities of Cuba Arredondo, formerly the governor of St Augustine, informed a gentleman lately from Havanna, that the Floridas had been ceded to the United States about four months ago! Had such transference been agreed to, we would not have received intelligence thereof by the circuitous route of the Havanna: our minister at Madrid would have immediately despatched a special messenger with the official documents to the United States, and, as the event is so interesting and desirable to the nation at large, it would not, we are certain, have kept secret. Arredondo's motive for fabricating the report was obviously to deter our citizens from joining M'Gregor's army, by holding out to them that the Floridas being already our property, our government could not with propriety, recognize as legal any grants of lands which the revolutionary authorities might make; and the adventurers would have no other consolation for the hardships and dangers they may encounter than the remembrance of having endeavored to free a country already emancipated But such artifices, though they may suit the purpose of Machiavelian politicians and hypocritical priests among an ignorant people, will have no efficacy on the republican minds and masculine muscles of our citizens and the deliverers of Florida.

CAPITULATION OF THE ISLAND OF AMELIA.

Brigadier general M'Gregor, commander in chief of all the forces, both naval and military, destined to effect the independence of the Floridas, duly authorized by the constituted authorities of the republics of Mexico, Buenos-Ayres, New Grenada and Venezuela, offers to Don Francisco Morales, *captain del regimento de Cuba*, and commandant, civil and military, of the island of Amelia, the following terms:

1st. The commandant, civil and military, Don Francisco de Morales, shall forthwith surrender the garrison of the island, with all the arms and munitions of war belonging to the king of Spain.

2dly. All the officers and troops of the garrison shall surrender as prisoners of war, to be sent to Augustine or to the Havanna, with their private baggage, which shall be respected.

3dly. The lives and property of all private persons, whether friends or foes to the system of independence, shall be sacred and inviolate; and to those who do not choose to join the standard of independence, six months, shall be allowed to sell or otherwise dispose of their property,

4th. The general also offers to the inhabitants of Amelia, whether friends or foes, who have absented themselves on account of the privilege of returning to their homes, and enjoying the benefit of the third article of capitulation, and passports will be freely granted to all who wish to depart,

The preceeding were agreed to between the commandant, Don Morales, and the secretary of general M'Gregor.

Fernandina, 29th June, 1817.

FRANCISCO MORALES,
JOSEPH DE YRIBARREN.

Attest, BERNADO SEGUI.
Approved, GREGOR M'GREGOR.

PROCLAMATION.

GREGOR M'GREGOR, brigadier general of the armies of the United Provinces of New Grenada and Venezuela, and general in chief of the armies of the two Floridas, commissioned by the supreme director of Mexico, South America, &c.

To the inhabitants of the Island of Amelia.

Your brethren of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, New Grenada and Venezuela, who are so gloriously engaged in fighting for the inestimable gift which nature has bestowed upon her children, and which all civilized nations have endeavored to secure by social compact—desirous that all the sons of Columbia should participate in that imprescriptible right—have confided to me the command of the land and naval forces.

Peaceable inhabitants of Amelia! do not apprehend any danger or oppression from the troops which are now in possession of your island, either for your persons, property or religion; however various the climes in which they have received their births, they are nevertheless your brethren and friends. Their first object will be to protect your rights; your property will be held sacred and inviolable; and every thing done to promote your real interests, by co-operating with you in carrying into effect the virtuous desires of our constituents; thereby becoming the instruments for the commencement of a national emancipation. Unite your forces with our's until America shall be placed by her high destinies to that rank among the nations, that the Most High has appointed. A country by its extent and fertility offering the greatest source of wealth and happiness.

The moment is important Let it not es-

cape without having commenced the great work of delivering Columbia from that tyranny which has been exercised in all parts and which, to continue its power, has kept the people in the most degrading ignorance, depriving them of the advantages resulting from a free intercourse with other nations; and of that prosperity which the arts and sciences produce, when under the protection of wholesome laws, which you will be enabled properly to appreciate, only when you will have become a free people.

You, who, ill-advised, have abandoned your homes whatever may be the place of your birth, your political or religious opinions, return without delay, and resume your wonted occupations. Depreciate the evil counsel your enemies may disseminate among you. Listen to the voice of honor; to the promises of a sincere and disinterested friend, and return to the fulfilment of those duties, which nature has imposed upon you. He, who will not swear to maintain that independence which has been declared, will be allowed six months to settle his affairs, to sell or remove his property without molestation, and enjoy all the advantages which the laws grant in such cases.

Friends, or enemies of our present system of emancipation, whoever you be, what I say unto you is the language of truth; it is the only language becoming a man of honor, and as such I swear to adhere religiously to the tenor of this proclamation.

Dated at Head-Quarters, Amelia Island, June 30th, 1817.

GREGOR M'GREGOR.

JH. DE YRIBARREN, *Sec'y.*

[In the second proclamation, the general tells his troops that they will soon be able to free the whole of the Floridas from oppression, and that then he will lead them to South America, 'to gather fresh laurels in freedom's cause."]

NEW-YORK, *July* 15.

A letter was received in this city yesterday morning from New-Orleans, under the date of the 15th of June, which states, that the United States' frigate Congress was on the eve of sailing from that port for Port-au-Prince, to demand satisfaction for the outrage recently committed upon an American seaman.

A letter from a gentleman at Buenos Ayres, of April 15, to his friend in New-York, has the following —

"I yesterday visited general Carrera in prison. He told me that the intrigues of general Lavayrse have occasioned his imprisonment. How ungratetul is this man's conduct! But general Carrera is not the first who cherished a viper to sting its benefactor.

"Yesterday, three Spaniards, an officer and two non-commissioned officers, were shot on the public square, for attempting to cause a revolution in the government. General St. Martin sets out for the former on Saturday next. Captain Munson, in the Buenos Ayres brig Cleopatra, has taken and brought in here a Spanish ship valued at one million of dollars at least."

Colonization of Africa.

We hear with much satisfaction, says the Federal Republican, that it is contemplated to form an auxiliary society in Baltimore, to aid the American Colonization Society in their benevolent intentions. The object which the Colonization Society have in view, is, to provide a place where the free people of colour, and those that may hereafter be emancipated, may be allowed to settle Sierra Leone, has been thought a proper place for colonization by some, and Sherbro, situated 50 leagues below, on the coast by others. We understand that it is intended to form a society in Baltimore in aid of the colonizing plan, and to appoint an agent to proceed to Sierra Leone and the country adjacent, to obtain more explicit information on this subject. The agent by traversing the countries, will be able to make a full report to congress at their next session, of the most suitable place for the establishment of this colony.

[*Poulson.*

Secretary Crawford has ordered the transfer of all deposits of public monies from the state banks to the national bank and called on the latter to liquidate a quantity of government stock.

A round-about story from England, by way of Nassau, states Bonaparte to have been lately set at liberty by order of the English cabinet, and to have *sailed from* St Helena for Malta—doubted.

Counterfeits—There are in circulation counterfeit 3 dollar notes on the "*German Bank of Wooster.*" The paper is more coarse than the genuine, and of whiter color; the Cashier's signature is not so well executed as on the true note, and the President's better.

It is said also, that there are 10 dollar notes on the *Monongalia Farmer's Company of Virginia,*" at Morgantown, altered from one's; and that the Bank has never issued notes of a larger amount than 5 dollars.

Lansingburg, June 17.

Singular Occurrence—A cow belonging to Mr. Hulet Hoag, of Pittstown, which was expected to calve in about 3 weeks, died on the 13th inst, on opening her to take out the calf, *a green snake* about 16 inches in length, was found by the side of the calf. It was seen by several witnesses who wish the fact may be published.

FROM A NEW ORLEANS PAPER.

Major Riddle of the 8th United States Infantry, with a detachment of 30 men, set out from the Post at Nachitoches, and proceeded as far as Pecan Point on Red River, for the purpose of detecting illicit traders—having reached the village of Cado, he there arrested Francis Dursey with a considerable quantity of goods and peltry. Dursey afterwards effected his escape from the guard. From thence the major with his detachment proceeded to Pecan Point, where he fell in with and secured John Petty, of the firm of Mabbett and Petty, together with merchandize to the amount of about $3000. As major R. was returning to the place where his detachment embarked from, he fell in with and secured Mabbett, the other partner of the above named Petty, who, with his boats crew together with the goods taken, he brought to this city on Sunday last. They are now under arrest at Orleans, and the property given over to the proper authority for adjudication.

Wars between France and England.

The following account of wars between France and England, is taken from the Evangelical Magazine, printed in London, Jan. 13. The left hand column gives the year in which the several wars commenced, from the year 1110 to 1813—the right hand column gives the duration of each war.

War commenced, A. D.		Years.
1110	continued	2
1141		1
1161		25
1211		15
1224		19
1294		5
1532		21
1368		52
1422		49
1492		1 m.
1512		2
1511		6
1549		1
1557		2
1562		2
1627		3
1665		1
1689		10
1702		11
1741		4
1756		7
1776		7
1791		9
1813		10

From this shocking account it appears, that the number of wars was 24; that 269 years of the 700 were employed by these nations in butchering one another; that from 1161 to 1461, a term of 310 years 186 were spent in war; that from 1608, they were at war 101 years in 103—having a peace only of two years duration.

If we add to this account the years that these nations were employed in war with *other* nations or in *civil wars* in their respective dominions, while at peace with *each* other, it will probably appear, that they have spent more than half the time in war during the last 700 years. How awful must have been the total amount of *carnage* and *suffering!* If the island of Great Britain, and the whole territory of France, should now be sunk by an earthquake, the loss of lives would perhaps be less than what has been occasioned by the voluntary and anti-christian wars of the two nations. Yet during the 700 years the people of these nations have both called themselve *christians*, and gloried in their wonderous exploits!

Taking into the great privileges they have enjoyed, and the depravity and guilt which a great portion of the people must have contracted by their habit of war, we may perhaps justly apply to each of the two nations the following lines, which were addressed by Cowper to the city of London:

Ten righteous would have saved a city once.
And thou hast many righteous—well for thee—
That salt preserves thee; more corrupted else,
And therefore more obnoxious, at this hour,
Than Sodom in her day and power to be,
For whom God heard his Abraham plead in vain.

On no other account is either of the two nations so justly liable to reproach of being anti-christian, as on that of their warring character, in which they both glory. Shall the people of the United States continue to follow the bloody example of these nations *in offering human sacrifices?* "God forbid."

A FRIEND TO PEACE.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday, August 23.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

By a gentleman just arrived here from New Orleans, via. river Ouachitta, we are informed that a formidable coalition of indians tribes have assembled at the Cherokee villages on the Arkansas, consisting of Cherokees, Chactaws, Shawanoes, and Delawares from the east side of the Mississippi, and Caddo's, Coshattes, Tankawahs, Commanches and the Cherokees of the Arkansas; for the purpose of waging war against the Osages. The Coshattes, Tankawahs and Caddo's of Red river, and the Cherokees of the Arkansas, complain that the Osages are perpetually sending strong war parties into their country, killing small hunting bands of their people, and driving off their horses. Our informant travelled part of the distance between the Ouachitta and Arkansas rivers with a large party, going on to join the confederate troops. They had six field pieces with several whites and half breeds, who learned the use of artillery under Gen. Jackson last war. They said they were informed that the Osages had built forts, to which they intended to retreat after the general battle, which it is thought will be fought near Earhart's salt works on the Arkansas, on that cluster of streams called the Six-Bulls, and above the boundary line lately run between the interior counties of this territory and the Osage country.

The Osages are aware of the intended attack, but cannot believe they will be met by such a formidable force.

As they always fight ther pitched battles on horse back, it is probable they will be defeated in that broken country they have chosen for the combat.

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

ASTRA-THEOLOGY.

The star-bespangled sky, cerulean maze,
Where suns unnumber'd shine with native luze,
Whose orbs attendant, hid in ether's height,
Exchange their silver rays of borrow'd light:
Where kindred worlds revolving courses run,
Warm'd and enlighten'd by our guardian sun!
Some believe those twinkling trifles often fall,
And that the distant are as pins' heads small;
That they were made the concave but to grace,
To shine like pimples on a purple face:
Some mighty heads have pondered in this way,
And sworn our sun sleeps sound till dawn of day:
They say the stars twirl like a nimble top,
And that the skies would fall but for a prop!
Such persons cloth'd with accidental pow'r,
Rule the ephemera of the passing hour.
My soul turn from them, view those worlds on high,
Regale thy sense, and feast thy longing eye;
The whole is peopled, full of life and light,
Yet these beyond 'tis more exceeding bright!
What seems material to thine ev'ry sense
Fills further than thou see'st with eye or lens;
Of various kinds life animates the whole,
This bestial race, that of exalted soul!
These myriads behold, inferior to thee,
See these superior in a high degree,
Which in gradation beautiful arise,
Praise their creator, populate the skies.

July, 1817.

COMMUNICATION.

Since the letter of Mr. Van Zandt, which appeared some time ago, in the Emigrant, insinuations (probably never intended by the Gentleman who handed it for publication,) have been attempted, to associate JOSIAH MEIGS, Esq. Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the purchases of Military Bounty Land, which Mr. Van Zandt intends making, as appears in that letter. Mr. Van Zandt, from a proper delicacy to his own situation, as clerk in the General Land Office, enquired of Mr. Meigs, the propriety of his (Van Zandt's) intentions: to which Mr. Meigs replied, that, after the Patent was in the hands of the individual, the purchase could interfere with no official obligation. The fairness and correctness of such an opinion, it is hardly possible there should be found any one so illiberal as to deny. Or, what inference it can afford to justify the most distant suspicion of partnership, is difficult to conceive. Mr. Van Zandt has declared that Mr. Meigs is not in the least concerned with him.

As to Mr. Van Zandt's object, it appears perfectly fair and honorable. The soldier who wishes to sell his land, will have an opportunity to dispose of it: those who do not *choose*, are *under no obligations* to sell it to any one, therefore the soldier need not fear. None but speculators who dread competition can feel concern.

The sciences have formed the favorite and principal pursuits of Mr. Meigs through life. Philanthropy, with undeviating integrity, have ever been prominent features in his character. Neither in youth, or any other part of his life, has he ever been concerned in speculation. Nor is it possible, without violence, to believe, that, at this late period, he would commence such pursuits; and that too, as malevolence would insinuate, in violation of the highest official obligations. There is a gross inhumanity in the attempt. The considerations of a long life of unblemished reputation, will be sufficient, in generous minds, to repulse every such aspersion.

Removal.

CHARLES W. HUNTER

Has removed his store to the stone house nearly opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's Store, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call there.

Saint Louis, August 20th, 1817. tf-64

Carr & Co.

Have just received and are now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

at their store in FLORISANT, suitable for the summer, fall and winter seasons.

Florisant, 23d August, 1817. 1m1

Notice

Is hereby given, that pursuant to the 18th section of an act of the General Assembly of this territory, passed the 24th day of January, 1815, and the several acts supplemental thereto, for the collection of taxes on non-resident lands; that there will be sold to the highest bidder, on the first monday in November next, at the Court House door, in the county of Arkansas, the whole or a sufficient part of the following tracts of non-residents lands, lying and situated in the county aforesaid, to pay the taxes and costs due thereon for the present year, unless sooner released by the owner paying the same.

OWNERS NAMES.	No. acres confirmed lands,	No. acres unconfirmed lands.	ORIGINAL CLAIMANT.	Water course and situation.	No. of years for which taxes are due.	Dolls.	C.	Amount.
Thomas Peterkin,		15,000	Wm. Winters,	White river,	1817	18	75	25
Robert F. Slaughter,		117,000				146	25	25
William Winters,		118,000				147	50	25
Gabriel Winters,		250,000				312	50	50
Samuel Brooking & Co.		15,000	Gabriel Winters, Wm. Winters, Elisha Winters, Tessier & Derrick, not known, Elisha Winters,	White and St. Francis river, White river, Arkansas, Cash river, Arkansas,		0	33	33
Horace Wallis,		200				0	33	33
Samuel Treat, heirs of		240				0	33	33
do.		400				0	33	33
Benjamin Ross,		320				0	33	33
John Cornwal,		500				0	33	33
John L. Henderson,		213				0	33	33
Wm M'Clary,		1000				0	33	33
Walter H. Overton,	1056							

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock of the aforementioned day.

H. SCULL, *sheriff county Arkansas.*

Arkansas, August 10th, 1817. 3t-64

AUCTION.

The Subscriber will recommence the

AUCTION BUSINESS

On Thursday, 28th Inst.

When will be sold an elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, &c.

without reserve,

Among which are

Super Blue, Black, Brown & bottle green cloths—
Middle priced do. of all colors,
Flannels & Cassimeres,
Velvet & worsted cords,
Rose & point Blankets,
Callicoes,
Bombazetts, black and colored,
Ginghams, Pins,
Cotton Shirting,
White and black Cambrics, Book Muslins.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Black Worsted Hose,
White Cotton do.
Shawls of almost every description,
Florence & Levantine Silks, &c. &c.
Tea Trays,
Knives and Forks,
Padlocks, Hinges,
Candlesticks, Screws,
Guns,
Iron Spoons,
Tea-pots, and a

SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Persons in the country who wish to procure clothing at a cheap rate, will do well to attend.

T. F. RIDDICK, Auctioneer.

St. Louis, August 19, 1817. 6t—1t.

TERMS OF SALE.—*All sums under fifty dollars, cash—between fifty and a hundred, sixty days—over a hundred, four months. Notes, with approved endorsers, payable at one of the banks in St. Louis, will be required in all cases. Regular auction days during the season, will be Mondays and Thursdays, in each week.*

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, precisely.

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Grosbong, at his plantation in upper Cuivre Township, County of St. Charles, a brown mare, about thirteen and a half hands high, judged to be four years old, no brand nor white about her, with a sucking mare colt about two months old, is a bay with a blazed face, said mare and colt appraised at thirty dollars, this eighteenth day of June, A D. 1817 before me.

JOSEPH COTTLE, J. P.

Recorded the 26th of June, 1817, as the law directs.

Wm. CHRISTY Jr. C. C. C. C. St. C.

64 3t

TAKEN UP

By Hugh Cummins, at his plantation in upper Cuivre Township, in the county of St. Charles, 1 bay mare, 6 years old, fourteen & a half hands high, no brands, one small saddle spot on the near side. Appraised at forty dollars. Given under our hands this fourth day of July, A. D. 1817.

HUGH BARNATT, } Appraisers.
WILLIAM NORMAN. }

A copy from the Stray Book.

JOSEPH COTTLE, J P.

Recorded the 9th July. As the law directs.

Wm. CHRISTY Jr. C. C. C. C. St. C.

TAKEN UP

By Charles Langhlin, living in Howard County, Moniteau township, on the waters of the Roche perce, a chesnut sorrel mare, about eight years old, about fifteen hands high, a star in her forehead, her near hind foot white, no brand perceivable, appraised to forty dollars, by Amos Barnes and Daniel Munro Jr. before me this 16th day of April 1817.

John Munro, J. P.

A true copy from the original filed in my office.

Gray Bynum, Clk. M. C. C.

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale,——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of

Merchandize,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

August 22nd, 1817. tf-64

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

RUFUS EASTON, will receive seperate proposals in writing, until the last day of August, instant, and which if sealed, will not be opened until that day, for the purchase of his HOUSE and 170 by 70 feet of the lot he occupies in town, and his FOUNTAIN FARM, above and adjoining North St. Louis. The most prompt payments will best suit.

He will on the 1st, day of September next, sell at AUCTION for the accommodation of the inhabitants of St. Louis, for WOOD LOTS, 612 acres of wood land, in lots of 10 acres each; the sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Peoples, in St. Louis, under the direction of Mr. Jabez Warner, with whom a plat of the ground is deposited for the inspection of those who may call to see it.—This land is situate 4 or 5 miles above St. Louis, on the east side of the Mississippi river, adjoining the tract, of Mr Thomas Hanly; is uncommonly well timbered, of the richest high and dry bottom, and when cleared will bring at least twenty dollars the acre:—For these lots one fourth of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the other three fourths in three equal payments, in four, eight, and twelve months, secured by notes with good endorsers, payable and negotiable at one of the Banks in St. Louis.

ALSO 825 ACRES of the very best bottom land, part prarie and part timber, being the south half of the original tract which forms the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles above Kaskaskia, and one mile south of Sidney Grove.

St. Louis, August 19th, 1817. tf-64

CINCINNATI

Bell, Brass & Iron FOUNDRIES,

AND

Engine Manufactory.

The Subscriber having established the above Works on a complete and comprehensive scale; together with an *AIR FURNACE*, now in blast, tenders his services to the inhabitants of Missouri, to furnish, on short notice, CASTINGS of every description whatever, and finished in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

—ALSO—

Steam Engines,

On the admired construction of Boulton & Watt; or on any other that may be required:

Fire Engines,

On a much improved plan:

Bells

Of any size, from the largest known in America, down to the smallest in use.

Swivels, Cannon & other Ordnance,

(WHETHER BRASS or IRON,)

AND

Smiths' Work

Of all sorts.—The whole to be executed in the most complete manner.

Having engaged artists of the best experience and most skilful character, in the various branches above mentioned. The subscriber does not hesitate to say, that every article issuing from his works shall be warranted to be at least equal to any other made elsewhere within the United States.

Plans for water-works, Steam Works, &c. scientifically drawn, may be had on application to

WM. GREEN.

Cincinnati, July 29th, 1817. 54—12t.

Taken up

By Samuel P. Hibbard, on the 22nd day of July 1817, on the plantation of Rufus Easton Esq. in the township of St. Ferdinand, county of St. Louis, a dark chesnut sorrel horse, 14 hands high, a star in his forehead, the right foot white, branded I. S. on the left shoulder; appraised to twenty five dollars by Parsons Porch & William Pratte, being duly sworn as the law directs, before me,

Stephen Hempstead, J. P.

True copy from the stray book, this 16th August 1817.

A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk. for M. P. Leduc, Clk.

Postscript.

The first officer of the U. S. frigate Congress, spoken at sea, 24 days from the Balize, informed that *that* frigate was sent out to obtain satisfaction from Petion for causing an American citizen to be shot.

FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.—Captain Pond, arrived at New-York *from* the Gulf of Mexico, *states*, that the patriot general Terrand, with 3,000 men, had gone over to the royalists, on promise of the king's pardon. General Victoria Guadaloupe, with about 500 men, was within 100 miles of Vera Cruz, hemmed in by the Royal armies. General Mina's head quarters had been at Santa Marina, which place he had fortified and left in it a garrison of about 80 men—the General then proceeded with about 600 men for St. Louis Potosi, his communication with the sea coast being entirely cut off by the royalists. An army of about 5,000 men were marching against him from La Vera Cruz, and his situation was considered perilous.

Manufactory.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by *Mr.* Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Castles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Curry combs,

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10*th*, 1817 tf-58

N. B. Cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

State of Pennsylvania.

Internal Navigation Lottery, 4th Class

S. ALLEN, Manager.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20000	$20000
1 - - -	10000	10000
1 - - -	5000	10000
4 - - -	2000	8000
12 - - -	1000	12000
50 - - -	700	35000
100 - - -	100	10000
200 - - -	50	10000
350 - - -	20	7000
11000 - - -	8	88000
35,00 *Tickets—not 2 blanks to a prize.*		

☞ First drawn 4000 Blanks to be entitled to $8 each.

Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing.—George Latimer, Isaac Worrell, Thomas Leiper, John Connelly, and Andrew Bayard, Esqrs.

The above lottery is now drawing in Philadelphia, a regular list of each days drawing will be received by mail and prizes paid here, as soon as the drawing is closed and the corrected prize list certified by the commissioners is made out.

☞ Tickets may be had of the subscriber if applyed for soon.

C. W. HUNTER.

St. Louis, July 18*th.* 59

Farm For Sale.

For Sale

AT MINE AU BRETON,

Washington County,

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, for CASH, LEAD, NEGROES, FURS, or for any other saleable articles, his

Farm

At the seat of justice of Washington County, containing 600 acres of first rate land; on which is about 65 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 50 feet long by 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, water grist Mill with Overshot wheel—an excellent Garden fenced in with new cedar pickets and a young orchard—It is presumed the purchaser will view the premises, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unexceptionable,

AMABLE PARTENEY.

August 12*th*, 1817. 3m-63

Doctors Farrar, Walker & Gantt,

Will VACCINATE THE POOR GRATIS.

August 16.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and Upper Leather can be had for Cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May, 1817—tf

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY THE PACKAGE or PIECE,

An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Baftas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware;
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco;
All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of JAMES COX, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nairy where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t-51

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin
& Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do
Old Port do
Claret in cases.
Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage,

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles,

J. CLEMENS, Jr. & Co.

June 6*th*, 1817. 53—*tf.*

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges by

J. CLEMENS JR. & Co.

St. Louis, 25th May, 1817.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh Drugs and Medicine, Oil, and Dye Stuffs. Paints,

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53—*tf*

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Patrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

ML. TESSON.

54—tf. J. PESCAY.

St. Louis, June 13, 1817.

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS, Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.

Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Gin. Madaira and Sherry WINES, Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, Havanah and common SEGARS. Cavendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist. Shads Mackerel, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings. Bacon Hams, Whiskey, draft and bottled Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1816. tf-55

BAKING.

In all its branches will be carried on and a supply of

BREAD, CRACKERS, BISCUIT & CAKES

of all kinds will be kept up, and the highest prices will be paid for eggs, and butter by

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

June 20th.—tf-55

Drs. Farrar & Walker,

Has just received GENUINE FRESH VACCINE MATTER.

August 2*d.*

Doctor Gantt

Has received FRESH VACCINE MATTER.

Aug. 1*st.*

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Stephen Donohoe,

HAS received and offers for sale very cheap,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE,

A handsome assortment of seasonable

GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine Cloths, Merseilles Vestings, Cotton Hosiery, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bengal Stripes, Cambricks, Fancy Muslins, Jac't & mull mull do, Madrass Handks. Sewing Silk & Twist, Pins, &c. &c.

Also, 2 Casks assorted Hardware.

St. Louis, July 25th, 1817. 60tf

New Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale at BOONVILLE, in the county of Howard.

Whiskey by the barrel or retail,
Flour by the barrel,
Bar Iron & Steel,
Plough Shares,
Hoes, Mattocks & Pittsburg Axes,
Carpenters tools of different descriptions.
Trace Chains, Scythes & Bells,
Cross cut Saws, Frying Pans,
Tin Ware, Bridles, Sieves & Hats.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES &

DRY GOODS,

The above articles will be sold cheap, for Cash or country produce.

Joseph Andrews.

Boons-Lick, July 19*th*, 1817.—60*tf.*

Cables & Cordells,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough Lines

Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*

St. Louis, July 24th, 1817. 60tf.

Just opened,

And for sale at Madame Ve. Pescay's store, an elegant assortment of GOODS, purchased in Philadelphia on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, the following well assorted articles, consisting of—

A quantity of blue Chambray's
Yellow do.
Stripe, Plaid, Checks, White } Domestics.
Assorted Colours Calico.
Bombazetts,——Bombazeens
Assorted Col'd Shawls,
White Cambricks——Spotted do
Muslins—&c. &c.
Men & womens Hose——half do. do.
A small assortment of Ribbons & Laces——Sewing Silk, &c.
Beads for the Indian trade——Also a small quantity of the best Brandywine Powder.

M. Detonteberatie.

Michael Bolan & J. M'Daniel.

Tailors.

Main street St. Louis,

OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, inform the gentlemen of St. Louis and the neighborhood, that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion.

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the best style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

☞ Four or five journeyman tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—3m.

Notice.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.

INFORM their friends, that having engaged some workmen at lower wages they are enabled to reduce their prices of GLASS WARE, considerably, and have on hand a complete assortment of every article of

PLAIN OR CUT FLINT GLASS.

Pittsburg, July 16, 1817—61-4t

NEW STORE.

A. Meddock & Duvall,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a FRESH and

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

On Main Street,

In the house of Mr. Dangin, lately occupied by Mr. Scott, and opposite Riddick's Auction Store,

WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Superfine Broad Cloths,
Coarse do do
Super Scarlet do
Coarse do do
Casimeres and Stockinetts,
1 Piece of Cotton Stockinett,
Worsted, Imperial, Bennets, Bedfords, & Velvet } CORDS,
Green Baize,
Red, White & Yellow FLANNEL,
Rose, 3 point & Indian BLANKETS,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Silks,—Cambricks & Lenos,
Jaconet, Figured, & Book } MUSLINS,
White Janes,
Merseilles, White, & Worsted } VESTINGS,
Silk for dresses,
Silk & Cotton Shawls,
Canton Crape, Hat do
Madrass & Cambrick } *Handkerchiefs,*
Irish Linens,
Cambrick Shirting,—Dimity,
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Mens Leather, Ladies long Kid, Ladies short do and Silk } GLOVES,
Mantua & China Ribbon,
Ladies Fine Morocco Slippers,
Suspenders,
Queens, Glass & Brown } WARE,
Young Hyson & Hyson Skin TEAS,
Copperas, Madder, Rosin,
Allum, Pepper, Sulphur,
Bengal and Spanish INDIGO,
HARD WARE of various kinds.
Cotton Cards,
Castings and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they will sell LOW for CASH, at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, as can be purchased at any other Store in the territory.

St. Louis, July 22nd, 1817.—60tf.

Territory of Missouri, Cape Girardeau county.

Taken up by Jacob Taylor, one bay HORSE fifteen hands high, a crop off the left ear, no brands perceivable, appraised to thirty dollars, before me JAMES RUSSLE, J. P.

A copy certified by

J. M'TERRON, Cl. C. C. C. C. G.

July 19th, 1817, 62—3t.

Dr. G. P. Tedson,

Has the honor of acquainting the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity, that he has taken possession of the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Alex. George Papin, opposite Mr. L'Archevêque's building, on Main street, and determined on a permanent residence in St. Louis, to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY.

St. Louis July 11, 1817.—tf-48.

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demands The several laws relating to land—court on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

New Store.

The public are informed that a general assortment of

Merchandize,

is now opening at the store joining Mr. Matthew Kerr's, where goods may be had cheap for cash, lead, fur or country produce.

Chas. W. Hunter.

July 12, 1817. tf 58

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors. *John Dales*, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit: And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid: Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

51—til 15th September.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

The whole of the capital stock of the Bank of St. Louis, having been subscribed, the remainder instalment of sixty per centum, must be paid at the banking house, on thursday the 18th of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand. t166-56

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

A dividend at the rate of eight per centum per annum, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

8t-56.] *John B. N. Smith* Cash'r

Found,

On the Prairie de Noyer

A Silver Watch,

The owner is requested to call at the BANK OF ST. LOUIS, describe his property, pay charges and receive it.

Aug. 4—62 LOUIS BOMPART.

TAKEN UP by Samuel Bey, living in the county of St. Louis, on the waters of Fenice creek, near Penrope's mill, a BRIGHT BROWN MARE, about fourteen hands three inches high, with a light mane and tail, about fifteen years old, trots and racks, no white about her only one white saddle spot, one hip is a little lower than the other, good carriage, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, thus MBA. Appraised to seven dollars, by Tincher Tristy, Josiah S. Maley and Samuel Webster, before me, this 28th day of June, 1817.

Thos. R. Musick, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. by

3t 62 *Andw. S. M'Gitt*, D. Clk.

TAKEN UP by Thomas M'Laughlin, one BAY MARE, and posted before me a Justice of the Peace, in and for the township of Belleville, county of Washington; branded on the near shoulder with the appearance of a pot hook, with white spots on each side of her neck and some small saddle spots, six years old, about 14 hands high, appraised to twenty seven dollars and fifty cents, by Curtis Morris and Wm. Davis. Done before me, June 6th, 1817. J. [illegible]ELL, J. P.

Recorded bearing date, June 28, 1817.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

3t 62 JOHN BRICKEY, CR. C. C. W. C.

TAKEN UP by John B. Stole, in the Dardenne township, in the county of St. Charles, a BLACK MARE, supposed to be fourteen or fifteen years old, about fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, a small star in her forehead, branded thus A on the right shoulder, appraised to twelve dollars, by Thomas Dozier and Nicholas H. Stephenson, before me a justice of the peace. Given under my hand this 30th day of June, A. D. 1817.

Y. D. STEPHENSON, J. P.

A true copy from the original in my office.

Wm. CHRISTY, Jr. C. C. C. S. C.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or before the expiration the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

MISSOURI GAZETTE

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY AUGUST 30, 1817. [No. 455]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
Illinois Advertiser,
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY.—*Price*, Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the year*. ONE DOLLAR of which will be remitted if paid *in advance*, or before the expiration of the year

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*:—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

St. Louis, 20th May, 1817.

A further sum of twelve and a half Dollars, on each and every share, of the capital stock of this Bank, must be paid at the banking house, on Monday the first day of September next, to complete the second instalment.

By order of the Board of Directors. *John Dales*, Clk.

Extract from the third section of the Act of Incorporation.

"And that the President & Directors of said Bank from and after the 1st day of February, 1817, may call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or which may be subscribed, and in such proportion not exceeding the sum of twenty five dollars, on each share as they shall see fit. And the said stockholders shall pay the same under pain of forfeiting to the use of said Bank, all such share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon upon which the same is not paid; Provided however, that it shall be the duty of the said President and Directors to give at least ninety days notice of such call or demand, in one of the newspapers printed in the Territory of Missouri."

5t—til 1st September

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

June 25th, 1817.

The whole of the capital stock of the Bank of St. Louis, having been subscribed, the remainder instalment of sixty per centum, must be paid at the banking house, on thursday the 18th of September next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

John B. N. Smith, Cash'r

Extract from the 11th section of the act of Incorporation.

"That it shall and may be lawful for the directors for the time being to call for and demand from the stockholders respectively, all such sums of money by them subscribed, or to be subscribed, at such times and in such proportion as they shall see fit, under pain of forfeiture of their share or shares, and of all previous payments thereon to the said company, always however giving sixty days notice of such call and demand. t18S-56

BANK OF ST. LOUIS,

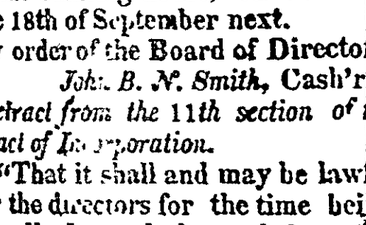
June 25th, 1817

A dividend at the rate of eight per centum per annum, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

18-56.] *John B. N. Smith* Cash'r

Farm For Sale.



For Sale
AT MINE AU BRETON,
Washington County.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, for CASH, LEAD, NEGROES, FURS, or for any other saleable articles, his

Farm

At the seat of justice of Washington County, containing 500 acres of first rate land: on which is about 55 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 60 feet long by 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, water grist Mill with overshot wheel—an excellent Garden fenced in with new cedar pickets and a young orchard—It is presumed the purchaser will view the premises, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unexceptionable.

AMABLE PARTENEY.

August 12th, 1817. 3m-63

Drs. Farrar & Walker,

Has just received GENUINE FRESH VACCINE MATTER.

August 2d.

Doctor Gantt

Has received FRESH VACCINE MATTER.

Aug. 16. 2?6

Items of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

We understand, from unquestionable authority (says the Washington Weekly Gazette of the 12th) that Gen. M'Gregor will return directly to the Maine; and that there is no foundation in the report of an attack on Pensacola; it is said, however, that an understanding is about to take place between our government and the court of Madrid for the purchase of the Floridas—$3,000,000 is named as the price: a handsome sum for the empty coffers of Ferdinand.

The secretary of Nova Scotia has addressed a circular letter to the officers of the customs, which concludes with this caution: "I have it in my command from his excellency the lieutenant governor to apprize you, that American fishermen are not permitted to frequent the harbors, bays or creeks, of this province, unless driven into them by actual distress; and I have to desire that you on no account, ask or receive any light money, anchorage, or any other fees whatsoever from vessels belonging to American subjects."

It is said that the U. S. frigate Congress was at last dates about to sail from New Orleans for Port-au Prince to demand satisfaction for the outrage recently committed upon an American seamen.

The Spaniards were about sending 6 or 7 armed vessels to defend St. Augustine against an expected attack by the patriots.

Fraud—In a bale of cotton received at Providence, R. I. from Savannah, a stone was found in the centre weghing 45 1-4 pounds. The cotton was purchased in or near the capital of Georgia; and the purchaser means to prosecute the swindler.

The disastrous and disgraceful quarrel between the Hudson Bay and N. W. Fur Companies, with the outrages it produces in lord Selkirk's Red River settlement, is about to be quashed by the proper authority, as appears by the following extract from the Montreal Herald of the 5th:

From Fort William.—We learn that the Hon. William M'Gillivray, with the first brigade of North West Traders, had arrived safely at Fort William; in which were found Mr. Spencer, formerly sheriff of the Red River colony, and three or four other individuals—We are told they were immediately taken into custody and ordered to Sandwich, where the Western District Court is holden. It is said, that Mr. Smith, Under Sheriff for the said district, attended by others, cloathed with magisterial authority, had gone in quest of lord Selkirk."

RICHMOND, VA. JULY 15.

Yesterday Robert Gibson was brought before the Examining Court of this county, charged with the murder of J. N. Peatross. The evidence, which was produced, traced the conduct of the accused from Saturday, the 5th of July, to Monday morning the 7th, when the murder was perpetrated. It was stated in the course of the evidence, that Gibson had on the 5th inst. in the county of Chesterfield, stolen the pistol and the surtout, which he had with him at the moment of his arrest, and which is *said* to have been stained with blood;—that there was also found on him a handkerchief, stained with blood, which it was attempted to be proved was the property of Peatross. The prisoner, upon being asked if he had any evidence to produce, replied, "*he wanted no evidence!* The Court decided to send him on for further trial, before the Circuit Court, which will be held in September next.

From the Washington City "Weekly Gazette,"—July 10.

It is reported that an important negociation is about to be undertaken by our government, and that the hon. Cæsar A. Rodney, John Graham and Walter Jones, esquires, have been named by the President for its execution. It is conjectured that their mission will be to some part of the Spanish colonies. This is given as the rumor of the day.

CHARLESTON, JULY 14.

From the South.—By the passengers in the sloop Hermit, arrived yesterday from St John's, via St. Mary's, we gain intelligence that a small military post on the St. John's river, called Fort Nicholai, was evacuated on the 4th inst. by the Spaniards, who made their escape in two gun-boats, after having burnt the houses, spiked the guns and destroyed a few small arms and military stores, which they could not conveniently carry with them. This measure was adopted thro' absolute dread of Gen. M'Gregor's forces; whose name spreads terror through the country.

An advance party had been stationed at a position about 8 or 10 miles from Amelia, called the Narrows, to command its entrance.

St. Augustine will next command M'Gregor's attention. It will be attacked as soon as reinforcements arrive from the North, which are hourly expected. The Governor, col. Coppinger, is represented to be a spirited officer, and will make a stout resistance, if his troops can be induced to fight

A frigate of 28 guns, and upwards of 300 men, was hourly expected at Amelia from New-York, when our informants sailed.

A Portuguese schr. (formerly the privateer Roger, of Norfolk) and a large Spanish sch. were at Amelia at the time of its capture; the former having but a few packages of goods, and a number of passengers, was released, and the latter was condemned.

A pilot boat schooner, formerly the Rebecca of this port, had received a commission, and sailed on her first cruise, being the only vessel of war fitted out since the establishment of the new government. M'Gregor has established a Post-Office Department, and a Court of Admiralty, of which John D. Heath, esq. formerly a counsellor at the Bar in this city, had been appointed Judge, We also learn that a Newspaper printed in English, is shortly to appear.

We understand that about 40 African Slaves, taken at Fernandina, had been condemned, and were to be sold at public auction, for the benefit of the captors.

St. Clairsville, Ohio, July 10.

Large Hail.—Last Sunday afternoon, scattering masses of ice, or large hail, fell in this town & neighborhood. Many of the pieces, which were as solid as winter ice, but of an irregular figure, measured from five to seven inches in circumference. Near Harris's mill, on Wheeling creek the hail fell in such quantities, as to lie till ten o'clock next morning. We are sorry to learn, that several farmers on the creek have had their corn entirely stripped of their blades, and in some fields the small grain is so much cut to pieces, that not more than the third of a crop can be gathered.

From the Indiana Register.

WINE PROSPECTS.

It is with much satisfaction that we communicate to our distant readers, that the vineyards in the vicinity, have never offered better prospects of rewarding the labours of the vine dressers than they do at this time, while the crops of corn are uncommonly promising. The vineyards offer to the view, such profusion of fruit, as to nourish in us the hope of a most exuberant vintage this fall, which will handsomely compensate the vine dressers for the partial failure of that of the last year. Upon reflecting on the immense advantages that would result to society, as well as to the individuals that would engage in it—should this branch of agriculture become general on the banks and hillocks of the Ohio; we are astonished that the example set by the Swiss settlers in this neighborhood, is not generally followed by the inhabitants of the borders of this beautiful river. The valley through which the Ohio runs, is capable to be made to produce as much wine as would suffice for the consumption of the whole United States.—What an happy effect on the morals of society would be produced, if wine could be substituted in lieu of the poisonous beverages which impair the health, and demoralize the American people! What immense numbers of families might, like those few sons of Helvetia, who have planted the vine here, find "health, peace and sweet content," on the shores of Ohio, if they would make it their business to cultivate the vine.

A MODEL!

A painter, who wished to represent the tragical end of Milo, of Crotona, met in the street a porter of a most athletic form.—He admired his colossal figure and vigorous muscles, and offered him a pound sterling, on condition that he would stand to him as a model. It was only necessary to tie his hands and confine them in an iron ring, in order to represent, as well as possible, the trunk of the tree in which Milo's hands were imprisoned when he was devoured by wild beasts, The porter readily consented to the painter's proposal; he stript himself and suffered his hands to be bound. Now said the artist, imagine that a lion is darting upon you—and make every effort which you would do in such a case to escape his fury.—The model threw himself into the most violent agitation—but he made too many grimaces—there was nothing natural in his frightful contortions. The painter gave him further directions—but still he failed of producing the desired effect. At length he thought of the following singular method. He let loose a vigorous mastiff, which was kept in the yard of the house, and desired him to seize the unfortunate captive. This powerfully excited both gesticulation and utterance. The efforts of the porter thus became natural, and the fury of the animal increased in proportion as his struggles were violent. The painter, in a fit of transport, seized his pencils. The patient, however, who had been bitten and torn by the dog, uttered violent cries. Excellent! Bravo! exclaimed the artist. Continue: Oh! that's admirable! Finally, the sitting, or rather the torture, being at an end, the artist offered the promised salary; but the model refused, that he had agreed to accept of a reward [illegible]

and not for being bitten; he demanded a large indemnity. The affair has been brought before the tribunals. *Paris Paper.*

From the N. Y. Columbian.—July 29.

The Vast Importance Of British Manufactures,

Is strikingly evinced from a summary statement of English taxes, expenditures, &c. selected to-day from the Liverpool Mercury. By some means or other, the British ministry scrape together and lavish 90 or 95 millions a year; but the taxes produce only 60 millions, and the whole rental of the nation is but 45millions.—Individual charities produce the item there stated—but it is MANUFACTURES that afford ways and means of supplying the residue—It is manufactures, the principal source of her strength and grandeur, that enable Great-Britain to achieve every great purpose on which she sets her mind. They are the chief ailment of her *wealth* and *power*. It is they that draw the treasures of the world into her lap. Yes! the treasures that open all cabinets to her prying eye—that subsidize this prince and purchase that prime minister, flow from the golden fleece she manufactures. Whether she hires Prussian councils of state to oppose Prussian interest; or tampers with a supreme director to admit her wooden horse into a new republic—or kill a victim by weaving his destiny in a poisoned shirt—her manufactures yield the means.

From the Aurora.

The British prints take great pains to make our government appear ridiculous and ambitious of territory in Europe. Last year they would insist, right or wrong, that we were negociating for Lampedosa in the Levant; now they insist that the United States are endeavoring to obtain a post in the Baltic. The English agent at Ava was instructed to prevent the Americans from gaining any establishment in that country. A captain Hedley, a native of Connecticut, was about 26 years ago seized at a place called Allepore, on the Houghly, for raising a flagstaff to celebrate the 4th of July, on an estate which he obtained as a marriage endowment with the daughter of a petty Rajah or hereditary Zimindar. Yet what is very remarkable, the British government has been recently negociating for the port of Parga in Albania; and they have promoted to very high honors an officer, who a few years ago recommended to the British power to occupy *all the islands* of the ancient *and new world* and hold them as an appendage to the *sovereignty of the seas*.

The European nations should not be thus cheated by English newspapers or politicians; the U. States do not seek nor need any position in the Levant or Baltic; there is a very fine Levant opening for the U. States to windward in Mexico, &c. and as to the Baltic, we have two or three Baltics of our own, to the westward—*Ontario, Erie, Huron* and *Superior*, are [illegible] our Baltics; a few vessels will give us a communication [illegible] the Hudson [illegible] by [illegible]

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To repeal so much of any acts now in force as authorises a loan of money, or an issue of Treasury notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of any act or acts of Congress as authorises the president of the United States to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to cause certificates of stock to be issued for (the money) so borrowed, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to invalidate, or in any way effect any securities or claims for money heretofore borrowed under the said acts.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any act or acts of Congress as authorises the president of the United States to cause Treasury notes to be prepared, signed and issued be, and the same is hereby repealed *Provided always* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to effect the rights of any persons who may be the holders of Treasury notes already issued

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled 'An act to authorise the issue of Treasury notes for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen as makes it lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the Treasury notes (in the) cases therein mentioned, to be issued and applied anew to the same purposes, and in the same manner as when originally issued, be, & the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That all Treasury notes which are now, or shall hereafter become, the property of the United States, (from reimbursement, purchase exchange, or receipts, on account of taxes, duties and demands, shall be cancelled or destroyed at such times and under such regulations & securities as the commissioners of the sinking fund, with the approbation of the President, shall establish and determine

March 3, 1817—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE JOURNAL DE PARIS, NOV. 2, 1816.

Translated for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

HISTORY.

The plot of Arnold and sir Henry Clinton against the United States of America and against general Washington; embellished with two portraits and a map. Paris, printed by Didot, the elder

If it were the custom, at the end of every century for the assembled nations to decree a crown to the man who, for the last hundred years, should have done most to honor humanity, the palm of the eighteenth century, in my opinion would stand the head of the founder, of American liberty Frederick the second & Peter the great, would yield it to the modest general who, contented with being the deliverer of his country, did not abuse the gratitude of the people to exalt them in his turn, and whose ambition was seduced neither by the pomp of a throne, nor the glory of reigning over one of the finest countries in the world. Men who in the situation where nature has placed them follow the common course of human passions, are far below him who restrains and governs them, and who giving up all his own interest thinks only of the interest of his country and of his fellow men The moderation of the hero of the new world is one of those virtues which before him were not even historical, and the recent example that another general has given Europe, increase still more the lustre of this virtue The more I seen Bonaparte the more I have admired Washington. A more noble use has never found a more noble defender and when we recollect the events of his memorable war, can scarcely believe that under such a mode and in so holy a confederacy there should have been found one soul vile enough to calumniate the intentions of his chief, and to accuse the cause of his fellow citizens to have been private sentiments.

Benedict Arnold born of an obscure family was raised by his courage to the rank of colonel In the early part of the war he had acquired a great reputation Difficult expeditions had been trusted to him and prudence, activity and courage had almost always secured the success of them But so many fine qualities were obscured by an insatiable avarice The thirst of gold consumed him, and the power with which he was justly invested, was considered by him only as a sure means of acquiring wealth for a criminal avidity unfortunately could not be indulged but at the expense of the reputation of his arms and glory. The new plans in a short time resounded in congress They generously sacrificed their fortune to the support of liberty, and they were indignant, with good reason, that one of their chiefs should dare to abuse their generosity to increase his own wealth The decision of congress was worthy a free people Arnold was condemned to be admonished by his general, and Washington used, in the execution of his sentence all the delicacy he thought due to an officer of so great merit

Washington and congress did not know the character of Arnold His pride was wounded, and his defeated avarice thought only of revenge Resolved to give up his native land, he turned his steps at first toward the savages of that country. He hoped to merit their consideration and respect to civilize them to his own advantage and arm them against his brethren The chief of the Illinois whom he met on his road made him an answer so noble and so proud that it disconcerted the projects of his ambition He returned to the territory of the republic, but with the detestable resolution of betraying it He thought to find an accomplice in the chevalier de la Luzerne the French ambassador to the American congress; but his revenge was ill received—La Luzerne was the worthy envoy of Louis sixteenth. His answer was less laconic than that of the Illinois, was neither less noble nor less discouraging—He opposed the reason of Arnold, pitied his distress, and presented to him the only means of repairing it. "The ingratitude of the republics," said the ambassador to him, "the injustice of monarchies is the common cry of the ambitious and the discontented. They find as pretexts to their faults for ill when they are no longer engaged in them." The language of La Luzerne was that of an honest man; his counsels were those of a comforter and a friend; if the king could speak differently to the passions to satisfy them and the character of Arnold was not even shaken. Frozen by the horror of his crime he saw no other succour but in flying himself into the arms of the enemy from whom he was expiring. He publicly sold his defection: he prostituted his talents and his sword for thirty thousand pounds sterling, and not being able to accomplish with him in his infamy, any part of the republican army, he resolved to give up to the enemy the point of defence which was important for the military operations of Washington and Rochambeau.

From that time, changing his language and conduct he took the mask of penitence, and veiled his black designs with the appearance of the most ardent patriotism. The simple and pure soul of Washington was deceived by it, and the command of West Point was entrusted to the traitor who had sold it beforehand to England. But the genius of liberty watched over the destiny of a people who were worthy of it. This infamous treason was brought to light by one of those events which crime never foresees, and that Providence seems to hold in reserve to confound the wicked. At the same time the plot of Arnold did not fall on its author, and the only ill consequence of this intrigue was the punishment of the hero that the English general Clinton had employed to secure the event of it. This here is famous in our romances, and deserves to be so; with Arnold he was surprised and arrested near the outposts of the English army. Treated as a spy by congress, condemned to die by a council of war, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of sir Henry Clinton. "He died the victim of another's treason, in the flower of his age, and at his entrance into a course that would have become honorable and glorious to him for his military talents, his taste for learning and the arts in our history."

There are few of our ladies who have, not sung the complaint of major Andre. "This young man" says our historian, "had a generous proud soul, which was offended at the least appearance of timidity, and regarded the fear of danger as most unworthy of himself." His boldness always exceeds the projects in which he was employed. Arnold had promised only the surrender of West Point; but Washington was to sleep in the fort at the time when his surrender was to be effected, and major Andre formed the rash design of taking from the Americans the hero of their infant republic and the buckler of their independence Every one knows that after his interview and many other fine qualities, Arnold fled from the punishment he had so well deserved. He left an innocent man to perish whom he would have saved by returning to give himself up to the punishment whilst the magnanimous Andre, feared to expose by his confession the execrable author of his ruin. This wretch did not receive all the rewards that had been promised to his perjury, and had the baseness to complain of it.—They preserved to him, however, the rank of brigadier gen. in the English army He fought against his country, cursed France, and had no other punishment but shame which he supported more patiently than he did the disappointment of his hopes.

Who is the author of this fragment of history which I have analized? I dare not risk my conjecture on this subject. It is a man who relates what he has seen. His topographical sketches have been taken on the spot. He is a Frenchman and he has travelled in America. His style has elegance throughout, often energy and always grace. He discovers the courtier and the statesman. Profound observations and judicious reflections, are mingled with his narrative; and his philosophical digressions do not injure the rapidity of his recital which is kept up from beginning to end with a dramatic interest. I do not hesitate to put this volume by the side of St. Real's on the conspiracy of the Spaniards against Venice. We find in it many anecdotes which do honor to the American character. Their conduct towards Arnold, and especially towards the guilty wife of this traitor, fills us with admiration

The author has not forgotten the French army; he gives it the praises it has deserved, and pays to the memory of its chief a worthy tribute of esteem and respect.—"A stranger among this people," says he "Rochambeau was astonished to find he possessed an authority almost equal to that of their magistrates, and one day when he inquired the cause of it, an American answered him—'because you thought the powerful chief of a foreign army, knew how to respect our laws."

The limits which are prescribed to me will not permit me to extend further my quotations. I shall only say that the punishment of major Andre, and the moment when Washington learns the baseness of Arnold, are pictures traced by the hand of a master; but the preface which is found at the beginning of this historical fragment is of remarkable importance It is worthy of a longer analysis, and we shall make it the subject of a second article.

T P.

DOMESTIC.

The following letters from Gen Washington to President Adams, then Vice-President, and his reply were communicated by the latter for publication in Niles's Weekly Register.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1790.

SIR,

Being very desirous of obtaining such aids and information as will enable me to form a just opinion upon the subject of the enclosed paper, in case the events therein mentioned should take place; I have taken the liberty to submit it to you for your consideration, requesting that you will favor me with an opinion thereon.

With very great esteem and regard, I am, Sir your most obedient, humble servant

GEO WASHINGTON

Mr Adams,

(SECRET)

UNITED STATES, Aug. 27, 1790.

Provided the dispute between Great Britain and Spain should come to the decision of arms, from a variety of circumstances (individually unimportant and inclusive, but very much the reverse when compared and combined) there is no doubt in my mind, that New Orleans and the Spanish posts above it, on the Mississippi, will be among the first attempts of the former and that the reduction of them will be undertaken by a combined operation from Detroit

The *consequences* of having so formidable & enterprising a people as the British on both our flanks and rear, with their navy in front, as they respect our western settlements, which may be seduced thereby, as they regard the security of the union and its commerce with the West Indies, are too obvious to need enumeration.

What then should be the answer of the executive of the United States to Lord Dorchester, in case he should apply for permission to march troops through the territory of the said states from Detroit to the Mississippi?

What notice ought to be taken of the measure, if it should be undertaken without leave, which is the most probable proceeding of the two?

Mr. Adams will oblige the President of the United States by giving his opinion in writing on the above statement.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Mr. Adams.

NEW-YORK. Aug. 29, 1790

SIR,

That New-Orleans, and the Spanish posts on the Mississippi, will be among the first attempts of the English, in case of a war with Spain; appears very probable; and that a combined operation from Detroit, would be convenient to that end, cannot be doubted. The consequences, on the western settlements, on the commerce with the West-Indies, and on the general security and tranquility of the American confederation, of having them in our rear, and on both our flanks, with their navy in front, are obvious. The interest of the United States duly weighed, and their duty conscientiously considered, point out to them, in the case of such a war, a neutrality as long as it may be practicable. The people of these states would not willingly support a war, and the present government has not strength to command, nor enough of the general confidence of the nation to draw the men or money necessary, until the grounds, causes and necessity of it should become generally known and universally approved. A pacific character, in opposition to a warlike temper, a spirit of conquest or a disposition to military enterprise, is of great importance to us to preserve in Europe; and, therefore, we should not engage even in a defensive war, until the necessity of it should become apparent, or at least, till we have it in our power to make it manifest in Europe as well as at home.

In order to preserve an honest neutrality, or even the reputation of a disposition to it, the United States must avoid as much as possible, every real wrong, and every appearance of injury to either party. To grant to Lord Dorchester, in case he should request it, permission to march troops through the territory of the U States, from Detroit to the Mississippi, would not only have an appearance offensive to the Spaniards, of partiality to the English, but would be a real injury to Spain The answer therefore, to his lordship, should be a real refusal, in terms clear & decided; in a manner, which no power has more at command than the President of the United States. If a measure so daring, offensive and hostile, as the march of troops through our territory to attack a friend, should be hazarded by the English without leave, or especially after a refusal, it is not so easy to answer the question—What notice ought to be taken of it? The situation of our country is not like that of most of the nations in Europe. They have generally large numbers of inhabitants in narrow territories. We have small numbers scattered over vast regions The country through which the British must pass from Detroit to the Mississippi, is I suppose, so thinly inhabited, & at such a distance from all the populous settlements, that it would be impossible for the President of the United States to collect militia, or march troops sufficient to resist the enterprise After the step shall have been taken, there are but two ways for us to proceed—one is war, and the other negociation. Spain would probably remonstrate to the President of the United States, but whether she should or not, the President of the United States should remonstrate to the king of Great Britain It would not be expected, I suppose, by our friends or enemies, that the U. States should declare war at once Nations are not obliged to declare war for every injury, or even hostility. A tacit acquiescence under such an outrage, would be misinterpreted on all hands; by Spain, as inimical to her, and by Britain, as the effects of weakness, disunion & pusillanimity.

Negociation, then, is the only other alternative. Negociation in the present state of things, is attended with peculiar difficulties As the King of Great Britain twice proposed to the U States an exchange of ministers, once through Mr Hartley, and once through the Duke of Dorset, and when the United States agreed to the proposition, flew from it, to send a minister again to St James's till that Court explicitly promises to send one to America, is a humiliation to which the United States ought never to submit. A remonstrance from sovereign to sovereign cannot be sent but by an ambassador of some order or other, from minister of state to minister of state, it might be transmitted in many other ways, A remonstrance, in form of a letter, from the American minister of state to the duke of Leeds, or whoever may be the secretary of state for foreign affairs, might be transmitted through an envoy, minister plenipotentiary or ambassador of the President of the United States at Paris, Madrid, or the Hague, and through the British ambassador at either of those Courts The utmost length that can be now gone, with dignity, would be to send a minister to the Court of London, with instructions to present his credentials demand an audience and make his remonstrance, but to make no establishment, and demand his audience of leave, and quit the kingdom in one, two, or three months if a minister of equal degree was not appointed and actually sent to the President of the United States from the king of Great Britain It would not be expected, I suppose, by our friends or enemies, that the U. States should declare war at once Nations are not obliged to declare war for every injury, or even hostility. A tacit acquiescence under such an outrage, would be misinterpreted on all hands; by Spain, as inimical to her, and by Britain, as the effects of weakness, disunion & pusillanimity.

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Extract of a letter from one of the Commissioners on the part of the colony of French emigrants, who are about to settle near the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigby, to a friend in Philadelphia dated

"MOBILE BAY, May 26th.

"After a passage of 21 days from the capes of Delaware, we have arrived within sight of these shores, which not a soul had ever seen before; we had, however a very narrow escape, at the moment when about to gain this real land of promise; we were gliding gently along under favor of a pleasant breeze, *lead in hand*, when suddenly from nine fathom, we made only two fathoms or twelve feet, and before we could haul off, grounded You may conceive the feelings of our associates under all our circumstances However, we were fortunate in possession of capt. John Mc'Cloud, a mind experienced, collected and intrepid; his activity, presence of mind, and excellent temper, were not disturbed by the indiscreet conduct, or the despair of some on board whose imprudence and want of self-possession might have been fatal with a man of less manly and less resolute disposition; he may fairly be said to have saved every person on board by his firmness and discretion. By his good disposition we were enabled to obtain succour from *Fort Bayer*; a boat from which put off under its intrepid and generous commanding officer, Lt. R. Beal, of the artillery, and capt. Bourke formerly of the army, who happened to be at the fort. These two gallant men with four privates put off on discovering our situation, and succeeded in carrying our passengers on shore, after great and persevering fatigue; it is by men like these whose profession inures them to dangers and privations unknown in common life, that the greatest acts of generosity are usually displayed; not content with rescuing us from the danger of wreck, they conducted us into the fort, and with an attention the most unaffected, taught us to forget the danger we had escaped and to bless the circumstance which enabled us to enjoy their generosity, hospitality and kindness; there was nothing which the country could afford which we were not provided with, and they have left on our hearts impressions of gratitude which time cannot efface.

"Our vessel being lightened, and having suffered no injury, moved into the channel, and having obtained the requisite information to proceed to our destination, the same kindness which had flown to our relief, and contributed to our comfort or gratification on shore, conducted us on board, and accompanied by such a variety of refreshments, and acts of goodness, exercised towards individuals whom they had never before seen, but whose fortunes and destinies appear to have found in their generous hearts a noble sympathy; they furnished us with letters of introduction to their friends It is impossible to communicate the sense we entertain of the kindness we have experienced—to-morrow we ascend the Mobile river, from whence you shall hear from me again.

"The country on the margin of the sea presents a scene of the highest luxuriance. The foliage brighter than your more northern climate; this bay is a young sea and appears to be unbounded; but it is too soon to give you any ideas of a *distant* landscape, or to speak to you of any soil which we have scarcely touched and that towards which we are approaching too remote yet to be seen."

United States six per cent stock, at the latest dates, was selling at 103 1-2 in the London market. We are delighted at the certainty which such news affords, that the paper is at an end. The present evil of a variation in the value of bank paper, according to its distance from the place whence it is issued, must be as temporary as it is ridiculous. It is at any time in the power of half a dozen state banks to cure it

[*Nat. Int. July 15.*

Heresy.—Dr. Campbell, in the conclusion of his Disputation on this subject, contained in his translation of the four Gospels, says no person, who in the spirit of candour and charity, adheres to that which to the best of his judgment is right though in the opinion he should be mistaken, is in the *scriptural* sense, either *schismatic*, or *heretic*: and he, on the contrary, whatever sect he belongs to, is more entitled to these odious appellations, *who is most apt to throw the imputations upon others.* Both terms, (for they denote only different degrees of the same bad quality) *always indicate a disposition and practice unfriendly to peace and harmony and love*"

Titles!—The editor of the Richmond Compiler, perceiving the rage we have for giving nicknames to public magistrates legislators, &c. and observing that our list of titles is too imperfect to explain the shades of political rank, humbly proposes a more concise nomenclature:

"To call a member of a county court, *Your Worship!*

———Of an intermediate court, *Your Honor!*

———Of a superior court *Your Very Honor!*

———member of the Executive Council, his *Sub Excellency!*

To call the governor of a state, *His Excellency!*

———a member of congress, *Your Serene Honor!*

———a Secretary of Department, *Your Supreme Honor!*

———the President of the United States, *His Mightiness!*

But we humbly protest against this catalogue, as full too exclusive. What! omit *his squireship*, and treat a justice of the peace, a constable, tax-gatherer, and the like dignitaries, as common men? We hope they will be as strenuous in maintaining their titles as their places Shall Europe monopolize stars and garters and red and blue ribbands, and *knights* and *squires*? It is really too provoking. As we have begun to bestitle the great, let us carry the practice to perfection! We have indeed heard the laudable trade of adding titles to plain republican officers compared to the tying a canister to a harmless dog's tail by thoughtless boys—but, we suspect the objection is enviously made by those who never were *squires* or *honorables* themselves!

SELECTED TOASTS—Drank on the 4th July.

(At Washington City.)

Domestic Manufactures—That is the happiest state of society in which the workshop of the artist is placed by the side of the agriculturalist—3 guns.

Roads, canals and bridges—Facilitating intercourse, removing prejudices, and strengthening the union—3 guns.

The agriculturalist—Gold follow the plough—3 guns

Union and harmony—May Americans forget all distinctions in the love of liberty and their country—3 guns.

Hospitality—May it always continue to be a characteristic of our country—3 guns.

Volunteers.

[The heads of departments having retired]

By the president—The heads of departments—Patriotic and wise, vigilent and just.

By col. McKee—The memory of general Pike—He was generous and brave.

By col Orr—Success to the Patriots of South America.

By Doctor Blake—The memory of general Covington—He fell bravely fighting for his country.

(At Hartford, Con.)

Washington—Whom antiquity would have adored, and latest ages will honor; let cotemporaries celebrate.

Justice—The basis of republican government, and the polar star of its administration.

The American Eagle.—Rising like Phœnix from the ashes of the Roman, may it point us to those errors that led to the ruin of that celebrated republic.

The American Navy—The brightest escutcheon of our nation's glory—the proudest monument of its valor—the strongest shield of its defence.

"Her honor'd stars with brilliant lustre beam,
And glory clothes her in a golden stream."

The Army—The palladium of our freedom—whilst it is marshalled under the banner of liberty, it will be a defence from foreign violence, without being an instrument of domestic oppression.

Our Militia—Their valour and good discipline sanction our applause.

The Republic of letters—The Genius of Liberty is its patron—the happiness of mankind its end—its empire is the reign of virtue.

(At New-York.)

The State of New York—The first in population and extent: unsurpassed in patriotism and public spirit.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES—may we soon cease to pay tribute to strangers, and to encourage the industry of foreign nations, while our own population is partly maintained in idleness, and dependent upon our inveterate enemies for the first necessaries of life.

Commerce—Tempest, and adverse winds and a lee shore, to all PIRATES and ALGERINES, whether from the Thames or the coast of BARBARY—"free trade and sailors rights."

The next congress—May they employ their time, in relieving *the manufacturing* and commercial capital of their country, from the influence of England, instead of disputing for a whole season, what shall be the amount of their own wages.

Legitimacy and divine right of Kings—Man should never adore what man has made:—

Who would not laugh to see a Tailor bow
Submissive to a pair of satin breeches?
Saying—O breeches all men must allow
There's something in your aspect that bewitches!
Who would not quick exclaim—"The Tailor's mad!
Yet Tyrant adoration is as bad."

Freedom and Manufactures—The fate of the one is interwoven with that of the other: may they flourish to cement our union and happiness.

The reviving spirit of Freedom—May it continue to shake the nations of the earth, until thrones are dissolved and princes destroyed, and man walks forth acknowledging no sovereign but his Creator, no majesty but equal laws.

Aristocracy and Monopoly, the bane of free governments—May Americans in time shun their influence and destroy their effects.

Priviledged Orders—The agents of the devil and scourges of mankind; beware that they do not creep into our political Eden.

Our national defence—Arms in the hands of freemen; with spirit to use them.

Our naval heroes—Twice victorious—over national enemies and national prejudices.

The Press as it should be—The medium of sound principles, and the vehicle of correct information.

The last Congress—May they remain undisturbed in the station their country has assigned them. (three groans.)

FROM THE LANCASTER JOURNAL.

The apple is supposed to have been, originally, an indigenous production of Europe. It is said, that successive grafting of the apple tree, deteriorates the fruit engrafted: and the same remark will probably apply to other fruit trees. It has lately been recommended, in England, where fine apples are produced in great abundence, to wash the stocks and large branches of apple trees with quick lime, as an effectual means of preserving the trees from blight, and ensuring a crop.

To avoid the trouble of Grafting, to obtain good Apples

In every perfectly ripe apple, it is observed, in a late English publication, there will be found one, and sometimes two round seeds, the other having one or more flatted sides—The round ones, it is said, will produce the improved fruit from which they are taken; while those with flatted sides will produce the fruit of the crab, upon which the graft was inserted.

OBSERVATOR.

Dates of the first introduction, into Europe, of some of our finest fruits, and some remarks concerning the Apple.

Cherries were brought from Pontus (an ancient kingdom of Asia) to Rome, by Lucullus seventy years before Christ, and Cherry-trees were first planted in Britain, about fourteen years afterwards: they were, after that, carried from Flanders into England, and planted in Kent with such success, that an orchard of thirty-two acres produced in one year, (and that so far back as 1540) a thousand pounds—From thence the names of Flemish & Kentish Cherries.

Apricots were brought from Epirus; Peaches, from Persia; the finest Plumbs, from Damascus and Armenia: Pears and Figs from Greece and Egypt; Citrons, from the Medes; and Pomegranades, from Carthage—about an hundred & fourteen years before Christ.

PHILADELPHIA July 26.

At Portsmouth, on Friday the 18th inst. at one P. M. the thermometer was at 91. In Boston, on Thursday the 17th it was at 95.

Mrs Meade and family arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday last, in the brig Ariel, from Cuba

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Accounts from New Orleans to the 28th. of June state, that appearances indicate the most plentiful crops of corn and cotton ever known in that country.

Orders have been received in Canada for the immediate reduction of the 104th regiment.—This regiment is composed of natives of the British colonies

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The President's entry into the town of Portland. (Maine,) is thus described in a letter from that place:

"Arches were erected, fancifully decorated with green branches and flowers, and national flags displayed at intervals on the road, the most plentiful and tasteful exhibitions of which were made upon the bridge at Westbrook leading into Portland, which was lined with green pine boughs and ornamented with an arch for each of the states. Banners and emblems were arranged with great elegance and effect. A live eagle flapped her wings over the front, who was released to her native region upon the final departure of the President. The usual spectacle was exhibited of the children arrayed at his entrance, making a uniform and interesting appearance, to which the president, as in other places, paid particular attention The female children strewed roses and flowers before him—and the line extended onwards of a quarter of a mile, their number estimated about 1500—In the afternoon, he paid a second visit to Stroudwater Bridge, and saw the famous Westbrook calf now rising a year old, and weighing upwards of 1300 wt. at which he expressed much admiration. Numerous deputations from several towns at the eastward were assembled at Portland, to invite the President to continue his route to Bath, Topsham, Wiscasset, &c; but his tour in Maine terminated

here. The President left town this morning early, on his way to Vermont, and was to breakfast with Judge Thatcher at Biddeford, and proceed to the first posts on the Lakes, by the way of Dover, Concord and Hanover in N. H."

We have ascertained that the route of the PRESIDENT, from Portland, to Lake Ontario, will be as follows: from Portland to Dover, Concord and Hanover—thence to Vergennes and Burlington—thence to Plattsburg, Chateaugay, French Mills, St. Regis, Hamilton and Ogdensburg; thence up the St. Lawrence to Sacketts' Harbor.

Boston Paper.

New-York, July 24.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Ellen Tooker, Pond, arrived off the Hook yesterday, in 20 days from Matagorda, with her return cargo of munitions of war. Her mate came up to the city in the Rambler pilot boat for instruction, and reports that 3,000 of the Patriot troops had joined the Royalists.—It was reported at Matagorda, that General Mina and his army had been captured by the royal troops. Guy Champlin, commanding a privateer under the patriot flag, had arrived at Matagorda, with four vessels his prizes.

New York, July 15.

The Evening Post, on the authority of Mr Astor, contradicts a letter published in the Richmond Compiler as totally destitute of truth; which letter is dated the 29th of June, and states a circumstance reported here of col Burr receiving $100 000 from Mr. Astor, as a compensation for property purchased from col. B. many years ago, a redemption right being reserved of 20 years, &c. This story was very generally circulated here; but now, it seems that it was untrue.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.

Paris Ky. July, 29.

Three young men, viz William Sanders Abraham Harter and John Rozier started from the house of James Coons at Ruddell's mill in this county on the evening of the 24th inst. to take a squirrel hunt. As they proceeded along the lane of Mr Coons, Sanders being about 22 paces behind Harter, stepped up and said, Harter let us shoot mark at each other. Harter replied well upon which they presented their guns, and discharged to relate. Sanders received Harter's ball through his left breast and instantly expired. Coroner's inquest was held over the body of Sanders on the next day, and reported that the murder was accidential. Sanders was lately from Baltimore. Young and unCautious; gunners, this is a serious admonition for you—take care how you trifle with guns!

MURDER.

Glasgow, Ky July 26.

We are sorry it has fallen to our lot to announce to the public a horrid murder committed in this county on the body of a Doctor *Sanderson* who lived in the Mississippi Territory, about 12 miles from Natchez, from which place he came in company with John Hamilton of this county. The object of the Doctors tour to this country is said to be the purchase of negroes, and it is supposed he had with him 8 or ten thousand dollars in cash. Hamilton it appears expressed much friendship for the Doctor, by inviting him to come with him to his father's; which place they left in company early on the morning of June 24th and were seen to pass by a house together not far distant from whence they had set out, soon after passing this house, the report of a gun or some fire arms were distinctly heard by the family, presently after a sorrel horse was discovered tied or hitched in view; this was the Doctors horse, which was afterwards found at Mr. Hamilton's, the father of John. In this situation the circumstances remained for three weeks, more or less, until suspicions became manifested, and led the citizens to an honest enquiry, and search for the supposed murderer. Doctor. They met on Wednesday 22 instant at the house where the report of the gun had been heard, and took that direction from whence the report came, they soon reached the spot where the horrid crime was committed. A part of the murdered body was presently found the scull bears evident marks of the murderous hand—the ball and shot appear to have entered nearly between the two eyebrows and passed through to the back part of the head, where the ball and three shot were found lodged in the skin and hair the bone of the eyebrow with a large portion of the scull on the same side is broken off. Previous to the murder John Hamilton solicited and obtained the loan of a pistol from Col Gorin, this was found near the place and identified to be the borrowed pistol. J Hamilton's riding breeches were found in the vicinity of the place, they appear to retain on them the marks, or stain of blood. These circumstances, with many others all verging to the same point, developes the horrid deed, and tells the murderer's hand. Hamilton has had a hearing before a court of inquiry and was upon the circumstances of the case committed to the jail where he is to await the issue of his trial.

A second search has been made on and about the ground where the murder was committed. The Doctors hat, and saddlebags were found, in the hat and under the lining was a memorandum of the numbers, &c of bank notes. John Hamilton observed to a gentleman previous to the murder that the Doctor had several thousand dollars in New-York bank notes; these kind of notes were seen in the possession of Hamilton to the amount of several thousand dollars since the murder.

BARE FOOTED LADIES.—Among the ridiculous accounts given by emigrants, of the manners and customs of this country we recollect nothing more truly laughable than the following extract of a letter from an English emigrant in Philadelphia to his friend in England. The letter is published in the "Monthly Magazine," (London) of February, 1817.

"Things appear much more of the French pattern than I expected, particularly the dress of the ladies. These look like sand bags tied in the middle: the majority wearing neither stays, caps shoes or stockings, only when in full dress. My wife was at first surprised at their manner, but now it is familiar; I cannot persuade her to be fashionable."

Duelling.

At New-Castle, a few days since, two blacks who were mowing, had a dispute, which they agreed to settle with the weapons then in their hands. Accordingly scythe to scythe was opposed. With the first blow each antagonist received a fatal wound, and fell together, locked to each other by instruments which but a short time previous, had been reaping the gracious harvest of the God of nature. *Int.*

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday, August 30.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

Indiana & Illinois boast of a great accession of inhabitants within the last year. Perhaps none of the western states or territories exceed in number the population acquired by this territory, within the last two years. It is confidently asserted by a gentleman from the county of Arkansas, that 800 votes will be received from that quarter, the result of last election. Gentlemen from the counties of Howard and St. Charles, declare, that 1000 families have located there within the last 12 months.

We are much gratified in being able to inform our readers, that the "NEW ELECTION TICKET" has prevailed in almost all the counties in Ky. that we have heard from. In fact, there is no doubt of the downfall of the federal Pope and his Slaughtering governor.

STATE OF THE POLLS.

IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

W. T. Barry	1365
J. C. Brekenridge	1386
J. Parker	1369
T. T. Barr	1310

IN SCOTT COUNTY.

Johnson	877
Walls	867

IN FRANKLIN.

C. S. Todd	664
G. M. Bibb	652

IN *Jessamine.*—W. Walker.
Woodford.—W. Hunter & W. Field.
Scott.—J. T. Johnson & Walls.
Bourbon.—Hickman, Mitchell, & Baylor.
(Bledsoe to the senate.)
Nicholas.—T. Metcalf.
Mason.—W. Reed, and Coburn.
Montgomery.—Shortridge & Jamison.
Jefferson.—Barbour and Hunter.
Clarke.—Lane & Donaldson.
Madison.—South, Tribble & Woods.
Henry.—C. H. Allen, & White.
Gallatin.—W. O. Butler.
Bath.—Col. Fletcher
Fleming.—Cassidy & Fleming.

The above members with one exception perhaps, are in favor of a new election.

Mercer—Thompson & Adair.
Lewis.—T. Marshall.
Boone.—Southgate to the Senate.

The above members are opposed to a new election; and we presume *Nelson, Garrard, Lincoln,* and *Shelby,* will return members on the same side.

Harrison, Greenup and *Floyd* counties are in favor of a new election.

(BY REQUEST)

From the Louisiana Courier.

No. I.

AN APPEAL, OR EXPOSITION IN BEHALF OF THE MEXICANS AND SOUTH AMERICANS.

"The new hemisphere must one day be detached from the old . . . . . .

. . . . . .Every thing is tending towards this separation, both the progress of evil in one world, and the progress of good in the other.

Raynal's Indies, Book 18.

"Those who have meditated on the nature of the relations which unite metropoles with their colonies; those who are accustomed to read at a distance political events, and their causes, have for a long time foreseen that the colonies of America would one day separate themselves from their mother countries."

Talleyrand's Essay on Colonies.

The eventful years which have just elapsed, have not been more distinguished for the extraordinary scenes which have filled them, than is the present period portentous of the most important political changes. Europe has been the theatre of the former & the past—America seems destined to be the object of the other—on whatever side of the Atlantic we live, it is in vain, it is ridiculous to pretend to be indifferent. When the destinies of many people, and extensive countries are about to receive a name & a consistence, there is no man of reflection who must not feel interested in the crisis, and there is no nation that will not in some way be affected by the change. A man of sensibility will watch with anxiety the progress of every event, and a wise nation who wishes to avail itself of the favor of circumstances, will, by a politic foresight, place itself in advance of the coming events, the better to reap the advantages which may offer in the new situation of things. Those principles and reflections are so obvious, that they must occur to the most careless consideration—let us see whether they appear to have any influence, and what is the effect which they produce.

There are two things which must forcibly strike every one who reflects on the Spanish American revolution. We cannot but remark the public sentiment which in every country is strongly in its favor, and in contrast thereto, the seeming apathy or indifference of all civilized governments as to its progress.—There is no man who, in the remotest skirts of the earth, who has ever heard of Mexico and South America, who does not, in some degree, it may be said, make the fate of these interesting countries the subject of his daily considerations. Adherents and patriots enrol themselves from every quarter under the banners, in a cause so sacred and so captivating—mankind, if they have not nationally, they have individually, taken a deep concern in the affairs which are now taking place in the discoveries of COLUMBUS. How different is the conduct of governments!—and what a contrast does there not exist between the unconcealed sentiments of the governed, and the apparent opinions of the governors? Whence the torpor which seems to have seized upon the latter? Why is it that governments stand aloof? Why do they hesitate to guide and participate in events which are beyond their counteraction, but by the influence of whose consequence they cannot avoid being affected? This lethargic, apparent indifference undeniably exists. It would be idle for us to enquire into its causes, it will be sufficient for us to show that it is not wise—that it is miserably impolitic.

In attempting this, I will endeavour to restrain myself from the warmth and the length of declamation—to abstract myself from all enthusiasm of feeling, and to speak and judge of the matter with all the coolness of calculation. In this point of view, the question offers itself under two considerations. The probability of the success of the revolutions of the Spanish dominions in South America, and the advantages which may result from them. Was I addressing men of another age, I should limit myself to the discussion of these points, and stop, after considering the outline of their consequences; but the circumstances of the times, not less than the justice of the cause, permit and require the exposition of other considerations; and at the same time that I unfold the political bearings of the question, that I also shew the principles of eternal justice upon which it is founded.—Happy we are to live in an age in which these considerations are not wholly without effect. Public opinion is now, as a political maxim, admitted to have some influence in questions of policy, and it may with truth be said, especially in all questions of the foreign policy of states. No government can safely despise its monitions. Extended information, and the lessons of experience give to it, in our day, a force and justness which neither make it wise nor safe to reject its counsels. If this is generally true, in all questions of internal policy, how much more so ought it not to be in all those of exterior policy? In the one case, public opinion may be prepossessed by popular irritation, but in the other this is seldom the case—indeed the people are never irritated on that account except roused by some outrage on humanity. It may be well doubted whether the schemes of the few, who plot in contempt of the public voice, or the resolutions of the multitude, who are led by the artifices of demagogues, are most senseless or injurious in their consequences—neither, at all events, can be relied on—both have uniformly proved dangerous. These simple principles, shewing on either side, the danger of their course, should make us anxious to secure a guide and follow an impulse which would rightly direct us. On every political question, public opinion is that guide, and the statesman who despises it, when well pronounced, will ever be found to be in his character corrupt or incapable, and in his policy the slave of circumstances.

I have been led into these reflections in defence of public opinion, from considering the singular circumstance of its being in all civilized countries at variance with the policy of governments in relation to Mexican and South American emancipation. Let us farther justify it, in relation to this subject, by more particular observations on it, and let us briefly set forth some few of the numerous reasons which justify the right of the Mexicans and South Americans to declare themselves independent of Spain.

We will thus, therefore, view the question of Spanish American emancipation, under the threefold aspect of its *justice*, its *probability of success* and *the advantages* which such success will confer upon the world.

To some, I am aware, a discussion of the first may seem unnecessary; but I consider it in this light to place the question in its proper point of view. Heretofore all foreign governments, though wisely aware of the advantages which will result from the independence of these countries, seemed disinclined, from delicacy to the government of old Spain, with whom they are in relations of amity, to meddle in the revolutionary struggle. Really this delicacy seems to be carried too far—it is of the essence of such a feeling to be just, as well as punctilious, and surely twenty millions of people on the southern section of America deserve some little of that consideration which appears now monopolized in favor of the Spanish government in Europe.—Why is this the case? Why does the feeling of delicacy operate only in favor of old Spain. It is that the rights of the Mexicans and South Americans are almost unknown, because unheard, while the pretensions of Spain are continually intruded upon cabinets with all the authority of diplomatic form. Need we then be surprised at the ignorance of the rights of the patriots of independence? Spain has her agent in the form of an ambassador at every court, retailing her falsehoods to every government, while the Mexicans and South Americans are without a single representative, either to denounce the calumnies retailed of them, or to expose the rights and justice of their sacred cause. Under such disadvantages it is not surprising the indifference of governments towards them, and it is therefore that, in their behalf, this appeal and exposition is made to civilize humanity

MARRIED in Kaskaskia, on Tuesday the 24th ult. by the Rev. father Oliver, Capt. Joseph Philips, Sec'ry. of Illinois Territory, to Miss Elouisa Morrison the amiable and much admired daughter of CAPT. WM. MORRISON, of that place.

A tract of Land,
Containing 400 arpens

Situated on Cuivre, St. Charles county; is offered FOR SALE, LOW for CASH or young NEGROES.—For particulars enquire of the printer hereof.

August 30th. 6t

For Sale.
A NEAT ONE HORSE WAGGON,

NEWLY COVERED.

Enquire at this office.

St. Louis, August 30th, 1817. 2t-36

Bank of Missouri.

St. Louis, 20th August, 1817.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, are notified that a third instalment, of twenty five dollars is to be paid in, on each share of the capital stock of said bank, on Monday, 1st, December, 1817.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

t1st do.

Notice.

The subscriber living near St. Louis, will receive into his PASTURE, such horses as may be given into his care.—For conditions apply to him, on the premises.

Antoine Soulard.

St. Louis, 27th, August, 1817. 2t-35

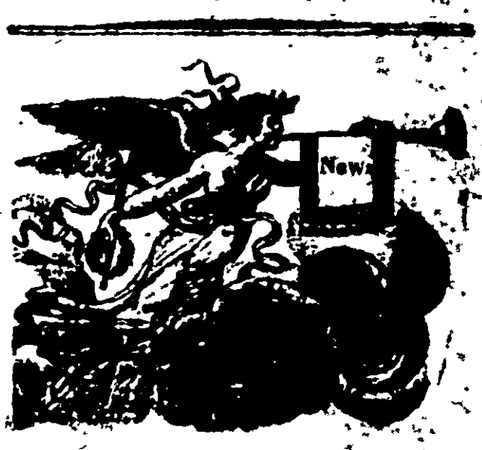
Taken up

By Jacob Walker, a dark bay mare, five years old, fourteen hands and three inches high, bald face, three white feet, the left eye glass eye—some small white spots in her breast, no brands perceivable. Appraised to forty five dollars; before me, a justice of the peace. Given under my hand, this 19th day of July, 1817.

James Russell J. P.

A copy, Certified by

J. McFerran, Clk. C. C. C. M.



POSTSCRIPT.

By last nights' Mail.

Gen. PIAR, a patriot chief of Venezuela, defeated the Royalists in Guiana, May 12, taking 586 prisoners.

An arrival at New-York brings a report from Genoa, that the American squadron had been compelled to make a precipitate retreat from Algiers, not having had time to bring off his baggage—cause not known. It was also stated that an English frigate, which had put in for water had been refused, and ordered off. On the 13th of June, markets continued good in England for flour, cotton, rice, &c. Large exportations had been made to France, in consequence of the scarcity there. This scarcity had caused disturbances. The trial of Watson and others, for treason, was progressing; a "traitorous conspiracy" was said to have been discovered in Yorkshire. Kentucky flour was selling at Gibralter, June 6, from 30 to $33. Great disturbances had taken place in various parts of Ireland, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions.—A letter received from a gentleman at Paris, states the probability of that city's receiving a large body of allied troops to reinforce the garrison, and overawe the people.—The French general Vandamme has arrived in Philidelphia, from Amsterdam.

A conspiracy at Lisbon, to transfer the crown of Portugal to the young Duke of Cardoval, & to murder Marshal Beresford and other British officers in the portuguese service, is stated in the London papers to have been discovered, and the conspirators seized and imprisoned.

Cruize of the Congress.—A letter from a gentleman on board the U. S. frigate Congress to a friend in this city—dated off the mouth of the Mississippi, on the 13th ult contains the following information.—"According to promise, I will endeavor to acquaint you of our intended cruise, so far as come to my knowledge. You already know, SEPTIMUS TYLER, Esq. is appointed by our government, Agent to settle our affairs with the Black Princes on the Island of St Domingo. He arrived here in the U. States' brig Boxer, on the 7th ult. and is now on board this ship. We are to carry him to Port-au-Prince, and Cape Francois, where he has a demand to make of half a million; but whether the demand is on Christophe, or Petion, or both, I know not.

"From the Cape, we go to the Island of Margaritta, near the Spanish Maine, now in possession of the Patriots; thence to Santa Martha Carthagena; and thence return to Norfolk. I do not know the object of our cruize along the Spanish Maine. At present, we are at anchor off the Mouth of Mississippi, waiting for our provisions, which we expect daily from New Orleans."

Com.

Charleston July 24.

A person who has been in St. Augustine for the last 30 days, has just arrived from that place, who informs us, that the governor of that Province feels himself perfectly secure from any attacks that the Patriots can make; and, moreover, has provisions for nine months, and can make a resistance against a force of 5000 men.

The Firebrand.—Under a Charleston, S. C. date of July 8, it is stated that [illegible] the Spanish government brig [illegible] in junction with a frigate made the [illegible] attack on the United States' sloop Firebrand, had been tried by a court martial [illegible] and broke.

POETICAL.

THE TEA PARTY.

BY MISS TAYLOR.

We took our work, and went, you see,
To take an early cup of tea,
We did so now and then, to pay,
A friendly debt, and so did they;
And that our friendship burnt so bright
That all the world could see the light;
Tho' 'twas of the ordinary *genius*,
And little love was lost between us.
We love, I think, about as true,
As such near neighbors mostly do
"Miss F." says I, "is said to be
A sweet young woman, Mrs G"
"O, excellent!" I hear," she cried,
"O truly so" mamma replied.
"How old should you suppose her pray?
She's older than she look's, they say."
"Really," says I, "she seems to me
Not more than twenty two or three."
"O then you're wrong says Mrs. G
Their upper servant told our Jane,
She'd not see twenty-nine again"
"Indeed, so old! I wonder why
She does not marry, then," says I;
"So many thousands to bestow,
And such a *beauty*, too, you know"
"A beauty! O, my dear Miss B
You must be joking now," says he;
"Her *figure* is rather pretty — Ah!"
That, what I say replied Mamma,
"Miss F." says I, "I've understood,
Spends all her time in doing good:
The people say, her coming down
Is quite a blessing to the town
"At that our hostess fetch'd a sigh,
And shook her head, and so, says I,
"It's very kind of her I'm sure,
To be so generous to the poor"
"No doubt" says she, "'tis very true
Perhaps, there may be *reasons* too;
You know some people like to pass
For *patrons* with the lower class"
Some innuendos more had passed,
Till, out the scandal came at last.
"Come then, I'll tell you something more,"
Says she, "Eliza shut the door—
I would not trust a creature here
For all the world but you my dear;
Perhaps its false—I wish it may;
—But let it go no further, pray"
"O" says Mamma, "you need not fear;
We never mean to what we hear."
"Indeed we shall not, Mrs G"
Says I again impatiently.
And so we drew our chairs the nearer;
And whispering lest the child should hear her,
She told a *tale*—at least too long
To be rehearsed in a song;
Omitting every breath between,
With *epithets* and spleen
And how we did enjoy the sport!
And echo every taunt report,
And answer every candid doubt,
And turn her trousers inside out,
And holes in all her virtues prick,
Till we were sick!—almost sick!

A WARLIKE TRICK

A Scotch major who had been so skilful with his sword as to fight several duels with success, but was on account of his extreme desire for quarrels when a little intoxicated, and for his boasting character, was deserted and despised by his brother officers, came one evening into a large company —There happened to be present a Yankee, an officer of the same regiment, with whom he then stationed at Montreal. The Yankee related among other things the history of a certain expedition in which he had the misfortune to be wounded That was because you were a cowardly set of cowards, observed the supercilious major You are a liar, says the Yankee The company stared. The Scotchman looked down upon him with as much contempt as Goliah did upon David, and immediately said are you a man to meet me? Yes, answered the Yankee, at any time, and where you please with this proviso, that we are short sworded. Well then, to-morrow morning at five o'clock, at ——Agreed. The company present endeavoured to dissuade the Yankee from it, telling him the major had every advantage with regard to weapons, and that he had better compromise matters or he would have reason to repent his rashness; but he still persisted. The next morning the Yankee repaired to the place something what before the appointed hour, armed with a large musket; shortly after, the major made his appearance, with his brace of pistols and his sword. Before he had advanced far, the yankee, in an austere tone, bid him stop or he would blow his brains out Upon which the major, struck with amazement at this unexpected stratagem, reluctantly obeyed but expostulated with him on the injustice of such an ungentleman like proceeding, the yankee was implacable; determined to punish him for his past conduct, and for the abuse he had himself received Lay down your sword and pistols (still presenting his musket) and to *the right about face, march!* The poor major was again under the necessity of obeying, and uttering a volly of curses against his stars, passively submitted. The yankee then quietly took possession of his arms. 'Tis base, 'tis cowardly thus to disarm me of all defence, says the major. No, replied his fellow combatant, I will deal honorable with you, there, take my musket, throwing it towards him, and defend yourself, He, quite incensed, seized the weapon, with a mixture of exultation, and precipitate vengeance, and rushing forward demanded his arms, or he would *blow him to destruction!* Blow and be d——d, says the yankee. Provoked at such unparalleled insolence, in a fit of frenzy he drew the trigger; but alas! the musket had *not been charged!* The glory of our bragadocio was so sullied and his feelings so mortally wounded by this indignity, that he sold his commission and left the place.

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Grosjong, at his plantation in upper Cuivre Township, County of St. Charles, a brown mare, about thirteen and a half hands high, judged to be four years old, no brand nor white about her, with a sucking mare colt about two months old, is a bay with a blazed face, said mare and colt appraised at thirty dollars, this eighteenth day of June, A D. 1817 before me.

JOSEPH COTTLE, J. P.

Recorded the 26th of June, 1817, as the law directs.

Wm. CHRISTY Jr. C. C. C. C. St. C.

64 3t

Notice.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.

Inform their friends, that having engaged some workmen at lower wages they are enabled to reduce their prices of GLASS WARE, considerably, and have on hand a complete assortment of every article of

PLAIN OR CUT FLINT GLASS.

Pittsburg, July 16, 1817—61-4t.

NEW STORE.

A. Meddock & Duvall,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a FRESH and

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

On Main Street,

In the house of Mr. Dangin, lately occupied by Mr. Scott, and opposite Riddick's Auction Store,

WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Superfine Broad Cloths,
Coarse do do
Super Scarlet do
Coarse do do
Casimeres and Stockinetts,
1 Piece of Cotton Stockinet
Worsted, Imperial, } t,
Bennets, Bedfords, } CORDS,
& Velvet
Green Baize,
Red, White & Yellow FLANNEL,
Rose, 3 point & Indian BLANKETS,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Silks,—Cambricks & Lenos,
Jaconet, }
Figured, } MUSLINS,
& Book }
White Janes,
Merseilles, }
White, & } VESTINGS,
Worsted }
Silk for dresses,
Silk & Cotton Shawls,
Canton Crape, Hat do
Madrass & } *Handkerchiefs*,
Cambrick }
Irish Linens,
Cambrick Shirting,—Dimity,
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Mens Leather, }
Ladies long Kid, } GLOVES,
Ladies short do }
and Silk }
Mantua & China Ribbon,
Ladies Fine Morocco Slippers,
Suspenders,
Queens, }
Glass & } WARE,
Brown }
YoungHyson & HysonSkin TEAS,
Copperas, Madder, Rosin,
Allum, Pepper, Sulphur,
Bengal and Spanish INDIGO,
HARD WARE of various kinds.
Cotton Cards,
Castings and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they will sell LOW for CASH, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as can be purchased at any other Store in the territory.

St. Louis, July 22nd, 1817.—60tf.

Stock of Goods For Sale, & STORE to LET.

The subscriber being desirous of returning to the eastward, offers the remainder of his

STOCK FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis, August 16, 1817. 63-tf

To Indian Traders,

THE SUBSCRIBER, OFFERS FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of

GERMAN LOOKING GLASSES,

SUITABLE FOR THE INDIAN MARKET,

At the Following Prices.

In Red paper	pr. doz.	In Gilt papers	pr. doz
No. 4	$ 1 20	No. 4	90 Cts.
" 3	1 06 1-4	" 3	85
" 2	90	" 2	75
" 0	80	" 0.	65
" 1	70	" 1	55
" 2	60	" 2	50

ALSO—TOILET AND GLASS FRAMES do.

1 *Case looking pieces No.* 1 *and* 2.

S R WIGGINS.

St. Louis, August 16 1817. 63 tf.

JUST RECEIVED BY P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine,
Long Cork Claret,
Jamaica Spirits,
New Eng. Rum,
Holland Gin,
Cognac Brandy,
Loaf & Brown Sugar,
Coffee
Allspice,
Pepper,
Copperas,
Spanish Segars,
Spanish Indigo,
Tanners Oil,
Camp'ch'y Logwood,
Iron assorted,
Queens & China Ware,
&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-63

Cables & Cordells,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough lines

Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*

St. Louis, July 24th, 1817. 60tf.

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities.
Variety of Callicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Callicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of Domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hkfs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Sets,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &.

ALSO—BRIDLES, SADDLES and BRUSHES of every kind, besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-tf

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUENET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis. August 15, 1817 tf-63

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,

An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Baftas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,
All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of JAMES COX, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t-51

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Stephen Donohoe,

HAS received and offers for sale very cheap,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE,

A handsome assortment of seasonable

GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine Cloths,
Merseilles Vestings,
Cotton Hosiery,
Ginghams,
Calicoes,
Bengal Stripes,
Cambricks,
Fancy Muslins,
Jac't. & mull mull do,
Madrass Handks.
Sewing Silk & Twist,
Pins, &c. &c.

Also, 2 Casks assorted Hardware.

St. Louis, July, 25th, 1817. 60tf

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS, Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 1817. 58—*tf.*

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now oppening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac } do do Teneriff do
Brandy } Old Port do
do Jamaica Spirits } Claret in cases.
Holland Gin } Medoc, St. Julian
& Whiskey } & Hermitage.
L. P. Madeira Wine }

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

New Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale at BOONVILLE, in the county of Howard,

Whiskey by the barrel or retail,
Flour by the barrel,
Bar Iron & Steel,
Plough Shares,
Hoes, Mattocks & Pittsburg Axes,
Carpenters tools of different descriptions.
Trace Chains, Scythes & Bells,
Cross cut Saws, Frying Pans,
Tin Ware, Bridles, Sieves & Hats.

And a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES &

DRY GOODS,

The above articles will be sold cheap, for Cash or country produce.

Joseph Andrews.

Boons-Lick, July 19th, 1817.—60*tf.*

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints, | Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53—*tf*

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS,
Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.
Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Gin.
Madaira and Sherry WINES,
Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice.
Havanah and common SEGARS.
Cavendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist.
Shad, Mackeral, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings.
Bacon Hams, Whiskey, draft and bottled Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1816. tf-55

June, 20th,—tf-55

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

buteer by

highest prices will be paid for eggs and
of all kinds, will be kept up, and the
CUTT, & CAKES
BREAD, CRACKERS, BIS-
and a supply of
In all its branches will be carried on
BAKING

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Partrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

ML. TESSON.

54—tf. J. PESCAY.

St. Louis, June 13, 1817.

Removal.

CHARLES W. HUNTER

Has removed his store to the stone house nearly opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's Store, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call there.

Saint Louis, August 20th, 1817. tf-64

ON CONSIGNMENT, 100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges by

J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

Just opened,

And for sale at Madame Ve Perray's store, an elegant assortment of GOODS, purchased in Philadelphia on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, the following well assorted articles, consisting of—

A quantity of blue Chambray's
Yellow do.
Stripe, Plain, Checks, White } Domestics.
Assorted Colours Calico,
Bombazetts,——Bombazeens
Assorted Col'd Shawls,
White Cambricks——Spotted do
Muslins—&c. &c.
Men & womens Hose——half do. do.
A small assortment of Ribbons & Laces——Sewing Silk, &c.
Beads for the Indian trade——Also a small quantity of the best Brandywine Powder.

M. Delguebaraix.

CINCINNATI Bell, Brass & Iron FOUNDRIES, AND Engine Manufactory.

The Subscriber having established the above Works on a complete and comprehensive scale; together with an *AIR FURNACE*, now in blast, tenders his services to the inhabitants of Missouri, to furnish, on short notice, CASTINGS of every description whatever, and finished in the neatest and most workman-like manner:

—ALSO—

Steam Engines,

On the admired construction of Boulton & Watt; or on any other that may be required.

Fire Engines,

On a much improved plan.

Bells

Of any size, from the largest known in America, down to the smallest in use

Swivels, Cannon & other Ordnance,

(WHETHER BRASS or IRON,)

AND

Smiths' Work

Of all sorts.—The whole to be executed in the most complete manner.

Having engaged artists of the best experience and most skilful character, in the various branches above mentioned. The subscriber does not hesitate to say, that every article issuing from his works shall be warranted to be at least equal to any other made elsewhere within the United States

Plans for water-works, Steam Works, &c. scientifically drawn, may be had on application to

WM. GREEN.

Cincinnati, July 29th, 1817. 64—12t.

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale,——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Writing &c.
Window Glass,
Sole & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of

Merchandize,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

August 22nd, 1817. tf-66

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

RUFUS EASTON, will receive separate proposals in writing, until the last day of August, instant, and which if sealed, will not be opened until that day, for the purchase of his house and 170 by 70 feet of the lot he occupies in town, and his FOUNTAIN FARM, above and adjoining North St. Louis. The most prompt payments will best suit.

He will on the 1st, day of September next, sell at AUCTION for the accommodation of the inhabitants of St. Louis, for WOOD LOTS, 613 acres of wood land, in lots of 10 acres each; the sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Peeples, in St. Louis, under the direction of Mr. Jabez Warner, with whom a plat of the ground is deposited for the inspection of those who may call to see it. This land is situate 4 or 5 miles above St. Louis, on the east side of the Mississippi river, adjoining the tract of Mr Thomas Hanly; is uncommonly well timbered, of the richest high and dry bottom, and when cleared will bring at least twenty dollars the acre. For these lots one fourth of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the other three fourths in three equal payments, in four, eight, and twelve months, secured by notes with good endorsers, payable and negotiable at one of the Banks in St. Louis; or any person may secure the same by bond and mortgage, paying ten per cent interest after the sums become due.

St. Louis, August 19th, 1817. tf-63

Bank of Missouri.

Public notice is hereby given,

That books will be opened for the subscription of Stock in the Bank of Missouri, on the 4th Monday of September next, at the following places. The Bank in St. Louis; the house of William Shannon, St. Genevieve; the house of George Collin, St. Charles; the house of Joseph Frizzle, & Co, Jackson; and the house of John and Augustus Jones, Potosi: For three entire days.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

Bank of Missouri, July 1817.

Territory of Missouri, Cape Girardeau county.

Taken up by Jacob Taylor, one bay HORSE fifteen hands high, a crop off the left ear, no brands perceivable, appraised to thirty dollars, before me JAMES RUSSLE, J P.

A copy certified by

J. M'FERRON, Clk. C. C. C. C. G.

July 19th, 1817. 63—3t.

BLANK CHECKS,

ON THE BANK OF MISSOURI,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

Supplement to the Missouri Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1817.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial, or Nature Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is certainly recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depreciation of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits. debility, seminal weakness. gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the female, at a certain period of life. Flour Albus barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

D. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the Fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters. have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breaths, hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning, cold sweat, palsy, epileptic fits. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms none are equal in effect to Dr. Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague and fever, cholic pains, Flatulences, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and fermenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Prich 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes — Price 50 cents

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars.—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per. box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of ther disorders.

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Roberson's celebrated Family Medicines, which, are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chaster, county—Wm. Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street—Edward Wallington No. 9 Queen street—Nathaniel Bayne No. 85 north Front street—Adam Vance No. 76 Christian street—Wm. Julian No. 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough No. 181 Noble st.—David Fisher No. 187 Arch street—Jacob Hoff No. 355 Callowell street—H L Broslasky No. 82 south Sixth street John shreeves jr No 63 Coates street—James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burben No 520 south front street—Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth; Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge; James Banson Northampton township Burlington county N J. Wm. Hollingshead Mullico Hill Glocester county N J Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Wigging Chester county; John Smith No 366 north Second street; Christopher Usher Upper Dublin township Pa. M. Kraft Morrisville Pa Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county; George Ingles U. S. Arsenal. Hector David Germantown, James HosierNantucket.

November 30 1816.

War Department. June 9, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT seperate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818 inclusive until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz.

1st. At *Detroit*, Michilimackinac, Greenbay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited. within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark; on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philips, N. Orleans, Batton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the *District* of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York south of the Highlands. including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour; one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals but the United States reserve the right in making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.—The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.

8—Oct. 26.

Copper & Tin Ware *Manufactory.*

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY.

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Curry combs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

State of Pennsylvania.

Internal Navigation Lottery, 4th Class.

S. ALLEN, Manager.

SCHEME.

1 *prize of*	$20000	*is*	$20000
1	10000		10000
2	5000		10000
4	2000		8000
12	1000		12000
50	700		35000
100	100		10000
200	50		10000
850	20		7000
11000	8		88000

$5,000 *Tickets—nat 9 blanks to a prize.*

*** First drawn 4000 Blanks to be entitled to $8 each.

Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing:—George Latimer, Isaac Worrell, Thomas Leiper, John Connelly, and Andrew Bayard, Esqrs.

The above lottery is now drawing in Philadelphia, a regular list of each days drawing will be received by mail and prizes paid here, as soon as the drawing is closed and the corrected prize list certified by the commissioners is made out.

☞ Tickets may be had of the subscriber if applyed for soon,

C. W. HUNTER.

St. Louis, July 18th. 59

Michael Dolan & J. M'Daniel.

Tailors.

Main street St. Louis,

OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, inform the gentlemen of St Louis and the neighborhood, that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion.

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the vest style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

** Four or five journeymen tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—58 4m

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post roads will be received at the General Post office, until Saturday the 13th day of September next, inclusive.

IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

185. From Shawanoetown by United States Saline, Jordon's, Great Muddy River, Little Muddy River, Conn's, on Beaucoup River, and Kaskaskia to St. Genevieve once a week, 180 miles.

Leave Shawanoetown every Saturday at 2 *p m* and arrive at St. Genevieve the next Tuesday by 6 *p m* Leave St. Genevieve every Wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Shawanoetown on Saturday by 10 *a m*.

186. From Smithland, K. by Fort Massac and Tywappety to Cape Girardot once a week, 73 miles.

Leave Smithland every saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Cape Girardot on sunday by 3 *p m* Leave Cape Girardot every thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Smithland on friday by 6 *p m*.

187. From Kaskaskia by Prairie du Rocher, St Philip, Harrisonville, Herculaneum, Cahoka and St. Louis to St. Charles once a week, 84 miles.

Leave Kaskaskia every wednesday at 6 *a m* arrive at Herculaneum by 5 *p m* arrive at Cahoka on thursday by 2 *p m* and arrive at St. Charles on friday by 10 *a m* Leave St Charles every sunday at 3 *p m* arrive at Herculaneum on tuesday by 6 *a m* and arrive at Kaskaskia on tuesday by 6 *p m*.

188. From St. Charles by Missouri Crossings, St Johns, Price's, Bibbs and Big Boone Femme to Howard c h once in two weeks, 173 miles.

Leave St Charles every other monday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Howard c h on saturday by 6 *p m* Leave Howard c h on tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St. Charles on friday by 6 *p m*.

189. From St Louis by Herculaneum, Potosi St Michaels, Doct. Bertie's, Ballinger's, Currants, Lawrence h Cadrons on Arkansaw Daniels, on Big Rock, to Arkansas Post office once a month, 346 miles.

Leave St Louis the first friday in each Calender month, and arrive at Arkansas Post Office, in 15 days, on friday by 4 *p m* Leave Arkansas Post Office the next day saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St. Louis in 15 days, on saturday by 6 *p m*.

190. From Cahokia by Madison c h St Clair and Clinton Hill to Cahokia once a week, 30 miles—25

Leave Cahokia every thursday at 3 *p m* and arrive at Clinton Hill on friday by noon. Leave Clinton Hill every friday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Cahokia by 6 *p m*.

191. From Herculaneum by Mine au Burton to St Genevieve once a week, 80 miles.

Leave Herculaneum every tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St Genevieve on wednesday by 6 *p m*. Leave St. Genevieve every thursday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Herculaneum on friday by 6 *p m*.

192 From St. Genevieve by Big Shawanoe Little Shawanoe, Cape Girardot and Winchester to New Madrid once a week, 215 miles.

Leave St. Genevieve every wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at New Madrid on friday by 6 *p m*. Leave New Madrid every saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at St Genevieve on Monday by 6 *p m*.

193. From Kaskaskia by Johnson c h Big Bay Settlement, and Ferguson's Ferry to Salem, once in two weeks, 129 miles.

Leave Kaskaskia every other wednesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Salem on saturday by 6 *p m*. Leave Salem on sunday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Kaskaskia on tuesday by 6 *p m*.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.

4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office; and some of them are doubtless incorrect: on this subject the contractor must inform himself; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect,

9. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of January next: those numbered 1 to 198 are to end December 31, 1818.

The residue are to end December 31, 1818.

Contracts for the routes numbered 2 3 11 15 16 18 48 52 53 57 65 81 93 103 104 119 137 148 149 151 165 166 174 175 176 177 178 180 181 183 184 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 and 209, are to be in operation on the sixteenth day of November next.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr.
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Washington City, May 26, 1817.

5 Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living at Spring farm, river des Peres, about 6 miles S. W. of St. Louis, a bay mare, about 15 hands high, supposed to be about 6 or 7 years old, had on when she went away a pair of shoes before, her ears is large and hang somewhat like a mule, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a stirrup iron, long heavy tail, appears not to have been dock'd, whoever will deliver her to the subscriber living on the premises, or col. A. M'Nair, St. Louis, shall receive the above reward.

Jno. Harvey.

July 15th, 1817. 6t 59

Notice.

I WISH to sell my farm, whereon I now live, in the point of the Missouri, containing 225 arpens, about 50 arres under good fence, in several fields, with a young orchard. For particulars enquire of me on the premises. *Wm. Tompson.*

Township of Portage des Sioux,
St. Charles co. July 23. 71tf

House of Entertainment.

JAMES I. DOZIER

Begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

At the village of FLORISANT,

Where he will be able to accommodate them with the best the country affords.

Florisant, July 15. 59 4t*

Territory of Missouri, Cape Girardeau county

Taken up by William Bridges, a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, with a small white spot on his right hind foot, four years old, no marks or brands perceivable—appraised to Twenty Five dollars, before me JAMES RUSSLE, J. P.

A copy certified by
J. M'FERRON, Clk. C. C. C. C. C.
July 19th, 1817.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 15th June last, while surveying on the Barbas river, Point Labbadie township, St. Louis county, Missouri Territory—a sorrel horse, about 15 1-2 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has 2 or 3 white feet, carries his tail as if nicked, shod all round, no brands recollected—he has a blemish on the left eye, trots and paces. The person who will be good enough to take up said horse and deliver him to Gen. Rector in St. Louis, or the subscriber at Kaskaskia, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences.

Charles M'Pherson.

August 15th, 1817 4t-63*

Wanted

To hire for a copartnership—two ACTIVE COOPERS, who will get out the stuff and make a large quantity of whiskey & flour barrels.

To such workmen, the most liberal encouragement will be given, by application at the Flatin Mills—near Herculaneum.

JACOB HORINE.

August 16th, 1817. 4t-63*

Found,

On the Prairie de Noyer

A Silver Watch.

The owner is requested to call at the BANK OF ST. LOUIS, describe his property, pay charges and receive it.

Aug. 4—62 LOUIS BOMPART

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in cash or goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF St. Louis.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

Doctors Farrar, Walker & Gantt,
WILL VACCINATE THE POOR GRATIS.
August 16.

James H. Peck,

(LATE FROM TENNESSEE)

Will practice LAW in the Circuit and Superior Courts of St. Louis, and the several Circuit Courts of Washington, St. Charles and Howard Counties A devoted attention to his professional duties, and his best exertions for those whose business may be confided to him are the pledges he offers for the promotion of their interest therein. He may at all times be seen at his office in St. Louis, situated immediately north of the Court House when not attending the above Courts.

St. Louis, August 14th, 1817. 3t*—63

New Medical Shop.

MAIN STREET

Opposite the Store of Mr. Wilt.

DR. G. T. TODSON, informs the Practitioners of Medicine in St Louis, and the public generally, that he has received a general assortment of Medicines and Surgical Instruments of the best quality, and will dispose of them on liberal terms.

St, Louis, August 15th, 1817. tf-63

Notice.

Those persons who have heretofore employed my late brother EDWARD HEMPSTEAD ESQ. either as an attorney & counsellor at law, or in land affairs, or otherwise, are hereby informed that their business will be punctually and faithfully attended to by the subscriber, until they otherwise dispose of it.

I shall attend at the several courts in this and the adjoining territory, for the purpose of finishing his professional concerns.

All of his papers are in my possession: persons wishing to obtain their papers or having business with the undersigned, can make application to me at the office lately occupied by Edward Hempstead, in the town of St Louis.

Ch. S. Hempstead.

St. Louis, August 16, 1817. 6 w*

John Taylor

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Having made a permanent settlement in St. Louis, and obtained a license to practice as an ATTORNEY in the several counties of the Missouri Territory, respectfully tenders his services in the line of his profession, to the public. He may be found in one end of the Theatre, or Court House, which he occupies at present as an office. St. Louis, Aug. 14.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

Last Notice.

All those indebted to the estate of Julian Depestre, dec'd. are requested to make payment, or execute their notes for the same, by the first day of September next; those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may rest assured, that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

All those having any demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts well authenticated for settlement by the same time.

Marie Depestre, Admin'x.
Louis de Mun, Admin'rs.

July 13, 1817. 5t tis

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-52

Bank Stock.

18 SHARES IN THE BANK OF MISSOURI FOR SALE,

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS

Apply to JOHN LITTLE. 3t-62

Bank Stock.

20 SHARES IN THE BANK OF MISSOURI FOR SALE,

ON VERY ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Apply to TH. HANLY. 3t-62

Look Here.

The subscribers wishing to retire from business, offer for sale their whole stock, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Books and Stationary, &c.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

N. B. Just received, 50 Boxes real Spanish Segars.

St. Louis, Aug. 8th, 1817. 4t-62

Pottery.

CHRISTIAN SMITH,

Near Mr. Neal's tin and copper manufactory, on the street leading from Matthew Kerr's store, to Shope's tavern.

Informs the citizens of St. Louis and the surrounding counties, that he has on hand and will always be supplied from his kiln, the best milk Pots, Dishes, Crocks, &c. &c. Having employed the most experienced hands, he will be able to keep up an extensive assortment of POTTERS WARE, by wholesale or retail.

St. Louis, July 30th, 1817. 61-tf

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demands The several laws relating to land—courts on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

Dr. G. P. Todson,

Has the honor of acquainting the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity, that he has taken possession of the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Alex. Laforce Papin, opposite Mr. L'Andraville's stone building, on Main street, and determined on a permanent residence in St. Louis, to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY.

St. Louis July 11, 1817.—1848.

Taken up

By Samuel P. Hibbard, on the 22nd day of July 1817, on the plantation of Rufus Easton Esq, in the township of St. Ferdinand, county of St. Louis, a dark chesnut sorrel horse, 14 hands high, a star in his forehead, the right foot white, branded I. S. on the left shoulder; appraised to twenty five dollars by Parson's Porch & William Pratte, being duly sworn as the law directs, before me,

Stephen Hempstead, J. P.

True copy from the Stray book, this 26th August 1817.

A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk. *for*
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Charles Laughlin, living in Howard County, Moniteau township, on the waters of the Roche-perce, a chesnut sorrel mare, about eight years old, about fifteen hands high, a star in her forehead, her near hind foot white, no brands perceivable, appraised to forty dollars, by Amos Barnes and Daniel Munro Jr before me this 16th day of April 1817.

John Mundle, J. P.

A true copy from the original filed in my office.

Gray Bynum, Clk. H. C. C.

TAKEN UP

By Hugh Cummins at his plantation in upper Cuivre Township, in the county of St. Charles, a bay mare, 6 years old, fourteen & a half hands high, no brands, one small saddle spot on the near side. Appraised at forty dollars. Given under our hands this fourth day of July, A. D. 1817.

HUGH BARNATT, } Appraisers.
WILLIAM NORMAN. }

A copy from the Stray Book.

JOSEPH COTTLE, J. P.

Recorded the 9th July. As the law directs.

Wm CHRISTY Jr. C. C. C. C. St. C

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY.

Executed at this Office,

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1817. [No. 466]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
Illinois Advertiser;
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY.—*Price*, Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the year*. One Dollar of which will be remitted if paid *in advance*, or before the expiration of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid

*** ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*:—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

A tract of Land,
Containing 400 arpens

Situated on Coutre, St Charles county; is offered FOR SALE, LOW for cash or young negroes.—For particulars enquire of the printer hereof

August 30 5. 63

For Sale.
A NEAT ONE HORSE
WAGGON,
NEWLY COVERED.
Enquire at this office.
St Louis, August 30th, 1817. 2t-65

Bank of Missouri.
St Louis, *August 26th* 1817.
The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that a third instalment of twenty five dollars is to be paid in on each share of the capital stock of said bank, on Monday, 1st, December, 1817.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.
t 1st de.

Notice.
The subscriber living near St. Louis, will receive into his PASTURE such horses as may be given in charge.—For conditions apply to him, on the premises.
Antoine Soulard.
St Louis, 25th, August, 1817. 3t-55

Taken up
By James Walker, a dark bay mare, five years old fourteen hands and three inches high, bald face three white feet, the left eye glass eye—some small white spots in her breast, no brands perceived. Appraised to forty five dollars; before me a justice of the peace. Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1817.
James Russell, J. P.
A copy Certified by
J. H. Ferron, Clk. C. C. C. C. C. G.

(BY REQUEST.)

From the Louisiana Courier.

No. II.

AN APPEAL OR EXPOSITION IN BEHALF OF THE MEXICANS AND SOUTH AMERICANS

It is a mistake not more general than erroneous to consider all that part of America claimed by Spain, in the light of colonies. They are no such thing, and never has been, or can be historically so considered. This is an error as false in fact, as the principles which it would imply are injurious in their consequences. To call, or to consider a territory a colony, is at once to strip it of all political rights and international privileges. It is the same in relation to countries, as between men, to say one man is the slave of another. In both cases, the idea of property is the first which arises as an immediate inferrence in our minds; and in either we attribute all the necessary prerogatives which are attached to the ideas represented by the *terms* applied. It can hardly be denied that colonies in latter ages seem to be considered in the light of farm yards to the miss-called *mother countries*; and like the distant estates of the wealthy, of no other advantage than to yield their proprietors a sufficient revenue to squander in the metropolis—Hence every thing but an avaricious system of agriculture, is banished from every country unfortunately under the *regime* of a colonial system. They are viewed merely as tracts of land, to be worked and cultivated by those who reside on them, for the benefit of their owners. They are considered as having no other permanent population than slaves and servants; and hence never seem to enter the consideration of those men who plan legislation for them, except it be in some restrictive clause to depress the buoyancy of humanity, and to take care with a jealous foresight that none of its inhabitants will ever presume to think himself of as much value as the ground he covers with his foot. It must be admitted that this is too much the modern colonial system; and even nations who have no colonies, and whose system of goverment is repugnant to having them, seem to have acquiesced in it as correct. They seem to admit that colonies form no part of what may rightly be termed the *political domain* of nations, but are to be looked upon in the light of the private estates of governments. Hence, if the greater part of the provinces, composing what is considered the integral domains of a government, attempt, and effect, a revolution, foreign powers feel no delicacy to enter into negociations with the party succeeding, notwithstanding that a remnant of the empire may still contend in favour of the previous state of things—It is not necessary in our age of revolution to cite examples which prove such a practice, nor to shew why a different policy should exist when a revolution takes place in territories denominated colonies. I will not enter into a discussion on this point, and will forbear for the present, shewing that in other colonial revolutions foreign nations did not judge it was necessary to act with all this punctilious delicacy to the pretension of miss-named mother countries.

Admitting, however, the principle that foreign nations have no right to interfere between disputes and revolutions which take place, or are in contest between colonies and metropoles, than which no international principle has less authority from precedent to be relied on, still that principle can have no operation with respect to the Mexicans and South Americans. They are not—they never have been colonists. Though they have ever been treated as colonists—as slaves, by ungrateful Spain—they never have been, and cannot be, rightfully, at this day, considered *as such by her*. Her monarchs have, in the earliest ages of America, renounced such pretensions, and such denunciation has been continually repeated by their successors of every character. America almost on its discovery was declared an integral part of the dominions of the monarchs of Castille and Arragon. Its titles glittered in their diadem, and while other European nations were content to hold colonies as a kind of private property, unconnected with the integrity of their dominions.—Spain alone declared them to the world a part of the dominions of the crown of her monarchs. His Catholic majesty styles himself chief of the Spanish and Indian kingdoms. *Hispaniarum et Indiarum, Rex.* He is known as such to the world, and it would be as absurd, or quite as unreasonable for foreign nations merely to consider him as king of Castille and Arragon, because such was formerly the limit and extent of his titles and jurisdiction, as to look on him at this day in their negociations as monarch of the Spanish kingdoms only, and as such politically known to them. Why foreign nations permit themselves this oversight, and why they act upon it, is truly astonishing. Why do all governments, whether seated in America or Europe attach by their policy so much importance to a few rugged districts, styled kingdoms, situated in a corner of Europe, and pass over with a superciliousness of contempt and negligence, extended empires, occupying the largest and richest portion of two continents in America. Is not this a political anomaly in the etiquette of courts? In point of *title* the Spanish kingdoms could not claim preeminence over the American—nor in point of *antiquity*—for Spanish America dates its union to Castille as early at least as Valencia or Andalusia, and many others of the peninsular kingdoms. As to *importance*, which of the peninsular kingdoms can be mentioned in comparison with Mexico, Peru or any of the governments in America.—They are separately each as inferior to any of the kingdoms or dependencies in America, as collectively all the provinces of Spain are in comparison with those of Spanish America taken together. *** "The Indies and Spain," says the profound Montesquieu, "are two powers under the same master; but the Indies are the principal, while Spain is only accessory. It is vain for politics to attempt to bring back the principal to the accessory; the Indies will always draw Spain to themselves."

If then, as I have endeavored to shew, the Spanish kings are thus known to the world as the monarchs of the Spanish and Indian kingdoms, and if as we see, the latter have under every view as much right to consideration as the former, why is it that foreign governments should for the mere advantage of Spain, consider her kings at one time as sovereigns of the *peninsular* and *continental* kingdoms, and negociate with them as such and at another, view them as *monarchs* only of the *former* and *proprietors* of the *latter*. Can it be doubted, that if the several kingdoms of Spain were as much revolutionized as are the republics of Mexico and South America, but that a reforming party which was as successful in the former as it is the latter, would before this have interchanged negociations with foreign powers. Why do foreign governments act in relation to the Spanish American territories differently to what they would in relation to the European? In political considerations, the Catholic king is known as the ruler of what may be emphatically called his *peninsular* and *continental* dominions. Foreign governments have no right to give preference to one, more than the other, at least such preference cannot be demanded and required. And why should the integrity of the Catholic monarchy be considered as more preserved entire, with the loss *de facto* of the greater part of its dominions, such as those it held in America than if in Europe it was overturned in all its provinces, except Asturias or Andalusia? Can the justice of this reasoning be denied, and is it not an unnecessary and unfounded delicacy in foreign powers to pursue their present system of forbearance, in the existing Spanish American revolution? By and bye we shall see that this delicacy is not more impolitic than it is unnecessary and uncalled for.

We have here laid down as a principle that the several provinces of Spanish America have not been colonies, and cannot, or ought not, to be considered as

*Spirit of Law, Book XXI. Chap. XVII.

such. That the crown of his Catholic majesty is known to the world as the monarch of the Spanish and Indian or American kingdoms. That whatever rights, privileges or localities may separate these kingdoms in relation to one another, foreign powers can have no political knowledge thereof, but must, from the very titles assumed by the Catholic king, look on his dominions, wherever situated, as composing, one empire, united under the integrity of one general government. From such principles I deduce the justice, the propriety that foreign nations should act in the impending revolution in America, in the same manner that they would if the theatre of revolution was in Spain, and America, had remained unmoved. And how is it that foreign governments would, in such a case, act—and by what right, on the principles which I have traced, can I suppose that their conduct or etiquette would be different from that which it is at present? I will tell how they would in such a case, act, and I will shew that their conduct would necessarily draw its justification from the principles I have laid. From their conduct, a few years since, I will shew what it would be at present, and if they conceive themselves justifiable, as no doubt they were, for acting in a particular manner then, by the same rule they would be justifiable in a repetition of a similar conduct at this moment in relation to Spanish America. Let us see then, how the several great foreign powers acted on a former late occasion.

(To be continued)

[*From the National Register.*]

THE DUEL—OR SINGLE COMBAT.

Several *duels* have lately taken place in the United States, in which respectable young men have fallen victims to the custom from causes originating in the most wanton levity. This unauthorized waste of human life is a public injury as well as a private wrong; and the offenders if in the employment of the nation, ought to be degraded from office, stripped of their epaulets if they have any, and advertised as persons who have dishonored their stations and violated the moral obligations of society.

We speak without any personal allusion. But is it not monstrous, that so vile and irreligious a practice, which originated in a barbarous and superstitious age should find, at this enlightened day, legislatures that tolerate it, and individuals who positively sanction it?

Our presses teem with productions concerning Bible Societies and the propriety of converting the Heathen: thousands of dollars are annually expended in sending forth missionaries to turn the Infidel from the error of his ways: but who is the Heathen or the Infidel who at present countenances a vice so gross, so repugnant to the laws of nature, so opposite to the dictates of the Gospel, as that of *duelling*? It is a vice so wholly prevalent among *Christians*, that we seek for it among Jews, Mahometans and Pagans, in vain.

To what purpose are the cares of parents, the instructions of tutors, the accomplishments of education? The hopes of a family, the support of declining age, the prospects of female and friendless connections, perhaps, depend on the future exertions of a promising youth. Frail foundation! His life is at the mercy of the first expert rude ruffian that chooses to insult him. He falls; and in one common grave are buried his expected services to his country, the consolation of his family, and the happiness of his relatives.

In the times in which we live we have no pretence, except the licentiousness and brutality of our passions, for resorting to the duel. Anciently, we find, on recurrence to authorities, that duels were allowed by the common law where proof could not be had. Fleta defines duel to be, "singularis pugna inter duos ad probandam veritatem litis; et qui vicit, probasse intelligitur." It was, in its commencement, a *legal* and *judicial mode of trial*; for the custom, which, as Paterculus informs us, came originally from the nations of the north of Europe, was founded on this principle, which was then generally believed to be orthodox; namely: *that God would give the victory to the innocent party*. There is, however, no such belief now: on the contrary, it is very manifest that the most amiable, the most intelligent, the most worthy, commonly fall a sacrifice to the unfeeling hardihood of ignorance, to the violence of unbridled passion, or to an unreflecting vanity, which, losing sight of the higher attributes of our nature, seeks for distinction by means of a physical and bloody dexterity.

Does it require great courage to fight a duel? We should suppose not. Notorious cowards, if is known, will risk the encounter when well pricked up. Men have been beaten, horsewhipped, ridiculed; and, yet, exasperated at last by a scornful hue and cry, have turned upon their antagonists, challenged them, and, according to the rules of duelling, have killed them fairly.

After the abrogation of the duel as a legal mode of trial, it was continued in Europe by a proud and arrogant nobility, who disdained to be controlled by any law but their own will. Some modern gentlemen, or those, who would be modern gentlemen, ape this audacity. But in a country like ours, where the laws are paramount, they should be taught another lesson. Besides if the custom be proper, it is, under a republican form of government, as proper for one man as for another: But do we not find that it is a practice appertaining exclusively to those who assume a certain air and consequence in society? If two chimney-sweepers were to refer their quarrel to the event of a duel, it would occasion only laughter and merriment; and this is a clear proof that it is in no wise founded in reason; because, if it were a rational mode of deciding disputes, it would be applicable to one man as well as another, whatever might be his profession. The trial by jury never excites mirth on account of the object. It is so just, so appropriate, so well founded in the nature of things, that it is impossible, in any application of it to human affairs, to turn it into derision.

That the legislature has a right to prohibit duelling by exemplary punishments, cannot be questioned, because it produces a diminution of valuable citizens from the republic. What difference does it make to the commonwealth whether a man consents to be shot, or is shot against his will? In either case the individual is lost to the community. If suicide be a criminal act, as good men affirm it is, how much more criminal is it that one person should take the life of another?

When the subject is closely examined, it will be found that those are most inclined to duels

have the smallest share of understanding and wit. They fail in argument, in repartee, or humor, and intrench themselves behind a pistol. The Athenians, who were the wittiest people in the world, and whose courage will not be doubted, never resorted to the duel: the point of honor with them was, *who could say the best thing*. The Romans, brave, enlightened, and judicious, were equally strangers to this modern usage. They sought to excel one another in great actions, in the arts and sciences, and not in single combat, except it was against the enemy.* Indeed, it may be safely asserted, that the readier an individual is to refer the determination of his quarrel to the result of a duel, the greater blockhead he is. There are few insults or injuries in life which may not be satisfactorily adjusted and amicably settled by the interference and arbitration of honest and rational men.

The fair sex have it in their power to do much in affairs of this kind. Their frowns would tend greatly to put duelling out of fashion. In truth, we do not perceive how any lady of delicacy or sensibility can reconcile it to herself to take to her arms a duellist, who has, by successful shot, probably blasted the hopes of a family or covered a widow and children with mourning, and consigned them to wretchedness and despair. The courage of a duellist is not of that kind which is essential to the happiness and protection of women in society; & the females who view it in that light, and confide in it, are, in general, wofully deceived. It is the mind that does not yield to difficulties, the heart that is attached to soft and benevolent sensations and yet firm and steady in the pursuit of a virtuous and honorable purpose, that afford to the sex the blessings of domestic enjoyments and the pleasures of social intercourse. Wise and well tempered men shun the ill-bred puppy who carries a dirk by his side or a pistol in his pocket, prepared to stab or fire upon the slightest irritation.

* [illegible] speaks differences, fends, only when [illegible] citizens with citizens contended [illegible] duel. He speaks of the [illegible]

Lieut. *T. S. Cunningham*, commander of the U. S. schooner Firebrand, arrived in town yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, having brought with him from that place, *Wyat* charged with the murder of captain Driscoll, of the sloop Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Balize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner Wyat on board, and sailed on the 20th. During lieut. C's stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers both of the government and by the citizens.

On the 21st, spoke the American brig Charles, captain Priett, of, and from New-Orleans for Vera Cruz: her commander informed that on the 16th, he was boarded and taken possession of by a small schooner, which her crew called by the fictitious name of *Inconnu*, the captain of which went by the name of Bon Ami, she was under the Mexican flag, and had a crew of 25 negroes and three white officers, overhauled the cargo of the Charles, broke open all the letters, detained her twelve hours, and then suffered her to proceed. On the 18th the Charles fell in with the privateer Mexican Congress, (formerly the Calypso)—Captain Priett was ordered to send his boat and papers on board with the chief mate: after some hours detention, the boat was sent back with orders to the captain to follow the privateer—in three hours she ran out of sight, with the mate & papers of the Charles on board. On the third day afterwards the Firebrand fell in with her, destitute of all her papers, and liable to be treated as a pirate by the first vessel she might meet. Being then within a day and a half's sail of Vera Cruz, convoyed her back within sight of that port. On the 2d of July, the Firebrand arrived off Chenier Caminada: at day light saw a small sail standing off from the land, on seeing the Firebrand she bore up and ran into Barrataria—Lieut. Cunningham taking with him his gig and cutter with ten men, went in pursuit of her; at 2 P. M. came up with her nearly at the head of the lake, and took possession of her—she had been only two hours at sea from Chenier Caminada, where she was fitted out. She had on board 18 men, was armed with one swivel, 25 muskets and four blunderbusses, and had every appearance of being intended for a piratical cruize. At 8 o'clock, while beating over Barataria bar, she upset. Principally through the exertions of lieut. S. (who was on board of her at the time) and the activity of his men, all the persons on board of her were saved, though all stores and arms were lost. Next morning she was righted and towed into the Bay of St. Louis.

Orleans Gazette of the 12.

INTERESTING VIEWS OF OUR COUNTRY.

Translated copy of a letter from a distinguished and enlightened French emigrant, to his friend in this city.

Dated from the Arkansas Post,
the 25th March, 1817.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Of all privations I have endured during the last five months that of remaining without letters from you the most sensibly affects me. It would be too formidable a task to attempt to give you extracts from my notes on the Ohio, the Mississippi, the river Volt, the St. Francis, and the White rivers, which affords no position suitable for a large settlement; but from what I have myself seen here, and from every information which I receive, I feel assured that I shall find on the borders of this river all that we can desire. The higher you ascend the long river Arkansas, the more picturesque & fertile is the country, particularly that part of it lying on the right bank which belongs to the Indians, who feel the greatest attachment for the French, and the strongest desire that they would form a settlement near them; styling them their Great Fathers, and characterizing them by the remark that they are as good as Indians. It is confidently asserted that government is at this moment negociating the purchase of a considerable portion of this immense territory which has only two or three hundred families for sovereigns, legitimate proprietors of a country extending three hundred miles in length, and two hundred in breadth. If this purchase should be made, it might be practicable, after having obtained the left bank, to induce a cession of the right also, which would be very advantageous. I have been obliged to remain at the Post of the Arkansas, on account of the rising of the river, and the difficulty of procuring a light boat to ascend in; but this week's delay has not been lost. I have visited a great proportion of the lands situated between White river, the St. Francis and the Arkansas, and have seen immense prairies. The largest is nearly one hundred miles in circumference, its soil of middling quality. The smaller, which is a Spanish cession not yet confirmed, would be extremely desirable for any one who could stock it with two thousand head of cattle, but would not be suitable for a colony. Nearly all the inhabitants of the Arkansas post and its environs, are French; many of them very amiable and sociable. All unite in wishing for us as neighbors, unless it be a few who live by hunting and trading, but the greater part have given up this mode of life for the cultivation of the land. More than one hundred families have within very few years, established themselves here, squatters at one hundred and fifty, two hundred, and even three hundred miles from this post, on the beautiful banks of the Arkansas. There the lands are of an admirable fecility for the production of cotton, tobacco, indigo, rice maize, vines, fruits & vegetables. This is, without doubt the most beautiful and agreeable part of the U. States, both in point of temperature of climate and fertility of soil. Nothing is wanting in this delightful portion of your happy country, but useful and industrious hands, and intelligent heads to render it the most flourishing of your immense possession. All the riches of nature appeared in profusion. The mountains contain nitre, alum, salt, vitriol, lead, copper, iron, silver, limestone, mill-stone quarries, fullers earth, chrystal, good clay for delft ware, and sand for glass ware.

Vegetation is gigantic; the cypress, the cedar the white oak, the plane tree, the cherry, the sassafras, the mulberry for silk worm, [illegible] all the *indigenous olive* flourish here. I do not know if this beautiful tree which rises to the height of one hundred feet, and whose fruit I have seen, will produce oil equal to that of Provence; but I am confident it will answer well for the manufacturing of soap, the tanning of leather, for burning, &c. &c. I believe this discovery is my own, and that it will be a valuable acquisition to the country. I think also, that the olive of Europe would most assuredly succeed here. Madder, indigo, pocoon, fit for dying red, the yellow tree, the lemon tree, which produces an excellent lemonade, &c. all flourish here with care or culture. I cannot enumerate are all the varieties of the vine, among which at the prune grape, which the Indians call Pecco, the mountain grape, ripe in June, the red, the white, the Black, the violet, &c. This my dear sir, *is the vast and natural nursery of Bacchus.*

I have devised a very simple and economical mode of speedily obtaining good grapes from the wild vines. It is to cut down an adjacent tree on which I incline the vine, taking care not to injure its stem, removing all unnecessary foliage from around it to free it from shade, and pruning it on the prostrate tree, which serves as a prop for it. There are large districts in which almost every tree supports two or three enormous vines. Your northern country is the Arabia Petrea of America; and your vegetation [illegible] when compared [illegible] this. Here are many trees growing more than two hundred feet high. What a beautiful country, if it could be secured from inundation! I tire every one I meet with my questions and every day I learn somthing new and useful. My zeal and ardor do not abate, too happy if my privations & exertions prove beneficial to my companions in misfortune.

A manufactory of shamois leather and a tannery, establishment here, would speedily insure an independence. Fine Buffalo skins, whose hair would make excellent matrasses, &c. could be purchased at seventy five cts. A cruel war is carried on against these poor animals, solely for their fat. The flesh is more delicate than that of our best oxen. Fish are caught, game killed, and wild fruits procured without difficulty: and vegetables of every kind succeed well.

I have left the advanced guard of the Colony on the banks of the Ohio. The patriarch [illegible] abandons his retreat to accompany us. The inhabitans of New Madrid and those of this post, wish to sit down beside us, but I do not think that we ought to make a very extensive purchase, unless we were assured of obtaining from government a protracted term for payment.—Good cultivation will afford greater profits than speculation on the re-sale of the land, on account of the great extent of country to be sold on the borders of the Arkansas, when the surveying of it shall be completed.

A mail has been established this year between this post and St. Louis, and another is much wished for from hence to Washita; but it is absolutely necessary that there should be a warehouse at the mouth of the river, on the banks of the Mississippi, for the loading & the unloading of steam boats and sloops, and the housing of merchandize, &c. A Frenchman, resident here, who is warmly attached to the interest of the Arkansas settlement, has in contemplation to undertake this establishment on the Indian territory. You may go down from this to New Orleans in ten or twelve days; thirty five or forty are necessary for the ascent in a keel boat. I have never seen any river whose navigation is equal to that of the Arkansas. It can be ascended in a loaded boat at the rate of three hundred miles in twelve days. With scarcely any other expence than that of horses, there might be relays established on the banks, by which means boats might be drawn up as fast as the mail travels. The shallows are hard bottom, wide, and naturally kept clear by the current. There are neither rapids nor dangerous rocks. The river is as beautiful as the Seine, and only wants a Rouen or a Paris in miniature. I find myself left to complete my operation alone.—Five months have I been wandering in the woods and do not think I shall have completed my researches before the middle of May. It is not enough merely to cast the eye over a vast territory, it is necessary to explore and examine it, to compare one part with another, and note all its advantages. The society have required of me a salubrious climate, a fertile soil, and navigable water. This desirable trinity is not easily found assembled; but I feel however, confident of meeting with them on the banks of this river, if my health and strength do but continue. I assure you that I encounter much fatigue and many thorns. I have just written to general [illegible] to urge him to come and pass the summer on the delightful Arkansas mountains, and escape from musquitos & the yellow fever. Every one enjoys health here.

There are already fourteen or fifteen hundred squatters on the borders of this river; the greater part of whom have given up hunting and trading for the cultivation of rich lands whose products are certain, and the necessary labor peaceful and without danger. The wise man who wishes to live independent and tranquil, free from the shackles of sophisticated society, may enjoy here full and complete satisfaction. Agriculture, the chace, fishing and the pleasures of a well provided table will amply compensate him for the absence of the too often pretidious attentions of the shining cit. Those who have played a distinguished part in life retain their greatness in solitude but lose it on the pavements. Adieu my dear friend I could write you a full volume, but I dread the task, and fear you will be scarcely able to read my scrawl. My hands are only suited to the plough, and to it I destine them for the remainder of my life. "*Ubi libertas, ibi Patriia*"—My best respects to the illustrious exiles. Tell them I beg you, that they cannot better place the wreck of their fortunes than here. With five or six thousand dollars and direction, a respectable beginning can be made life be enjoyed and independence secured. With courage and perseverence we shall speedily attain a fortune rely upon it. Tell our friend Anacreon [illegible] not to bury himself in the snows of the St. Lawrence; let him transport his talents and chemical apparatus here and we will keep a continued jubilee.—Here is a country ignorant of arts, and rather one that calls out aloud for them. Did I not dread writing, I could sketch, him scenes in blooming colors. Be kind enough to communicate to him my long epistle. Apropos; There is scarcely any winter in this country.—We are already in the midst of spring. Frost is seen but five or six times during winter, and the heat is said not to be so great as at Philadelphia. The cultivation of cotton, the manufacturing of oil and soap, and attention to the vine are sure means of obtaining independence here. One man can cultivate six acres of land—When cleared, the acre yields one thousand to twelve hundred pounds of cotton, in the pod, and three hundred pounds picked. The net produce of the acre may be estimated at $50. Children can be employed to gather it and men be very profitably engaged, in making oil, soap, brandy and staves, which sell for $50 the thousand at New Orleans. Sufficient for their support may be easily raised, and the food for their cattle costs nothing, which is a very great advantage. You shall be the first to hear where we fix our settlement. Write to me soon and be assured of my sincerest respect and regard.

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* The writer has enumerated a number of trees having given the French names instead of the classical ones, we have not been able to render them into English, which we lament, as our traveller is a celebrated naturalist.

NEWYORK JULY 30.

BRUTAL CRUELTY.—Three gentlemen who came in the brig Telegraph from Charleston have just called to request me to give the following extraordinary facts for the purpose of having them communicated to the public, that every man in the community may unite with the officers of justice in hunting up a monster, too savage to be tolerated in society.

A French lady, remarkable for her great beauty of countenance and refined manners, took passage in the same vessel, in search of her husband, understood to be in New-York. On the voyage her manners charmed every one and created an uncommon interest in her fate. The next day after their arrival, having learned that she was at a French boarding house in the upper part of the city, the gentleman called to enquire after her—Judge of their distress and astonishment to find her very ill of a horrible wound which had deprived her face of one of its principal features. They learnt that her husband, who is an Italian, by the name of Auge Pienovi, being sent for on her arrival, came to the house, but after she had retired to her room to take a little repose after her fatigue, when, being admitted to her appartment, he seized the occasion of her being asleep to revenge an old jealousy; flew at her, and with his teeth bit her nose entirely off. He then left the room, immediately fled, and has hitherto eluded the officers of justice, who have been in pursuit of him since yesterday. It is hoped all persons will aid in ferreting the attrocious ruffian out of his concealment.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the tribes of Indians called the Ottowas, Chippewas, Pottowatomies, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Choctaws, that is to say; with the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottowatomies, at St. Louis, on the 24th of August, 1816; with the Chickasaws, at the Chickasaw council house, on the 28th of September, 1816; with the Cherokees, at Turkey town, on the 4th of October, 1816; with the Choctaws, at the Choctaw trading house, on the 24th of October, 1816; the following sums to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the payment of the annuities to the Indians, as stipulated in the said treaties, that is to say; to the Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottowatomies, one thousand dollars, annually, for twelve years; to the Chickasaws, twelve thousand dollars, annually, for twelve years; and to William Colbert, a Chickasaw chief, one hundred dollars, annually, for and during his life; to the Cherokees, six thousand dollars, annually, for ten years; and to the Choctaws, six thousand dollars, annually, for twenty years.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect certain other stipulations in the said treaties, the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, that is to say; to carry into effect the treaty with the Chickasaws, as aforesaid, the sum of seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; and to carry into effect the treaty with the Cherokees, the sum of five thousand dollars; and to carry into effect the treaty with the Choctaws, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Respecting the District Court of the United States in the northern district of New York.

Be it enacted by the senate & house of representatives of the U. S. of America in congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the district court of the United States, within and for the northern district of New York, shall be holden by the judge of said northern district, together with the judge of the district court of the United States for the southern district of said state: *Provided nevertheless*, That either of said judges shall be competent to hold said court in the absence of the other.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the district court of the United States within and for said northern district, shall be holden at the village of Utica, on the third Tuesday of January and second Tuesday of July; at Canandaigua, on the second Tuesday of October; and at Salem on the third Tuesday of April in each year. And all suits and proceedings in said court shall be revived and continue in full force, in the same manner as if the said court had been adjourned to the term next to be holden by virtue of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, there shall be paid to the judge of the district court of said southern district, in addition to his present salary, the annual sum of one thousand dollars, as compensation for the duties required to be performed under this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force one year and no longer.

March 3, 1817—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday, September 6.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

We are informed that Mr. Auguste Chouteau Jun. is expected hourly, from the head waters of the Rio del Nord, where he has been trading with the Indians and employed in trapping for the last two or three years. We learn that he has been a prisoner forty days with the Spaniards, who are in a habit of visiting our country as far north as the Missouri.

The itinerant printer, taken up by a few individuals of this place, to edit a federal paper, has again exposed his ignorance in an attempt *to set me right*, in point of topography. Before he again ventures to expose his ignorance, I would advise him to consult some of the great chiefs of St. Louis, and they will inform him that the Comanches wage a perpetual war with the Osages, and that a great portion of the Shawanoes and Delawares reside east of the Mississippi.

A respectable citizen and lately a member of the legislature, of this territory, gave me the paragraph which this sprig of federalism cavils at. I stated, that the party going on to join the confederate Indians, had six field pieces with them; I should have stated that six field pieces were at the place of rendezvous, near the Cherokee village, on the Arkansas, which was intended to be made use of on the expedition.

We have to correct another falsehood, published by this hireling printer.

The "Emigrant" of August 30th, says:—

"In consequence of a complaint made by Joseph Charless, proprietor of the Missouri Gazette, that the United States' musicians, on the recruiting service in St. Louis, had annoyed him and his family, a court of inquiry was promptly detailed by Gen. Smith, at the request of Lieut. Riley, the recruiting officer. After a long and patient investigation of the affair, the court adjourned on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Their decision has been forwarded to General Smith, at Belle Fontaine—the result is not yet known. We are informed, that Mr. Charless, the complainant, did not make his appearance before the court, although repeatedly summoned."

It is generally known, that the recruiting sergeant, (not Sergeant Hall) in company with the musick of a recruiting party came to my house, about midnight, after the election; followed by a mob of inconsiderate young men, playing the "rogue's march,"* and whooping and hallooing the indian yell; throwing stones at my house, &c. Before I could get assistance the musick and mob had retired; it was then only left me to complain of this outrage to Gen. Smith. I did not see the characters who composed the "serenading party," therefore I could not be a witness. I sent in my deposition of the scenes I witnessed on the election ground, and called at the tavern (as requested by the Judge Advocate) but found no court sitting. Indeed it would require a daily print to detect and counteract the never-ending calumnies and falsehoods of Mr. Sergeant Hall.

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* *Sergeant Hall has been playing and dancing the "Rogues' March" ever since he sold himself to the big folks of St. Louis.*

(BY REQUEST.)

Head Quarters, Belle Fontaine, 30th Aug. 1817.

DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

At a court of inquiry, instituted at the request of Lieut. Riley, of the rifle regiment, of which Major William Bradford is President, convened at St. Louis on the 22d inst. and continued by adjournment. The conduct of Lieut. Riley and his recruiting party, was inquired into in relation, to a certain statement which appeared in the Missouri Gazette of the 9th inst headed "military election," charging the recruiting party with having been subservient to electioneering purposes &c. at the last election, in St Louis, for a delegate to Congress, and in relation to the complaint, of Mr. Charless Editor of the Missouri Gazette, of an outrage and violence offered to his house and family, on the night of the 6th inst.

The court having heard all the evidence offered, as well on the part of the prosecution, as on that of the defence proceeded, to give the following opinion;—

The court having maturely considered the whole of the evidence adduced, are of opinion, that Lieut Riley and his recruiting party, did neither directly nor indirectly interfere with the last election in St Louis, for a delegate to congress, or offer any violence or outrage to the house and family of Mr Charless, Editor of the Missouri Gazette, and that Lieut. Riley's conduct, as connected with these transactions, was unexceptionable and strictly military.

The court feels persuaded, that it is due to truth and justice, to pronounce its opinion, that the attack upon the recruiting party, contained in the Missouri Gazette of the 9th inst. is unsupported, unfounded, and malicious.

(Signed) WILLIAM BRADFORD.
Major by Brevet President.

(Signed) F. HANSON.
Judge Advocate & Recorder.

The opinion of the court of inquiry in the case of Lieut. Riley and his recruiting party is approved.

By order,
(A true copy) JNO. O'FALLON.
Act. Asst. Adj gen'l

The court of inquiry of which Major Bradford is president is hereby dissolved.

By order,
(A true copy) JNO O'FALLON.
Act. Asst Adj gen'l

The Editor of the Missouri Gazette has no occasion to animadvert on the above extraordinary decision of the Court of Enquiry. The citizens of St. Louis witnessed the part the military took in the late election. For the information of our distant readers the following certificates are published.

I certify that I was on the election ground on the 4th of August, I seen the recruiting party come to the election ground with their musick and set up a stand of United States colors near the door of the court house, about 20 steps —"True republican nomination ticket, John Scott for Congress," or words to

that effect was attached to the colors. I did not see the military put this label on the United States colors. I heard the musick play there and was much surprised to find the military take possession of the election ground. Given under my hand this 5th day of Sept. 1817.

JAS. IRWIN.

I do hereby certify that I was attacked and beat by Capt. O'Fallen and Lieut. Smith, United States officers, on the election ground, on the 4th day of August last. Given under my hand this 4th day of September, 1817.

WILLIAM HUSTON.

I do hereby certify that I went to the election ground on the evening of the day of election, immediately after the above named Wm. Huston was stabbed, and I saw then and there the recruiting party on the ground. Given under my hand this 4th day of Sept. 1817.

JAMES SWEENEY.

I do hereby certify, that I was on the election ground on the fourth day of August last, that I saw there assembled the recruiting party commanded (I am told) by Lieut. Riley.—I there saw Lieut. Smith strike William Huston with a stick. I also saw a paper in the cap or hat of one of the soldiers, which I was informed was one of John Scott's tickets. Given under my hand this 4th day of Sept. 1817.

ROBT. M'CLOUD.

I do hereby certify, that I was on the election ground on the 4th of August last that I saw some gentlemen there who were called Captain O'Fallen and Lieut. Riley; the person whom I was informed was Capt. O'Fallon was giving an account of his affair with Wm. Huston to those who surrounded him. I saw a paper with the words "True republican ticket, John Scott, &c." in the caps of the recruiting party as they marched along the street. Given under my hand this 4th day of September, 1817.

W. S DEGRUSHE.

I certify that I was on the election ground on the 4th ult. the day of election. That the officers of the military and the recruiting party were in possession of the ground. That captain O'Fallon and lieut. Smith were engaged in the quarrelling and riots, of that day. That I endeavored to quiet the tumult and was insulted by lieut. Smith, who was stripped and appeared anxious to fight some person. Given under my hand this 4th day of September, 1817.

ISAAC CRAMER.

We the subscribers do hereby certify that we saw the recruiting party, commanded by lieut. Riley on the election ground on the day of the election, Aug. 4th last. Given under our hands this 4th day of Sept. 1817.

JOHN DAVIS,
JOHN MOORE,
ROBT. GORDEN.

I certify that I was on the election ground during the day of election for delegate to Congress, on the 4th ult. That I saw there Lieut. Riley's recruiting party, viz. a sergeant, musicians and privates, the said recruiting party had attached to their caps or lapels John Scott's tickets. Several U. States officers, or men in the apparel of officers were on the ground mingled with the crowd. I further certify, that I made a similar statement as the above to "the court of enquiry,"——I do further certify, that I saw living at the election ground, two stand of United States colours, on which was written in large capital letters, "True Republican Nomination: For Congress, John Scott;" or words to that effect. Given under my hand this 4th day of Sept. 1817

JABEZ WARNER.

I do hereby certify, that the musick and the recruiting party came to the house of Joseph Charless, Editor of the Missouri Gazette, about midnight after the election, on the 4th ult. and played "the Rogues march," and retired whooping and hollowing.

Given under my hand, this 5th day of September, 1817

EDM. RAYMOND.

To the ingenuity and prudence, and a parcel of mischief-makers country up street, I may attribute an impertinent visit from a young stranger of the name of Carter Copeland. This young man called on me on Monday last, and demanded the author of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend here, on the subject of the pending election in Kentucky.—He was repeatedly informed that he had no right to demand and should not receive the name of the author—he retired, exhibiting several little airs, very current with modern youngsters. Next day after breakfast, the young man again appeared in the Office, with a dagger and sword cane, and demanded in a dictatorial manner the author of the letter—he was again informed he could not be gratified,—and after a pause of several minutes, he very modestly declared, that as I was roughly handled here, he did not wish to have difficulties with me!"—and finally lately on the back of this declaration he said, that "the author and publisher of the letter were d—d villains, &c." He was then ordered to walk out of the Office, and on his refusal, I accompanied him half way to the door, when he wheeled round and drew a dagger and sword cane and made a pass at me, & declared he "would be the instant death of me." In the interim, the young gentlemen, (then in the office), got him out, and on my looking out at the door to see if he was gone, he threw a stone at my head, which I with difficulty evaded, and then, and not till then, (although reported otherwise) I fired at him. The pistol was some time charged—it hung fire—and I am happy to say, the life of an intemperate youth has been saved.

The following is the paragraph which created the mighty fuss:—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lexington, Ky. to his friend in this place, dated May 8th, 1817.

"*Our federal governor Slaughter* will certainly go out next year. In each county, those candidates *only*, who have pledged themselves to vote for a new

elections will be elected to the legislature. All the Popes, Marshals, &c. are mustering their federal forces from Sandy to the Cumberland, while Gen. W. H. Harrison, a well known federalist, comes in flank, exerting his influence in Campbell and Henry counties. All their exertions will prove futile, Kentucky will throw off the incubus which attempts to stifle her republicanism."

COMMUNICATION.

To "a Deputy Surveyor,"

Sir, Your letter in the "Emigrant" of the 23d of August, addressed to Mr. Van Zandt, contains some very patriotic expressions, which I approve—you also throw out sundry crooked reflections, to which I cannot exactly subscribe, as I cannot see into futurity.

To aver that a man *will* commit a positive and distinct crime, merely because he has declared that he intends to purchase lands, is a prophesy, better in itself, and might seem to arise from spirits, such as are conjured up for Mr. Van Zandt. The disordered imagination sees every thing awry. Scoundrels and infamy, and devils dance in chorus there.

I am not disposed to defend improper conduct in any one; nor am I willing to discover so much dishonorable feelings, as to pronounce judgment of infamy, for actions which in all honest probability will never have existance. With hardly knowing Mr. V. you doubt with emphases, his experimental knowledge of the "fervid patriotism, &c. He might, with equal and perhaps more propriety doubt the disinterestedness of the zeal which illumines your letter, and which shines like rays through an angry cloud. The government had granted lands to such as should enlist and serve. The citizen *well* knew the inducements he had to become a soldier. It is not necessary to make a man a heedless fool to make him a patriot. He who knows his private wants and public rights, alone can feel that sacred impulse. The patriot knows what he would defend.

The government has, in my opinion, wisely endeavored to protect its soldiers—no valid purchase can be made of the soldier's land till after the patent has issued

If you please, I will ask a few questions. Do you suppose the soldier will have a good right to sell his land after he gets his patent? If choice or necessity prompts him to sell, ought he to be restricted in the sale, more than any other man? Do you not suppose that many will wish to sell? Ought not they, to have the same privilege of purchasers as other citizens? Why should it be dishonorable to purchase of him who has been a soldier, after the government has vested the land in him, and removed all restrictions on his selling it? I deny the fact most inequivocally. The government could never be so unjust & ungrateful as to entail such disability and disgrace upon its soldiers. Would not such a doctrine deprive him of the ordinary privileges of a citizen, and prevent his getting a "fair price?"

Do you not conflict with your own kind intentions? For myself, I wish the soldiers were all in a situation to retain and cultivate their real bounty, but should circumstances compel them to sell, I wish the number of purchasers great enough to ensure them the fair value of their lands.

It would read well in Romance, and form a delightful picture in imagination, to see the soldiers rank and file, settled, like Cincinnatus, on each quarter section, section, and range of this meed of patriotism, forming a monumental army, at open order; perpetually exciting mementos to all the images and emblems in heraldry. But remember my friend, the paintings of fancy, differ widely from the cool facts of real life.

Is there a charm strong enough to congregate all the soldiers on this domain of honor? Or will they, like other men, have various inclinations and various pursuits? Would it not be just to allow them the liberty of choice, and only gratitude to wish them success in it? Allow them, if they choose, the liberty to sell, and the power to find a good purchaser. Advise them that their lands are valuable, and caution them against sharpers—you then prove yourself a real friend to their welfare.

If the soldier has good right to sell, it implies that the purchaser may fairly buy.—then, I pray you, never to disclose such a fiend-like disposition, as to adjudge persons guilty of crimes which may never be committed but in your own imagination. Did you never purchase, in hopes of profit, that which you did not need for actual use, for which you gave to the seller a satisfactory price? Does not the world, in every day's practice, give the plush to a contrary doctrine?

I care pronounce, that men of as nice sensibility, as fervid patriotism, and as noble honor, as warms your bosom, have done so. The fors of traffic which your imagination has engendered, deserves the severest lash of condemnation. The Gentlemen who gave Mr. Van Zandt information, were not up to your plan. They could not see into futurity; but they are probably as high-minded and as jealous of their honor as you.

You have drawn conclusions, unwarranted by the premises; some of which are more than prudish.

Your flatement, of Mr. Van Zandt's intentions, is fair; but your predictions of the manner in which he will effect them, is malicious. Envy begets malice, and malice aims at destruction. If you cannot destroy Mr. V. you wish to fling Mr. Meigs and Mr. Tiffin. You could not have chosen two on whom your venom would fall more harmless. Whether such a disposition reflects honor upon the head or heart, the world will take the liberty to judge.

In declaring my opinions, I do not pretend to be the organ of public sentiment. I have not taken that trouble.—Mr. Van Zandt appeared to entertain the idea that he had been treated with marked civility.—If he was deceived, I regret the duplicity and insincerity which it implies.

A. D. S.

MARRIED, on thursday evening last, by the Rev'd. Mr. Giddings, Dr. Prior Quarles, to Miss Joanna A. Easton, daughter of Col. Rufus Easton.

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or others trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep 4th 1817. 65-3m

Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has just received and

OFFERS FOR SALE,

120 *Barrels Rye Whiskey, part of which is three years old.*
40 *Kegs best quality Carendish* TOBACCO,
50 *do do do small twist do.*
10 *do common,*
25,000 *American* CIGARS,
15 *Boxes Brasil do.*
2 *Cases* WOOL HATS,
3 *Coils Cordelling* ROPE,
Trace-ropes, BEE CORDS,
Plough and fishing lines, &c.

—ALSO—

A small invoice judiciously assorted for a

COUNTRY STORE,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD ENTIRE OR OTHERWISE to suit purchasers, at REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH, or in barter for PELTRIES, LEAD OR PRODUCE.

CONSISTING OF

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF *HARDWARE & CUTLERY,*
" do do " *Crockery Ware,*
" do do " *Pittsburgh & English Glass,*
" do do " *Tin Ware,*
" do do " *Shoes, Castor Hats,*
" do do " *Groceries, &c.*

Apply to S. R. OBER.

Next door East of Mr. Poubedeau's.

—ALSO—

For Freight or Charter,

To any place not South of the river Ohio, the strong built keel Boat Major Smiley, capt. Vail.

September 6th. 66.

Look at This!

JUST ARRIVED FROM CINCINNATI,

AND OFFERED FOR SALE,

12825 lbs. prime Bacon,
35 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,

All of which will be sold at the lowest St. Louis prices.

For Terms apply at the Store of Christian Wilt, two doors above Doctors Farrar & Walker's Medical shop. CHARLES BYRNE.

St Louis, September 5th, 1817.

N. B. —ALSO—

A Keel Boat,

Fitted out for navigation,

Burthen about 15 *or* 18 *tons.*

Apply as above. 1t*66 C. BYRNE.

The Subscriber,

HAVING opened his SHOP, next door below *Mr. Wilt's Store,* on Main street, intends carrying on

The Watch & Clock Making Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;

And hopes, from his knowledge of his business and attention to it, to deserve the patronage of the public. He repairs all kinds of *Clocks, Time Pieces, &c.*—ALSO, *Repeating, Lever, Horizontal and Chronometer* WATCHES.

HE HAS ON HAND,

A Neat Assortment of JEWELRY,

Side and Tucking Combs. A superb assortment of Pocket Knives.—ALSO, some superior

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

ISRAEL B. GRANT.

August 30. 66-tf

AUCTION.

On Monday 8th inst.

Will be sold by the subscriber, a

LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

AND ON

Thursday, 11th Inst.

WILL BE CONTINUED,

The entire stock of a person about leaving the country, *Consisting of* Cloths of all qualities and colours Flannels, Blankets, Cassimeres, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, and a variety of GOODS, too tedious to mention. The sales to be continued on every Monday and Thursday, in each week during the season. Persons residing in the country will find it to their advantage to attend. The sales to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

T. F. RIDDICK, Auctioneer

St Louis, Sept. 4th, 1817. 66-1t

Avis.

LE *soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de défunte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de Mr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de couper dubois sur les terres cy dessus dites sous peines d'être pour suivies conformement a la loi.*

WILSON P. HUNT.

Septembre 6th. 1817. 66—6m.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Charrette village in the county of St. Charles, on the 7th day of August last, a negro boy named Cator, about eighteen years old, five feet four or five inches high, heavy made, with thick lips, had on when he went away a coarse broad cloth coat, a pair of domestic cotton pantaloons, an old wool hat, together with several other articles of cloathing not recollected. Any person apprehending the said negro boy and delivering him to me at Charrette village or securing him in any Gaol in the Territory, so that I get him, will be entitled to the above reward, on application to me or to Mr. Thomas Hanly in St. Louis.

JOHN WYATT.

St. Louis, 5th Sept. 1817. 66—tf

Stray Oxen.

Early last spring I purchased a pair of young oxen or steers, (of red and white color) from a Mr. Miller of Point Labbadie, who bought them from a Mr. Massey of that township. They went from the plantation coupled with a yoke, but were seen pass through Crave coeur without the yoke.

I will generously reward any person who will take them up and convey them to me.

JOS. CHARLTES

Sept. 4th 1817.

BEING authorised by the warrant of the ... to collect the Tax due on the following ... belonging to non residents, I shall proc... November next, at the door of the hous... Charles, the whole, or so much of each ... due thereon. The sale will commence at t... list of lands, belonging to residents, for th...

SAINT CHARLES, SEPT. 1st 1817.

PROPRIETORS NAMES.	Quant... land in ...
John Mulanphy, 31 separate tracts, making	30,5...
Bazil Girard,	63
Peter Derbigney,	60
Gabriel L. & James G. Soulard,	10
Hunt and Hankinson,	4(
Heirs of Amos Stoddart,	4(
RESIDENTS.	
Charles Abair,	
Louis Barada,	*Town ...*
Joseph Dashney,	*Town lo...*
Joseph Gravier,	*Town lo...*
Alexander Shaliya,	*Town lo...*
M Girk,	*Town l...*

N. B. *The above lands will be sold as it ... day of sale.*

For Sale,

A PL... TATIO... containi... 150... ACRES ... Lan...

On the River DARDENNE,

St. Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 90 acres of lan... under good cultivation—2 orchards with 50... bearing apple, pear and cherry trees, and a... elegant garden. There is on the premises ... comfortable dwelling House with out house... 2 cribs, &c.—also a Saw and Grist Mill.

For particular information will be given on the premises, by

A RUTGERS

Sep 1st. 66-

Stolen or Strayed,

From the commons of St. Louis, a sorre... Horse, about fifteen hands high, seven or eigh... years old next spring. He has a bald face, wit... a strip of white inclining downwards, and th... mark of a scar on his buttock, is shod all round ... and paces in a handsome style.

Any person who will take up said horse an... deliver him to the subscriber, or inform wher... he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

GEORGE PITZOR.

St. Louis, Sep 4th 66-...

Taken up

By David Black, living in Lawrence county, Spring river township, one dark bay horse, supposed to be eight years old, fourteen hands one inch high, has a few white hairs in his forehead and a snip on his nose, white on three of his feet. Branded with a large Spanish brand on his off buttock. Appraised to thirty dollars, by Joseph Hardin and Jonathan Magness. This 20th of May, 1817.

Perry G. Magruss J. P.

Certified by, *Richard Searcy* Clk.

Taken up

By *Daniel M Laughlin*, living in Joachim township, near Morgan's saline, a sorrel horse with a small blaze in his face and snip on his nose, branded on the off shoulder and buttock C. S. barely to be understood, with the appearance of a brand on the near shoulder, but not to be understood, about 14 1.2 hands high; supposed to be six years old; appraised to forty dollars by George Sip and Enos M'Donald, after being duly sworn. Given under my hand this 20th, A. D. August, 1817.

Signed. *C. Bowles J. P.*

Recorded this 2nd, September, 1817.

A. S M'Girk, D Clk. *for M. P. Leduc* Clerk.

Notice.

A HORSE of the following description was found on the head waters of the Gasconade, and delivered to Archibald M'Donald, at his saw mill on the Gasconade, who brought him to Bonhomme township, within twelve miles of St. Louis, where he may be had by the owner proving his property, and paying charges; the descriptions are as follows (to wit) A bright sorrel, with a long star in his forehead, left hind foot and his leg white, branded J P on his off shoulder, judged to be five years old last spring; appraised to eighty dollars by George Quateau and William Long, being duly sworn. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1817.

Joshua H. Burnsides J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk. *for M. P. Leduc* Clerk.

NOTICE.

Extract of a letter from the Postmaster General, dated City of Washington, August 1st 1817.

SIR,

"It has become my duty to make a call "on you to close your business as Paymaster. "An ordinance of Congress of the 9th September "next, is allowed by it to carry into effect the "object of this provision, that at that period any "claims [illegible] remain unliquidated "in your [illegible] will please to report, "by [illegible] that they may be "known [illegible] made for their pay[illegible]

I am, &c.

(Sign'd) ROBERT BRENT.

Paymaster Genl.

To [illegible] Donaldson,
Asst. Paymaster, St. Louis.

In Pursuance of the above instruction, the District Paymaster will continue until the 20th inst. to pay at his office in St. Louis, all claims for military services rendered in this Territory, to the persons who may have performed such services, or to their authorised agent or representative.

Sep. 6th, 1817. 66-tf

For Sale,

On the 10th day of October next, will be sold at public vendue, six SLAVES, belonging to the estate of the late Charles Gratiot, deceased.

VICTOIRE GRATIOT, Administratrix,
J. P. CABANNE, Administrator.

St Louis, Sept 4th. 1817. 66-tf

pretic... felt in ... American. ... nately the ... late consul, prevente... gociation on the object of ... visit; but the marked attention of the president in small matters sufficiently shewed the value he placed on the friendship of the United States. The officers of government that visited the frigate were greatly pleased with her appearance. In short the government, in selecting captain Morris, could not have made a happier choice; his polite deportment to all, and his great science in his profession, will produce that respect to the government of the United States, which he is so justly entitled to.

"The frigate left here on the 27th, July for the cape, with Mr. Tyler, minister, on board, to make the necessary demands his government may have thought were just from Portugal.

A British frigate, with an admiral's flag, anchored at the quarantine ground last week, after dark. We understand the James Lucas Yeo, is expected here in a frigate, from Jamaica, with a million of dollars in specie for the U. S. bank.

563

NEW STORE.

A. Mollock & Duvall,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a French and

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

On Main Street,
In the house of Mr. Douglas, lately occupied by Mr. Scott, and opposite Riddick's Auction Store,

WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Superfine Broad Cloths,
Course do do
Super Scarlet do
Coarse do do
Cassimeres and Stockinetts,
1 Piece of Cotton Stockinett,
Worsted, Imperial, Bennets, Bedfords, & Velvet } CORDS,
Green Baize,
Red, White & Yellow FLANNEL,
Rose, 3 point & Indian BLANKETS,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Silks,—Cambricks & Lawns,
Jaconet, Figured, & Book } MUSLINS,
White Janes,
Marseilles, White, & Worsted } VESTINGS,
Silk for dresses,
Silk & Cotton Shawls,
Canton Crape, Hat do
Madras & Cambrick } *Handkerchiefs,*
Irish Linens,
Cambrick Shirting,—Dimity,
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Mens Leather, Ladies long Kid, Ladies short do and Silk } GLOVES,
Mantua & China Ribbon,
Ladies Fine Morocco Slippers,
Suspenders,
Queens, Glass & Brown } WARE,
Young Hyson & Hyson Skin TEAS,
Copperas, Madder, Rosin,
Allum, Pepper, & Sulphur,
Bengal and Spanish INDIGO,
HARDWARE of various kinds.
Cotton Cards,
Castings, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they will sell LOW for CASH, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as can be purchased at any other Store in the territory.

St. Louis, July 22nd, 1817.—60tf.

Stock of Goods For Sale, & STORE to LET.

The subscriber being desirous of returning to the eastward, offers the remainder of his

STOCK FOR SALE,

on the MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis, August 16, 1817. 63-tf

To Indian Traders

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of

GERMAN LOOKING GLASSES,

SUITABLE FOR THE INDIAN MARKET,

At the Following Prices.

In Red paper pr. doz.		In Gilt papers pr. ox-	
No. 4	at $ 4 50	No. 4	90 Cts.
" 3	3 00 1-4	" 3	85
" 2	2 00	" 2	75
" 0	1 50	" 0	65
" 1	1 25	" 1	55
" 2	1 00	" 2	50

ALSO—TOILET AND GLASS FRAMES do.
1 Case Jewling pieces No. 1 and 2.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St Louis, August 16 1817. 63 tf

JUST RECEIVED
BY
R. J. & J. G. Lindell,

[illegible]

WARE [illegible]

Will be prepared to receive [illegible]
AGE AND CO. [illegible]
St. Louis, August 1st 181[illegible]

Cables & Cordage,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough lines

Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*
St. Louis, July 28th, 1817. 60tf.

For Sale

AT NINE AU BRETON,

Washington County,

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, for CASH, LEAD, HARDWARE, IRON, or for any other saleable articles, his

Farm

At the seat of justice of Washington County, containing 500 acres of first rate land; on which is about 50 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 30 feet long by 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, water [illegible] the door—a quantity of Garden fenced in with pew cedar pickets and a young orchard—It is presumed the purchaser will view the premises, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unquestionable.

SAMUEL PATENEY.

Sanguenet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and pelisse Cloths,
Bombazetts various colours,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hdfs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &.

ALSO—SADDLES, SADDLES and BRUSHES of every kind, besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-tf

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUENET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, August 15, 1817. tf-63

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,

An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Baftas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,

All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of JAMES COX, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t 51

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Stephen Donohoe,

HAS received and offers for sale very cheap,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE,

A handsome assortment of sea sonable

GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine Cloths, Merseilles Vestings, Cotton Hosiery, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bengal Stripes, Cambricks, Fancy Muslins, Jac't. & mull mull do, Madrass Handks. Sewing Silk & Twist, Pins, &c. &c.

[illegible], 2 Casks assorted Hardware.

[illegible] Louis, July 25th, 1817. 60tf

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 817. 53-tf.

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognia[illegible] Brandy, do Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin & Whiskey, L. P. Madeira Wine } do do Teneriff do, Old Port do, do, Claret in cases, Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

New Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale at BOONVILLE, in the county of Howard.

Whiskey by the barrel or retail,
Flour by the barrel,
Bar Iron & Steel,
Plough Shares,
Hoes, Mattocks & Pittsburg Axes,
Carpenters tools of different descriptions.
Trace Chains, Scythes & Bells,
Cross cut Saws, Frying Pans,
Tin Ware, Bridles, Sieves & Hats.

And a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES &

DRY GOODS,

The above articles will be sold cheap, for Cash or country produce.

Joseph Andrews.

Boons-Lick, July 19th, 1817.—60tf

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh Drugs and Medicine, Paints, Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-tf

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

Offer for sale at the lowest prices for CASH, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

on Main Street, next door to Stephen R. Wiggins, consisting in part of the following articles.

Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS,
Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havanah SUGAR.
Jamaica Rum, Brandy and Gin.
Madaira and Sherry WINES,
Best green Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Pepper, Ginger and Allspice.
Havanah and common SEGARS.
Cavendish Tobacco and Ladies Twist.
Shad, Mackeral, Salmon, Codfish, pickled and smoaked Herrings.
Bacon Hams, Whiskey, draft and bottled Porter, Window Glass, and Writing Paper, &c. &c. &c. &c.

St. Louis, June 20th, 1816. tf-55

June 20th.—tf-55

ABIJAH HULL & Co.

[illegible] by

[illegible] highest prices will be paid for [illegible] of all kinds, will be kept up, and the

CUTT, & CAKES

BREAD, CRACKERS, BIS-

and a supply of

In all its branches will be carried on

BAKING

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Partrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, *cash* will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

ML: TESSON.
54—tf. J. PESCAY.
St. Louis, June 13, 1817.

Removal.

CHARLES W. HUNTER

Has removed his store to the stone house nearly opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's Store, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call there.

Saint Louis, August 20th, 1817. tf-64

BLANK
Bills of Lading,

For Sale at this office.

Just opened,

And for sale at Madame V. Percay's store, an elegant assortment of GOODS, purchased in Philadelphia on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, the following well assorted articles, consisting of—

A quantity of blue Chambray's
Yellow do.
Stripe, Plain, Checks, White } Domestics.
Assorted Colours Calico,
Bombazetts,——Bombazeens
Assorted Col'd Shawls,
White Cambricks——Spotted do
Muslins—&c. &c.
Men & womens Hose——half do. do.
A small assortment of Ribbons & Laces——Sewing Silk, &c.
Beads for the Indian trade——Also a small quantity of the best Brandywine Powder.

M. Delantebarre.

CINCINNATI

Bell, Brass & Iron FOUNDRIES,

AND

Engine Manufactory.

The Subscriber having established the above Works on a [illegible] and comprehensive scale; together with an *AIR FURNACE*, now in blast, tenders his services to the inhabitants of Missouri, to furnish, on short notice, CASTINGS of every description whatever, and finished in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

—ALSO—

Steam Engines,

On the admired construction of Boulton & Watt; or on any other that may be required:

Fire Engines,

On a much improved plan:

Bells,

Of any size, from the largest known in America, down to the smallest in use.

Swivels, Cannon & other Ordnance,

(WHETHER BRASS or IRON,)

AND

Smiths' Work:

Of all sorts.—The whole to be executed in the most complete manner.

Having engaged artists of the best experience and most skilful character, in the various branches above mentioned. The subscriber does not hesitate to say, that every article issuing from his works shall be warranted to be at least equal to any other made elsewhere within the United States.

Plans for water works, Steam Works, &c. [illegible] may be had on applica-

[illegible] WORTHEN.

[illegible] 1817. [illegible]

For Sale

At the store of [illegible] HALE.

A large [illegible] of Swedish and American Iron, [illegible]
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of

Merchandise,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

August 22nd, 1817. tf

Bank of Missouri.

Public notice is hereby given,

That books will be opened for the subscription of Stock in the Bank of Missouri, on the 4th Monday of September next, at the following places. The Bank in St. Louis; the house of William Shannon, St. Genevieve; the house of George Collin, St. Charles; the house of Joseph Frizzle, & Co. Jackson; and the house of John and Augustus Jones, Potosi: For three entire days.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cas'r.

Bank of Missouri 18, July 1817.

Drs. Farrar & Walker,

Has just received GENUINE FRESH VACCINE MATTER.

August 2d.

Doctor Gantt

Has received FRESH VACCINE MATTER.

Aug. 1st.

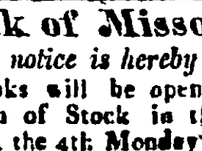
ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges by

J. CLEMENS JR. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.



Territory of Missouri, Cape Girardeau county

Taken up by Jacob Taylor, one bay HORSE fifteen hands high, a crop off the left ear, no brands perceivable, appraised to thirty dollars, before me JAMES RUSSLE, J. P.

A copy certified by
J. M'FERRON, Clk. C. C. C. C. C.

July 19th, 1817, 63—3t.

FOR SALE

A strong pair of Cart Wheels, bound with the best Swedish iron. Enquire at this Office.

Sept. 4th, 1817.

BLANK CHECKS,
ON THE BANK OF MISSOURI,
FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

Supplement to the Missouri Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1817.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial, or Nature Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is certainly recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depreciation of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, semiaal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the female, at a certain period of life, Flour Albus barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the Fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters. have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been tested after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breaths, hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning, cold sweat, palsy, epileptic fits. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms none are equal in effect to Dr. Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague and fever, cholic pains, Flatulences, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondriic and Hysteric complaints stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents

Dr Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars.—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per. box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of ther disorders.

☞Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Roberson's celebrated Family Medicines, which, are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatores.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chaster, county—Wm. Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street—Edward Wallington No. 9 Queen street—Nathaniel Bayne No. 85 north Front street—Adam Vanee No. 76 Christian street—Wm. Julian No. 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough No. 181 Noble st.—David Fisher No. 187 Arch street—Jacob Heff No. 355 Callowell street—H L Broslasky No. 82 south Sixth street John shreeves jr No 63 Coates street—James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burben No 520 south front street—Thomas Rote Tammany street near Fourth; Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge; James Banson Northampton township Burlington county N J. Wm. Hollingshead Mullico Hill Glocester county N J Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county; John Smith No 368 north Second street; Christopher Usher Upper Dublin township Pa. M. Kraft Morrisville Pa Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county; George Ingles U. S. Arsenale Hector David Germantown, James Hosier Nantucket.

November 30 1816.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post-roads will be received at the General Post office, until Saturday the 13th day of September next, inclusive.

IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

185. From Shawanoetown by United States Saline, Jeadon's Ferry, Muddy [illegible] the town of Carrollton, to the county of Jackson, and the seat of justice thereof, 180 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Shawanoetown every Monday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Carrollton by 8 A. M. on Saturday.

Leave Carrollton every Monday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Shawanoetown by 8 A. M. on Saturday.

Proposals will be received for conveying the mail in stages, with four horses, or in coaches, with two horses, each way.

1. The proposals must state the price for the whole term of four years, payable quarterly.

2. The proposals must state the number of trips, and the days and hours of departure and arrival at each end of the route.

3. The proposals must state the size of the coaches, and the number of passengers to be carried in each.

4. The proposals must state the rate of travelling, which must be at least five miles per hour, including stoppages.

5. The proposals must state the number of horses to be employed, and the number of changes.

6. If the proposals contemplate the conveyance of the mail in stages, with four horses, or in coaches, with two horses, and the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

7. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

8. The distances stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are doubtless incor-

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

Doctors Farrar, Walker & Gantt,
Will VACCINATE THE POOR GRATIS.
August 16.

James H. Peck,

(LATE FROM TENNESSEE)

Will practice LAW in the Circuit and Superior Courts of St. Louis, and the several Circuit Courts of Washington, St. Charles and Howard Counties. A devoted attention to his professional duties, and his best exertions for those whose business may be confided to him are the pledges he offers for the promotion of their interest therein. He may at all times be seen at his office in St. Louis, situated immediately north of the Court House when not attending the above Courts.

St. Louis, August 14th, 1817. 3t*—63

New Medical Shop.

MAIN STREET

Opposite the Store of Mr. Wilt,

DR. G. T. TODSON, informs the Practitioners of Medicine in St. Louis, and the public generally, that he has received a general assortment of Medicines and Surgical Instruments of the best quality, and will dispose of them on liberal terms.

St. Louis, August 15th, 1817. tf-63

Notice.

Those persons who have heretofore employed my late brother EDWARD HEMPSTEAD ESQ. either as an attorney & counsellor at law, or in land affairs, or otherwise, are hereby informed that their business will be punctually and faithfully attended to by the subscriber, until they otherwise dispose of it.

I shall attend at the several courts in this and the adjoining territory, for the purpose of finishing his professional concerns

All of his papers are in my possession: persons wishing to obtain their papers or having business with the undersigned, can make application to me at the office lately occupied by Edward Hempstead, in the town of St. Louis.

Ch. S. Hempstead.

St. Louis, August 16, 1817 6w*

John Taylor

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Having made a permanent settlement in St. Louis, and obtained a LICENSE to practice as an ATTORNEY, in the several counties of the Missouri Territory, respectfully tenders his services in the line of his profession, to the public. He may be found in one end of the Theatre, or Court House, which he occupies at present as an office. St. Louis, Aug. 14.*

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

Last Notice.

All those indebted to the estate of Julian Depestre, dec'd. are requested to make payment, or execute their notes for the same, by the first day of September next, those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may rest assured, that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

All those having any demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts well authenticated for settlement by the same time.

Marie Depestre, Admin'x.
Louis de Mun, Admin'rs.

July 13, 1817. 56 tf

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the [illegible]g muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be [illegible]

Look Here.

The subscribers wishing to retire from business, offer for sale their whole stock, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Books and Stationary, &c.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

N. B. Just received, 50 Boxes real Spanish Segars.

St. Louis, Aug 8th, 1817. tf-62

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demands. The several laws relating to land—courts on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

Dr. G. P. Todson,

Has the honor of acquainting the inhabitants of St. Louis and its vicinity, that he has taken possession of the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Alex. Laforce Papin, opposite Mr. L'Andraville's stone building, on Main street, and determined on a permanent residence in St. Louis, to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY.

St. Louis July 11, 1817.—tf-48.

Taken up

By Samuel P. Hibbard, on the 22nd day of July 1817, on the plantation of Rufus Easton Esq; in the township of St. Ferdinand, county of St. Louis, a dark chesnut sorrel horse, 14 hands high, a star in his forehead, the right foot white, branded L. S. on the left shoulder; appraised to twenty five dollars by Parsons Porch & William Pratte, being duly sworn as the law directs, before me,

Stephen Hempstead, J. P.

True copy from the stray book, this 16th August 1817.

A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk. *for*
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Charles Larghlin, living in Howard County, Moniteau township, on the waters of the Roche perce, a chesnut sorrel mare, about eight years old, about fifteen hands high, a star in her forehead, her near hind foot white, no brand perceivable, appraised to forty dollars, by Amos Barnes and Daniel Munro Jr. before me this 16th day of April 1817.

John Munro, J. P.

A true copy from the original filed in my office.

Gray Bynum, Clk. H. C. C.

TAKEN UP,

By Hugh Cummins at his plantation in upper Cuivre Township, in the county of St. Charles, 1 bay mare, 6 years old, fourteen & a half hands high, no brands, one small saddle spot on the near side. Appraised at forty dollars. Given under our hands this fourth day of July, A. D. 1817.

HUGH BARNATT. } Appraisers.
WILLIAM NORMAN. }

A copy from the Stray Book.

JOSEPH COTTLE, J. P.

Recorded the 9th July. As the law directs.

Wm. CHRISTY Jr. C. C. C. C. St. C.

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Groshong, at his plantation in upper Cuivre Township, County of St. Charles, a brown mare, about thirteen and a half hands high, judged to be four years old, no brand nor white about her, with a sucking mare colt about two months old, is a bay with a blazed face, said mare and colt appraised at thirty dollars, this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1817 before me.

JOSEPH COTTLE, J. P.

Recorded the 26th of June, 1817, as the law directs.

Wm. CHRISTY Jr. C. C. C. C. St. C.

64 3t

Notice.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.

INFORM their friends, that having engaged some workmen at lower wages, they are enabled to reduce their prices of GLASS WARE, considerably, and have on hand a complete assortment of every article of

PLAIN OR CUT FLINT GLASS.

Pittsburg, 16, 1817—61-4t.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

Executed at this Office.

566

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1817. [No. 467]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
Illinois Advertiser;
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY—*Price*, Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the* year. One DOLLAR of which will be remitted if paid in advance *or before the expiration of the* first year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

*** ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*:—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has just received and

OFFERS FOR SALE,

120 *Barrels Rye Whiskey, part of which is three years old.*
40 Kegs best quality Cavendish TOBACCO,
50 do do do small twist do.
10 do common,
25,000 American CIGARS,
15 Boxes Brasil do.
3 Cases WOOL HATS,
3 Coils Cordelling ROPE,
Trace-ropes, BED CORDS,
Plough and fishing lines, &c.

—ALSO—

A small invoice judiciously assorted for a
COUNTRY STORE,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD ENTIRE OR OTHERWISE to suit purchasers, at REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH, or in barter for PELTRIES, LEAD or PRODUCE.

CONSISTING OF

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF *HARDWARE & CUTLERY;*
" do do " *Crockery Ware,*
" do do " *Pittsburgh & English Glass,*
" do do " *Tin Ware,*
" do do " *Shoes, Castor Hats,*
" do do " *Groceries, &c.*

Apply to S. R. OBER.
Next door East of Mr. Soubedeau's.

—ALSO—

For Freight or Charter,

To any place not South of the river Ohio, the strong built keel Boat Major Smith, capt. Vail.
September 6th 66

The Subscriber,

HAVING opened his SHOP, next door below *Mr. Wilt's Store* on Main street, intends carrying on

The Watch & Clock Making Business,
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;

And hopes from his knowledge of his business and attention to it, to deserve the patronage of the public. He repairs all kinds of *Clocks, Time Pieces &c.*—ALSO, *Repeating, Lever, Horizontal and Chronometer WATCHES.*

HE HAS ON HAND,
A Neat Assortment of JEWELRY,
Side and Tucking Combs. A superb assortment of Pocket Knives.—ALSO, some superior
ENGLISH CLOCKS.
ISRAEL B. GRANT.
August 30 66-tf

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cogniac Brandy
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin
& Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
do do Teneriff do
Old Port do
Claret in cases.
Medoc, St. Julian
& Hermitage,

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

New Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale at BOONVILLE, in the county of Howard,

Whiskey by the barrel or retail,
Flour by the barrel,
Bar Iron & Steel,
Plough Shares,
Hoes, Mattocks & Pittsburg Axes,
Carpenters tools of different descriptions.
Trace Chains, Scythes & Bells,
Cross cut Saws, Frying Pans,
Tin Ware, Bridles, Sieves & Hats.
And a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES &

DRY GOODS,

The above articles will be sold cheap, for Cash or country produce.

Joseph Andrews.
Boons-Lick, July 19th, 1817.—60tf.

For Sale,

On the 10th day of October next, will be sold at public vendue, SIX SLAVES, belonging to the estate of the late Charles Gratiot, deceased.

VICTOIRE GRATIOT, Administratrix,
J. P CABANNE, Administrator.
St Louis, Sep. 4th, 1817. 65-t

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh Drugs and Medicine, Paints, Oil, and Dye Stuffs,

[illegible] of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-tf

Just opened,

And for sale at Madame Ve Precay's store, an elegant assortment of GOODS, purchased in Philadelphia on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, the following well assorted articles, consisting of—

A quantity of blue Chambray's
Yellow do.
Stripe, Plum, Checks, White } Domestics.
Assorted Colours Calico,
Boobazetts,——Bombaseens
Assorted Col'd Shawls,
White Cambricks——Spotted do
Muslins—&c. &c.
Men & womens Hose——half do. do.
A small assortment of Ribbons & Laces——Sewing Silk, &c.
Beads for the Indian trade——Also a small quantity of the best Brandywine Powder.

M. Delaucharaye.

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE
AT THEIR STORE,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Setinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hk'fs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &.

ALSO—BRIDLES, SADDLES and BRUSHES of every kind; besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-tf

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,
12 WILLARDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUENET & BRIGHT.
St. Louis, August 15, 1817. tf-63

Cables & Cordells,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough lines

Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*
St. Louis, July 24th, 1817. 60tf.

JUST RECEIVED
BY
P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Maderia Wine,
Long Cork Claret,
Jamaica Spirits,
New Eng. Rum.
Holland Gin,
Cognine Brandy.
Loaf & Brown Sugar,
Coffee
Allspice,
Pepper
Copperas,
Spanish Segars,
Spanish F. Indigo,
Tanners Oil,
Campeachy Logwood,
Iron assorted,
Queens & China Ware,
&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.
St. Louis, August 1st 1817. 6[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,
An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Garrahs,
Bafftas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware;
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco.
All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of JAMES COX, at lawyer Carr's brick Store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t 51

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale,——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of

Merchandise,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.
August 22nd, 1817. tf-64

To Indian Traders

THE SUBSCRIBER, OFFERS FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of

GERMAN LOOKING GLASSES,

SUITABLE FOR THE INDIAN MARKET,
At the Following Prices.

In Red paper	pr doz.	In Gilt papers	pr. do.
No. 4	at $ 1 20	No. 4	90 Cts.
" 3	1 06 1-4	" 3	84
" 2	90	" 2	78
" 0	80	" 0	66
" 1	70	" 1	55
" 3	60	" 2	50

ALSO—TOILET AND GLASS FRAMES do.
1 *Case fowling pieces No.* 1 *and* 2.

S. R. WIGGINS.
St. Louis, August 16 1817. 63 tf.

Stock of Goods For Sale, & STORE to LET.

The subscriber being desirous of returning to the eastward, offers the remainder of his

STOCK FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

S. R. WIGGINS.
St. Louis, August 16, 1817. 62-tf

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.
St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Stephen Donohoe,

HAS received and offers for sale very cheap,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE,

A handsome assortment of seasonable

GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine Cloths,
Merseilles Vestings,
Cotton Hosiery,
Ginghams,
Calicoes,
Bengal Stripes,
Cambricks,
Fancy Muslins,
Jac't. & mull mull do,
Madrass Handks,
Sewing Silk & Twist,
Pins, &c. &c.

Also, 2 Casks assorted Hardware.

St. Louis, July 25th, 1817. 60tf

Removal.

CHARLES W. HUNTER

Has removed his store to the stone house nearly opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's Store, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call there.

Saint Louis August 20th, 1817. tf-64

NEW STORE.

A. Meddock & Duvall,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a FRESH and

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

On Main Street,

In the house of Mr. Daugin, lately occupied by Mr. Scott, and opposite Riddick's Auction Store,

WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Superfine Broad Cloths,
Coarse do do
Super Scarlet do
Coarse do do
Casimeres and Stockinetts,
1 Piece of Cotton Stockinett,
Worsted, Imperial, Bennets, Bedfords, & Velvet } CORDS,
Green Baize,
Red, White & Yellow FLANNEL,
Rose, 3 point & Indian BLANKETS,
Callicoes and Ginghams,
Silks,—Cambricks & Lenos,
Jaconet, Figured, & Book } MUSLINS,
White Janes,
Merseilles, White & Worsted } VESTINGS,
Silk for dresses,
Silk & Cotton Shawls,
Canton Crape, Hat do
Madrass & Cambrick } Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens,
Cambrick Shirting,—Dimity.
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Mens Leather,
Ladies long Kid, Ladies short do and Silk } GLOVES,
Manjua & China Ribbon,
Ladies Fine Morocco Slippers,
Suspenders,
Queens, Glass & Brown } WARE,
Young Hyson & Hyson Skin TEAS,
Copperas, Madder, Rosin,
Allum, Pepper, Sulphur,
Bengal and Spanish INDIGO,
HARDWARE of various kinds.
Cotton Cards,
Castings and many other articles too tedious to mention,

All of which they will sell LOW for CASH, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as can be purchased at any other Store in the territory.

St. Louis, July 22nd, 1817.—60tf.

The undersigned, wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.
June 6th, 817. 58—*tf.*

CINCINNATI
Bell, Brass & Iron FOUNDRIES,
AND
Engine Manufactory.

The Subscriber having established the above Works on a complete and comprehensive scale; together with an *AIR FURNACE*, now in blast, tenders his services to the inhabitants of Missouri, to furnish, on short notice, CASTINGS of every description whatever, and finished in the neatest and most workman-like manner:

—ALSO—

Steam Engines,

On the admired construction of Boulton & Watt; or on any other that may be required:

Fire Engines,

On a much improved plan:

Bells

Of any size, from the largest known in America, down to the smallest in use.

Swivels, Cannon & other Ordnance,

(WHETHER BRASS or IRON,)
AND
Smiths' Work

Of all sorts.—The whole to be executed in the most complete manner.

Having engaged artists of the best experience and most skilful character, in the various branches above mentioned. The subscriber does not hesitate to say, that every article issuing from his works shall be warranted to be at least equal to any other made elsewhere within the United States.

Plans for water-works, Steam Works, &c. scientifically drawn, may be had on application to

WM. GREEN.
Cincinnati, July 29th, 1817. 64—10t.

BLANK CHECKS,

ON THE BANK OF MISSOURI,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges, by
J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.
St. Louis, 24th May, 1817.

Bank of Missouri.

St. Louis, June 24th, 1817.

[illegible] Dollars [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, on Monday, 1st, December, 1817.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF St. Louis,

Seal and Upper Leather can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.
May 6. 49[illegible]

For Sale

AT MINE AU BRETON,
Washington County.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, for CASH, LEAD, BRONZE, FURS, or for any other saleable articles, his

Farm

At the seat of justice of Washington County, containing 500 acres of first rate land; on which is about 25 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 60 feet long by 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, water grist Mill (overshot wheel—an excellent Garden fenced in with new cedar pickets and a young orchard—it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unexceptionable.

AMABLE PARTENEY.
August 13th, 1817. 3m-65

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demands. The several laws relating to land—court on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

(BY REQUEST.)

From the Louisiana Courier.

No. III.

AN APPEAL, OR EXPOSITION IN BEHALF OF THE MEXICANS AND SOUTH AMERICANS.

When Spain was invaded by the brother in law of the emperor Napoleon, at his lieutenant," and the greater part of it had already submitted to his arms; whilst, during all that time the Indian or American kingdoms of his Catholic majesty were still unattacked and in all the integrity of their old government, how did foreign powers act? We find Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Naples and others of European continental nations, receive the ambassadors of the new government, no doubt, because they saw that the greater part of the Spanish kingdoms had been subjugated, and submitted to the new government which was established, and because of the injurious and unfounded light of viewing the Indian or American kingdoms as mere colonies to Castile, instead of, like their other kingdoms of the Spanish peninsula, united thereto, and formed in various sub-divisions one confederated monarchy. Viewing them in this light, and considering all further opposition to the new government as fruitless on the part of Spain, and looking on the peninsula as the whole basis of the monarchy, to which America belonged as a colonial appendage, they decided that the fate of Spanish monarchy was fixed by the events in Spain, and received the ambassador from the new sovereign. England and her allies, from better knowing the resources which were still left to the old government in its American kingdoms, mocked at the events in Spain, and received the ambassador of those acting in the name of the former sovereign. The United States alone refuse to receive any minister from either government pretending to represent the monarchy of the Catholic king, on the ground that the government was yet in revolution, and that it was difficult, in the doubtful progress of war, to determine which was real *de facto* political administrator of the country.

Thus, then, we see, the several ways in which foreign governments acted when the European kingdoms of his Catholic majesty were in a state of revolution between disputing authorities. During the early part of this time, at least up to the year 1810, all Spanish America with a unanimity injurious to herself, and wholly undeserved by Spain, yielded her resources to support the dynasty of her Bour-

* Joachim Murat, late king of Naples then the United [illegible] of Spain

lon rulers. Both in regard to territory and population, two centuries at least be admitted, of political power the *Royal Indians*, were by far the most important part of the dominions of his Catholic majesty. Yet we find, notwithstanding, that the most important of the ancient dominions of the Bourbon Catholic king remained still faithful to him—that America is past over as a blank—as composing provinces or colonies of Spain, and not consisting of kingdoms and territories which composed an integral part of the dominion of the monarch of Castille. Is not this, negligent, injurious, supercilious conduct of foreign governments, owing to the erroneous prevailing ideas that Spanish America is a mere colony? Could such conduct be for a moment adopted had America been looked upon in her just light —in that light in which it has suited the policy and vanity of the Spanish kings to consider it, that is, if Spain herself thus considers America, by what right does she appear before every foreign power, and demand that those territories which have been constituted kingdoms of her monarchs, should be deemed mere properties of the populace of Spain?—that those whom the Catholic kings have, by their laws, declared subjects, with the same rights and privileges, as the inhabitants of Spain, should be held to be the mere subjects of her people, and be held as her colonists in all international discussions with foreign powers—Surely enlightened, civilized governments will not longer suffer themselves to be made the instruments of the proverbial duplicity and evasive casuistry of the Spanish government. Let Spanish America be viewed as the Spanish kings themselves have been pleased to consider her—as imperial territories added to their crown, and not as countries formerly desert, converted by their encouragement and policy into flourishing colonies If she is thus considered, foreign governments, from their previous conduct, which we have cited, would not at least be unanimous in the delicacy of etiquette which is observed towards Spain. Viewing America in this manner, and seeing that the greater proportion, both in respect of territory and population of the old dominions of the Catholic king, had altered their government, foreign powers would view the matter differently. Some like Russia, Prussia, Austria, Naples and others would receive the ambassadors of the new governments. England herself would follow the example since she would no longer have the embittered spur of hostility to a great and ancient rival to induce her continuing alliance with the shattered remains of an imbecile monarchy. The United States, it still forgetful of the natural sympathies of the case, should yet adhere to the scruples of their old system, and refuse to acknowledge a minister, they would not have a miserable point beseting their secretary of state, and would not deem it necessary to pass laws, the effect of whose operation might be to bear heavy on the efforts made in behalf of human libert.

I am really at a loss to conceive on what ground and by what fatality it is that the provinces of Spanish America have always been looked upon as colonies. I would venture to assert, that if Spain held, in a similar manner possessions in any part of Europe, or the rest of the world, that they would not, under the same circumstances, be deemed colonies But habituated, as we are, to consider all dominions of a crowned head which are situated in America, as colonies, we look on the possessions of his Catholic majesty in the same light, without taking into view the peculiar differences which characterize them. These differences are nevertheless very striking, whether we view them under the aspect in which they are generally presented to the world, or that in which they are considered by the writers of the Spanish monarchy, or to the manner in which they are administered. We will find on these that they ought to be viewed like the several kingdoms in the Spanish peninsula, the dominions which, like them, were united to the crown of Castille, and that the one are no more colonies than the other. For the justice of this conclusion, let us appeal to the Spaniards themselves. By the very title of their Catholic majesties, America is not introduced to the world in any manner inferior to Spain, at least from it we have no right to infer its colonization A learned Spanish writer, speaking of the titles assumed by his kings, says "That they were content with entitling themselves *kings of the Spains and the Indies, Illes, e Indias Espanas, y de las Indias.*] by which they gave to understand, says this writer "that the last either *equalled* or *were superior* to the former"[1]

Let us now see how they have been administered. In so much as they have been, we will find nevertheless that, in the form of their administration, they have been subjected to that system which Spain has adopted in the peninsula to the kingdoms which have been there united to Castille, and which she pursued towards other countries which were once under the crown of his Catholic majesty. Castille is administered by the supreme council of that kingdom. In like manner Arragon by its council. And when the Spanish monarchy extended over Italy and Flanders, and when it united to Portugal, each of these had their separate supreme councils. It is in this identical manner the American or Indian kingdoms have been administered. But Arragon was not considered a colony to Castille, nor Flanders, Italy or Portugal to Spain. Why then, on this point, should the possessions of the new hemisphere be so considered? Is it because they are American? Ridiculous and insulting as this idea is, it is the only one left to account for such untowardness of prejudice, and it is certainly not being very dogmatical to say that such a reason can and ought to have no force.

But it is unnecessary to dwell upon what may be considered a gability Let us appeal to the voice of one of the grandest of the Spanish monarchs, on this subject. Let us open the volume of the laws which were made for the government of the Spanish Indies, and we will see that so far from that monarch considering his dominions in America as colonies, he on the contrary, formerly united and incorporated them to his crown of Castille, as kingdoms possessing equal rights, privileges and dignities, vide law 1—title 1—book 3 of the *Recopilacion de las leyes de las Indies*. And by whom, and at what time, was this law made and promulgated? It was by one of the most distinguished monarchs that ever filled the Spanish throne. The emperor Charles the fifth decreed it in the year 1519, in the very height of his glory, and when his dominions extended over the greatest and most populous parts of the continent of Europe.

[1] *Solorzano Politica Indiana*—Book V.—Chap.—XIV.—No. 6.

(*To be Continued.*)

Supernatural Occurrence.—The particulars are given of this incident by Dr. Ruggieri of Venice, who attended the fanatic. It was Matthew Lovat, a shoemaker of Venice, who in May 1805, after two years meditating his purpose in a state of religious and melancholy enthusiasm, maimed himself severely, and nailed himself to a cross. He drove a nail 16 inches long through both feet with a hammer, deep into the wood, and then bound himself with a rope. He had placed a crown of thorns on his head, the points penetrating the skin of the forehead; and imitated other parts of our Saviour's death with exactness and horrid ingenuity. Thus fixed on the cross he had his machinery so contrived that he squeaked himself out of the window into the street at 5 o'clock in the morning. The unfortunate man was taken down and conveyed to the madhouse of St. Servolo. August 20th, 1805, and there he so far exhausted himself by reiterated fastings that he died on the 8th of April, 1806.

THE KRAKEN, or *Sea Monster*.—In the sitting of the New-York Historical Society, May 6, Dr. Mitchell made a communication, recapitulating the evidence before published, of the existence of an enormous sea monster, far exceeding the whale in size, which he denominates the eight armed cuttle fish, and concludes the communication with the following facts, derived from captain Fanning:

"After all this, as if to make assurance as certain as possible, captain Fanning has entered on the journal of the ship Volunteer, commanded by him, lopped to the South Seas, that being in about the latitude of 25 degrees south, on the Atlantic ocean, sailing towards Terra del Fuego, he saw one of those monsters of the deep. It was in the month of August, when the ocean was calm, and the vessel proceeding at the rate of four miles an hour. During the brightness of a fair day, while the captain and officers were taking their food below, the boatswain alarmed them that he descried a rock at some distance ahead of the ship. They all proceeded to the deck, and soon satisfied themselves that the supposed rock was a moving body, and that its impulse was spontaneous, originating within itself, and not derived from currents of water or air. Being convinced it was an animal, they discovered his course to be directly across the ship's direction. They continued straight forward with the expectation of passing some distance ahead of him. But his progress was such that there was a necessity of running foul of him, or of keeping away to go behind him. The ship first kept away to clear him, and immediately after passing his wake brought round a little to reconnoitre him. He was mostly under water: but a part apparently of the size of a ship's boat upside down, was above the waves. His visible magnitude was estimated at one hundred and ten feet, or more, from side to side: This surface was uneven, as if covered with moss, weeds, and barnacles or shells. He paid no regard whatever to the ship, and the billows rolled over him as over a shoal or rock. It was supposed that his eyes were discovered, as also something like fins or a tail in action. But no determinate judgment of his bulk, figure, or manner of swimming, could be formed, partly by reason of his vastness, and partly because of his concealment under water. On the whole, the crew were glad to leave him unmolested; and some of the seamen, for several days, retained the terror of the impression so strongly that they were constantly on the watch for *krakens*, and feared that they might be lost, by encountering such an enormous creature in the night."

M. VOLNEY, who is now a Count and a Peer of France, has just published a new edition of his Ruins. This is the fifth edition, and he has accommodated it to the times, by suppressing opinions which experience has proved to be erroneous, and adding reflections, which the events of a long life have suggested to him—He has also published another work, entitled. *New researches in Ancient History*.

Moorish Amusement.

(By a late traveller in Morocco.)

On Sunday, the 25th of January, 1816, being anxious to get on my journey, I went into the Jews' town to make the necessary preparations. Soon after our entrance into the Millah, we saw a concourse of people, consisting of Moors and Jews, crowding about one of the single-storied houses, which stood alone. Going near it, I enquired the cause of this assemblage, and was informed that a couple of that kind of Moors called serpent eaters, were about to amuse the Moors and Jews, with a sight of two of the most venomous serpents on earth; together with their manner of attacking the human species: and that each one that chose to see the exhibition through the windows (for it was to take place in that room) must pay half a dollar. Being desirous of having a look, I offered a dollar for a station at a window, but all the windows were already occupied, and the places paid for. My guard, observing my disappointment, asked me if I wished for a birth? Which I answered by putting two dollars in his hand: whereupon he called to the Jews at one of the windows, to clear a place for *El tibea del sultan* (the sultan's doctor) Those however, who had paid their money, not liking to lose their places, were unwilling to move: upon which my guard brushed them away with his big cane, without ceremony, giving me a whole window to myself, saying he would keep guard. I looked into the room without interruption. It was about twenty feet long and fifteen broad, paved with tiles, and plastered within. These had also been secured by an additional grating, made of wire, in such a manner as to render it impossible for the serpents to escape from the room. It had one door, and that had a hole cut through it, six, or eight inches square: this hole was secured by a grating. In the room stood two men, who appeared to be Arabs, with long bushy hair and beards, and I was told they were a particular race of men that could charm serpents. A wooden box, about four feet long and two feet wide, was placed near the door with a string fastened to a slide at one end of it, this string went thro' the hole in the door. The two serpent eaters were dressed in haicks only, and those very small ones. After they had gone through with their religious ceremonies most devoutly, they appeared to take an eternal farewell of each other; this done, one of them retired from the room and shut the door right after him. The Arab within appeared to be in dreadful distress. I could observe his heart throb and his bosom heave most violently, and he cried out very loudly, "Ally lah break!" three times, which is as I understand it, "God have mercy on me!" The Arab was at the farthest end of the room: at that instant the cage was opened, and a serpent crept out slowly; he was about four feet long, and eight inches in circumference; his colors were the most beautiful in nature, being bright and variegated with a deep yellow, a purple, a cream color, black and brown spotted, &c. As soon as he saw the Arab in the room, his eyes, though small and green, kindled as with fire; he erected himself in a second, his head two feet high and darting at the defenceless Arab seized him between the folds of his neck, just above his right hip bone, hissing most horribly: the Arab gave a horrid shriek when another serpent came out of the cage. This last was black, very shining, and appeared to be seven or eight feet long, but not more than two inches in diameter: as soon as he had cleared the cage, he cast his red fiery eyes on his intended victim, thrust out his forked tongue, threw himself into a round coil, erected his head, which was in the centre of the coil, three feet from the floor, flattening out the skin over his head and eyes in the form and nearly the size of a human heart, and springing like lightning at the Arab, struck his fangs into his neck near the jugular vein, while his tail and body flew round his neck and arms in two or three folds. The Arab set up a most piteous yelling, foamed and frothed at the mouth, grasping the folds of the serpent which were round his arms with his right hand, and seemed to be in the greatest agony—striving to tear the reptile from around his neck, while with his left hand he seized hold of it near its head but could not break its hold; by this time the other had twined itself round his legs, and kept biting all round the other parts of his body, making apparently deep incisions; the blood issuing from every wound, both in his neck and body, streamed all over his haick and skin. My blood was chilled in my veins with horror at the sight, and it was with difficulty my legs would support my frame. Notwithstanding the Arab's greatest exertions to tear away the serpents with his hand they twined themselves still tighter, stopped his breath & he fell on the floor, where he continued for a moment, as if in the most inconceivable agony, rolling over, and covering every part of his body with his own blood and froth; until he ceased to move, and appeared to have expired. In his last struggle he wounded the black serpent with his teeth, as it was striving, as it were to force its head into his mouth; which wound seemed to increase its rage. At this instant, I heard a shrill sound of a whistle, and looking towards the door, saw the other Arab applying a call to his mouth: the serpents listened to the music; their fury seemed to forsake them by degrees they disengaged themselves leisurely from the apparently lifeless carcase; and creeping towards the cage they soon entered it, and were immediately fastened in The door of the appartment was now opened and he without ran to assist his companion. He had a phial of black fish liquor in one hand, and an iron chisel in the other; finding the teeth of his companion set, he thrust in the chisel, forced them open, and then poured a little of the liquor into his mouth; and holding his lips together, applied his mouth to the dead man's nose, and filled his lungs with air, he next annointed his numerous wounds with a little of the same liquid; and yet no signs of life appeared. I thought he was dead in earnest; his neck and reins were exceedingly swollen, when his comrade, taking up the lifeless trunk in his arms, brought it out into the open air, and continued the operation of blowing for several minutes, before a sign of life appeared: at length he gasped, and after a time recovered so far as to be able to speak. The swelling in his neck, body and legs, gradually subsided, as they continued washing the wounds with clear cold water and a sponge, and applying the black liquor occasionally; a clean cloak was wrapped about him, but his strength seemed so far exhausted that he could not support himself standing, so his comrade laid him on the ground by a wall where he sunk into a sleep. This exhibition lasted about a quarter of an hour from the time the serpents were let loose, until they were called off; and it was more than an hour from that time before he could speak. I thought that I could discover that the poisonous fangs, had been pulled out of those formidable serpent's jaws, and I mentioned that circumstance to the showmen, who said that they had been extracted, and when I wished to know how the swellings on his neck, and other parts, could be assumed, he assured me, that though their deadly fangs were out, yet that the poisonous quality of their breath and spittle would cause the death of those they attack, that after a bite from either of these serpents, no man could exist longer than fifteen minutes, and that there was no remedy for any but those who were endowed by the Almighty with power to charm, and that he and his associate were of that favored number. The Moors and Arabs called the thick and beautiful, El Effah, and the long black and heart headed one El Buscehfair. I afterwards saw the engravings of these two serpents in Jackson's Morocco, which are very correct resemblances They are said to be very numerous on & about the south foot of the Atlas mountains, and border of the desert, where these were caught when young, and where they often attack and destroy both men and beasts. The Effah's bite is said to be incurable, and its poison so subtile as to cause death in fifteen minutes. When I saw the Effah, it brought to my mind the story of the fiery serpents that bit the children of Israel in the deserts of Arabia, near Mount Hor, as recorded in the 21st chapter of the book of Numbers; because the Effah resembled, in appearance, a brazen serpent. The two serpent eaters said they came from Egypt about thirty years ago.

A PARABLE ADDRESSED TO REPORT CATCHERS.

Upon the credit of a clerical sportsman, the following recipe was lately given for catching wild geese.

"Tie a cord to the tail of an Eel, and throw it in the seas, where these fowls haunt. One of these swallowing this slippery bait, it runs through him and is swallowed by a second, a third, and so till the string is quite filled." A person once caught so many geese in this manner that they absolutely flew away with him.

Quality in Spinning.—A hank of yarn has been laid before the Lords Agricultural Board, which was spun by a girl only fifteen years of age, of the name of Wood; it weighs only ten grains, of course, would require 700 hanks to weigh one pound (avordupois,) which would make a thread 2,521,440 yards, or about 1,432 miles in length; 17 lbs. 6 ounces, 3 drachms and a half of yarn, spun thus fine, would contain a thread that would measure 24,912 miles, which is equal to the circuit of the globe.

The Grand Canal in New York is progressing with rapidity. Sixteen miles it is expected will be finished this season. A meeting has been held in Ohio to take into consideration the best method, for uniting the waters of the Ohio with those of Lake Erie. Shall Kentucky feed her poor and do nothing? We enjoy but half the blessings within our reach on account of the badness of our roads and the obstructions in our rivers. *N. Argus.*

LARGE SNAKE.

On the 8 inst. 30 miles below this place and 3 miles from land, the crew of the schr. gen. Scott, saw a Serpent, 35 or 40 feet in length, and its neck, which it put out of the water a few yards from the vessel, 10 or 12 inches in diameter. Its colour was a dark mahogany, nearly black. The lake was smooth and they had a perfect view of it for more than a minute.

Erie Paper.

A quantity of Bagdad Wheat (says the Boston Palladium) is in flourishing growth at Brighton, Mass. One kernel of this wheat weighed as much as three of the common wheat.

From the Philadelphia True American.

The following anecdotes were communicated to the undersigned by a gentleman who was in England at the time of their occurrence.

AN AMERICAN.

LOOK AT THIS.

At an annual meeting of a Bible Society in England, during the late war, the Rev. Dr. Mowyn was present, and with several speakers addressed the assembly. When Dr. R. informed the audience that he was an American, yet, notwithstanding the hostility between the two countries felicitated himself that he could meet Englishmen, engaged in an interesting enterprize, with the affection of charity and christian love, he was *hissed*, and rudely interrupted, especially when he alluded to his native country.

NOW LOOK AT THIS.

Very recently the Queen of England held a *levee*, when the foreign ministers and distinguished officers were received. From sixty to a hundred thousand people went up to witness the cavalcade, which was numerous and magnificient. The Russian, Spanish & other foreign ministers proceeded in most splendid carriages, attended by many out-riders, &c. Thus far the procession was received by the populace without the manifestation of any other passion than that of curiosity. At length, however Mr. John Q. Adams, minister of the United States, arrived in a neat plain carriage, attended by one out rider and one footman. At the moment he was discriminated in the line of populace twenty thousand hats flew in the air; and as many obstreperous voices greeted the distinguished American statesman and negociator. After his carriage passed, the procession advanced without notice from the populace, until the arrival of the Princess Charlotte, who was received with loud cheers. So much for the war, and the treaty of Ghent.

MEADVILLE, (Penn.) August 1.

The Execution.—On Saturday last the sentence of the law was executed on *George Speth Vanhollandt*, for the murder of Hugh Fitzpatrick, agreeable to his death warrant. Early in the morning a large concourse of people assembled at and in the vicinity of the prison. About 12 o'clock the unhappy wretch was brought forth. He proceeded to the place of execution, a distance of half a mile, on foot, and ascended the platform, elevated ten feet from the ground, with firmness and composure. He had repeatedly declared his fixed determination, if he could, to break the neck of the person appointed to hang him. Firm in this resolution, at the moment the hangman was preparing to fasten the fatal cord, the criminal sprang at him and suddenly precipitated him from the platform and then leaped from it himself—"D—n you," said he, "did I not tell you I would serve you so?" and then, addressing himself to the guard, said— "had it not been for the d——n rope, I should have jumped on him." Having reascended the platform, and the halter secured, he was told by the sheriff, if he had any thing to say, then was the time. He observed, I am an assassinated man? I am innocent—I die for a crime committed by another person—I have nothing more to say—If Mr. Alden chooses to speak he may." A short but impressive address was then made by the Rev. Mr Alden, and closed with a fervent prayer to the throne of grace in behalf of the unhappy wretch. He was then asked, "are you ready?" "Yes" said he, "my time is spent, may God have mercy on my soul," and was immediately launched into eternity.

It is supposed that not less than four thousand people were assembled to witness the solemn and affecting scene.

MURDER.

Were murdered by Isreal Kemp, on board a flat boat near Fort Adams M. T about the 23d of July last. JOHN S. HORN and ELISHA M'CONATHY, both of Kentucky.—Kemp was hired as a hand at Natchez, and perpetrated the horrid deed with an axe in the night. His object seems to have been, *money*. The boat was left afloat in an Eddy without injury, and what is very remarkable the dead bodies were both found afloat the next morning after the murder. Kemp left Fort Adams on the 24th last month; but we learn with much satisfaction that he has been overtaken and secured.

Emigration.—In Niles Register of the 2d. inst. is published an account of the number of emigrants who have arrived in the United States for two weeks preceding the 1st inst. by which it appears that the total number is 2272. Of these 1415 have arrived from Great Britain, 826 from Germany and Switzerland, and 31 from France. It is supposed that the number during the next two weeks will be considerably greater.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of August 4, says, "We have received Halifax papers to July 22. More than a thousand emigrants had arrived there during the month of July, from Great Britain and Ireland, and many more were expected. It does not appear that any provision had been made by government for their settlement in the province.

—Our correspondent at Boston, that the Exchange Coffee House, writes us that ship Vetuhalfehe, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, with 250 passengers, after being out 69 days, put into Halifax, July 23, short of provisions. The schr. Packet, Boyd, has arrived at Halifax, in 5 days from New York.

Commissioners for settling boundaries.

It is understood that Mr Ellicott, after a course of observations, rendered very laborious from the unfavorable state of the weather, has established the latitude of 45 degrees, and marked the same, from the St. Lawrence to St Regis river. No permanent monuments having been made when this boundary was first established, the distance is not exactly known, but it is believed it does not vary 50 feet from the calculation of Mr. Collins, the engineer employed on that occasion. It is hoped that the points, as well as the line generally, will be better designated than heretofore, so as that the offsets from 10 to 30 links, existing in the former line, will be no longer necessary, that it may be known, which is the true boundary.

The commissioners on the part of the British government, appearing not fully prepared to enter upon the negociation, sum is the meantime, are industriously engaged in directing a trigonometrical survey of the shores and islands, and taking the soundings of the St. Lawrence. This work, if completed in the manner it appears to be commenced, will be a valuable acquisition to the topographical knowledge of this part of the country.

Mr. Ellicott, from St. Regis, proceeded via Montreal, to make similar observations at Rouse's point, on lake Champlain, but had little expectation of meeting the commissioners on this part of the boundary, in which case he would proceed directly home and wait their call.—*Potsdam Gaz.*

We learn that Gov CASS and Gen. M'ARTHUR will meet at Fort Meigs on the 15th of next month, in order to negociate a treaty with the Indians for the lands they claim within the limits of this state, as mentioned in one of our papers of July last.

Ohio Paper.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

The Canadas.—By late accounts it appears that the British have greatly diminished their naval and military forces in the Canadas; which circumstance has given rise to several conjectures in the newspapers, and among others that the provinces will be ceded to France. This rumor is a very absurd one; for France has no navy, and without that she could not protect such a dependency; nor can we perceive what she could transfer to Great Britain of an equivalent. The probability is, that, as peace prevails between the United States and England, with much likelihood of considerable duration, the two governments have determined that the military and naval condition of things on the Canadian frontier shall correspond with the character which a state of peace enjoins. Instead of building ships and fortresses at a great expense, each party may have determined to throw off their warlike habiliments in that quarter, and thus save their money. Whether armed or unarmed, in case both parties are equally the one or the other, should a new contest arise, both powers will be upon a par as to the means of annoyance. We speak only from surmise; having no knowledge that any such arrangement is in train. Our cabinet here is as secret and as silent as death, in affairs of this kind; seeming to have no organ of utterance but for the congress, which, it must be confessed, is the only proper auditory of official executive communications. [*Nat. Reg.*

PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS.—A letter to the editor of the Albany Argus, dated at Burlington, on Monday, says—"The President arrived here on Thursday, escorted by a squadron of cavalry. On Friday he proceeded to Vergennes, and down the Lake to Rouse's Point, in the steam boat and returned to Plattsburgh; and he this day sets out to pursue his journey through Chateauguay to Sacketts Harbor, &c."

Colonel Wharton, of the corps of engineers, has been arrested by order of the secretary of the navy, while on a visit to his friends in Philadelphia, in consequence of charges exhibited against him by col. Henderson. His trial, we understand, will take place at Washington, on the 11th inst. and that captain Stewart, of the navy, is to be president of the court. Of the nature of these charges we are uninformed.

[*Balt. Pat.*

MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH.

We learn that in a fortnight this admired production had gone through a second edition in London. It is indeed the happy effort of a fine genius; and *the whole work is auxiliary to the cause of virtue*. Honor, patriotism, morality, are inculcated throughout: the nobler passions seem more bewitching; the hateful more hideous than before Intolerance feels the severest lash; and Fanaticism and Superstition are alternately exposed to hatred and to derision—the vizor is stripped from eastern imposture—and men seem execrating what they so lately worshipped.

The muse now heaves with tragic emotions, and the reader is beguiled of sighs and tears—so deeply pathetic is the strain and the story—Again she is a laughing nymph, in blooming gardens, with all creation smiling around her. The scene thus passes under the charm of the magician, from Thebes to Argos, or to Athens—from the impostor prophet, to the Persian paradise—to the temple and towers where the gallant Ghebers were impiously extinguished in the name of God, but in defiance of all law—and we at last recover cheerfulness and seem to inhale fragrance at the Feast of Roses in the Vale of Cashmere.—But through all these changes, (the poet has fixed so strong a spell upon his numbers) our attention never flags for a moment.

We shall make some extracts from the 3d division of the poem, "The Fire-Worshippers," much of which seems "calculated for the meridian" of Ireland; but will without material alteration apply to any people, where Treason and Intolerance and force and guile, triumphed over virtue, justice, the rights of conscience, and national independence itself.

'TIS moonlight over *Oman's* Sea;
Her banks of pearl and palmy isles
Bask in the night-beam beauteously,
And her blue waters sleep in smiles.
'Tis moonlight in *Harmozia's* walls,
And through her *Emir's* porphyry halls,
Where, some hours since, was heard the swell
Of trumpet and the clash of zel,
Bidding the bright-eyed sun farewell;
The peaceful sun, whom better suits
The music of the bulbul's nest,
Or the light touch of lovers' lutes,
To sing him to his golden rest!
All hush'd—there's not a breeze in motion!
The shore is silent as the ocean.
If zephyrs come, so light they come,
Nor leaf is stirr'd, nor wave is driven;
The wind-tower on the *Emir's* dome*
Can hardly win a breath from heaven.
Even he, that tyrant Arab, sleeps

*At Gombaroon and other places in Persia, they have towers for the purpose of catching the wind, and cooling the houses."—*Le Brun*

Calm, while a nation round him weeps,
While curses load the air he breathe,
And falchions from unnumber'd sheaths
Are starting to avenge the shame
His race hath brought on *Iran's†* name.
Hard, heartless Chief, unmov'd alike
Mid eyes that weep and swords that strike
One of that saintly, murderous brood,
To carnage and the Koran given,
Who thinks through unbelievers' blood
Lies their directest path to heaven.
One, who will pause and kneel unshod
In the warm blood his hand hath pour'd,
To mutter o'er some text of God
Engraven on his reeking sword ‡
Nay, who can coolly point the line,
The letter of those words divine,
To which his blade, with searching art,
Had sunk into his victim's heart!

Just *Alla!* what must be thy look,
When such a wretch before thee stands
Unblushing, with thy Sacred Book—
Turning the leaves with blood-stained hands,
And wresting from its page sublime
His creed of lust, and hate and crime!
Even as those bees of *Trebizond*—§
Which from the sunniest flowers that glad
With their pure smile the gardens round,
Draw venom forth that drives men mad ‖

Never did fierce *Arabia* send
A satrap forth more direly great;
Never was *Iran* doom'd to bend
Beneath a yoke of deadlier weight.
Her throne had fall'n—her pride was crush'd—
Her sons were willing slaves, nor blush'd,
In their own land—no more their own—
To crouch beneath a stranger's throne.
Her towers, where *Mithra* once had burn'd
To Moslem shrines—oh shame!—were turn'd,
Where slaves, converted by the sword,
Their mean, apostate worship pour'd,
And curs'd the faith their sires adored.
Yet has she hearts, mid all this ill,
O'er all this wreck high buoyant still
With hope and vengeance;—hearts that yet—
Like gems, in darkness issuing rays
They've treasur'd from the sun that's set—
Beam all the light of long-lost days!

† Iran is the true general name for the empire of Persia —*Anal Rex Dict.* 5.

‡ "On the blades of their scimitars some verse from the Koran is usually inscribed." (*) *Russel.*

§ "There is a kind of Rhododendros about Trebizond whose flowers the bee feeds upon, and the honey thence drives people mad."—*Tournefort*

Note upon note—This Mahometan custom proceeds from the same spirit that dictated the motto on Cromwell's cannon. "Lord! do thou open our lips, and we will sound forth thy praise"—for it is a morosely and general satire on the whole universe who, after slaying thousands and desolating and enslaving whole nations in the secret association to maintain despotism, even consecrate it by an ostensible "Holy Alliance" on pretence of extending the boundaries of our holy religion."—Indeed, this juggle of crowned heads, and the complacency with which so many seem inclined to observe the realization of the direful prediction of Moore's "Veiled Prophet," when his career was drawing to a close—he being surrounded by the enemy

"But [illegible] what may, let who will grasp the
Caliph or [illegible] meanest man alike shall groan;
Let [illegible] torture him—priest—caliph—
Alike [illegible] world of his shall ring
With [illegible] shrieks and howlings of the slave,
Sound [illegible] glad me e'en within my
[illegible]

The [illegible] motto *ultima ratio regum*, does not [illegible] last class of *texts*; for it modestly implies [illegible] other arguments had been used without [illegible]—However, if it be more fanciful than [illegible] very sly, and under cover of quaint [illegible] ys a boastful threat.

Columbian.

A SINGULAR CHARACTER.

Died at New Marlborough, Berkshire County, (Ms.) on the 14th ult. Timothy Leonard, aged 70. He was born near Canterbury, Con. of parents in low circumstances, and bound out and bro't up in Woodbury. After he was of age he went to the town of Fredericksburg, (N. Y.) where his father then resided. When about twenty four, he came into this town, a sprightly and industrious young man—He purchased a lot of new land remote from any settlement, went to work, cleared a fine place of land, and with the help of his brother, who afterwards came to him erected a small log house, in which they lived together harmoniously. After a year and a half, he visited his friends and returned a perfect misanthrope; was displeased and quarelled with his brother and drove him away. He gradually became deranged. During the revolution, he fancied himself commander in chief, and frequently gave orders for the regulations of congress and the army; copies of which are now to be seen. He called himself *Admiral*. His other titles were, *a God a King of the whole earth*, &c.—He became troublesome and dangerous, and was disarmed by the civil authority. Since that time he has sought no intercourse with the rest of the world; has lived alone, in the wilderness, and obtained his subsistance by the cultivation of not more than *one acre* of land. This he manured with grass, leaves and other vegetables. His principal living has been corn, potatoes pumpkins. For a time he kept some stock—had some pasture—but for a number of years he has lived alone with the exception of a few domesticated fowls; woodchucks, rabbits, skunks, squirrils, rats and mice, & these *without dressing*, were the rarities of his table. His clothing consisted of two garments, fastened together at the waist by large wooden pins, and was made of wool, hemp, or flax twisted coarse and wove in narrow stripes, sewed together, and put on and worn out probably without cleansing; and shoes or moccasins of bark, shaped to his feet, and worn off.

He could read, always kept the year, day of the month and week. He was not disposed to converse much upon religious subjects. He however kept a testament; paid some regard to the sabbath; was addicted to profanity; and was a lover of ardent spirits. He expected after death to be about and take some care of his farm.

For some years his strength has been failing, but he kept about till the very day he died.

His friends have endeavoured to draw him from his retirement, but in vain.—Thousand from the neighbouring towns have visited the *hermit*, for so he was called. He has often in the summer season been found naked; his head uncovered, and unarmed, and his beard unshaven.

His neighbours have been disposed to assist him, but he has generally rejected their offers. The night on which he died, though his dress was uncomfortable and filthy, finding him very weak, they wished to have remained with him; but no, to-morrow he should be about again. But in the morning early, he was found a corpse. His remains were the next day committed with suitable religious services, and in the presence of a large concourse to the dust, on the place where he had spent almost half a century in the manner described. He was perhaps equally destitute of friends and enemies. He was industrious and honest. He lived for himself entirely, and still was a lesson of instruction to thousands. The picture he exhibited was, *human nature in ruins.*

His relations, if he have any, are informed that, after all he has left a property worth from 5 to 600 dollars, with very little incumbrance.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To provide for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That if any Indian or other person or persons shall within the U. States and within any town, district or territory belonging to any nation or nations tribe or tribes of Indians commit any crime, offence or misdemeanor, which if committed in any place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the U. States, would by the laws of the United States be punished with death, or any other punishment, every such offender on being thereof convicted, shall suffer the like punishment as is provided by the laws of the U. States for the like offences, if committed within any place or district of country under the sole & exclusive jurisdiction of the U. States.

Sec 2 *And be it further enacted* That the superior courts in each of the territorial districts, and the circuit courts, & other courts of the U. States of similar jurisdiction in criminal causes in each district of the U. States in which any offender against this act shall be first apprehended or brought for trial, shall have and are hereby invested with, full power and authority to hear try and punish all crimes, offences and misdemeanors against this act; such courts proceeding therein in the same manner as if such crimes, offences and misdemeanors had been committed within the bounds of their respective districts: *Provided* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to effect any treaty now in force between the U. States and any Indian nation or to extend to any offence committed by one Indian against another, within any Indian boundary.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted* That the President of the U. States and the Governor of each of the territorial districts, where any offender against this act shall be apprehended or brought for trial shall have and exercise the same powers for the punishment of offences against this act, as they can severally have and exercise by virtue of the 14th and 15th sections of an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," passed 30th March, 1802, for the punishment of offences therein described.

March 3, 1817—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday, September 13.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

READ THIS!

John Scott is elected to congress in Missouri Territory by a majority of seven hundred votes over his opponent R. Easton. The St. Louis Gazette calls it a military election and severely reprobates the proceedings; but the "Emigrant," (printed at the same place) says there was more harmony than usual on such occasions!!!

Lex. Reporter.

MISSOURI ELECTION RETURNS.

Counties.	SCOTT.	EASTON.	Majorities.
St. Louis,	407	312	295
St. Charles,	178	407	284
Washington,	234	127	131
St. Genevieve,	460	138	311
Cape Girardeau,	365	242	123
New Madrid,	141	72	69
Howard,	138	170	32
Lawrence,	211	185	26
Arkansas,	48	345	297
SCOTT,	2406	2014	1055
EASTON,	2014		583
Total,	4420		392

MR. AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, with MR. DE MUN and their companions, after forty eight days confinement in the prison of Santa Fe, returned on Sunday last, to their rejoicing families and friends.

The American People, and particularly those of the western country, will hear with indignation and astonishment, that their fellow citizens of the oldest and most respectable families of Missouri, have, on the head waters of Arkansas, within the U. States limits, been stripped of their property by a *Spanish Officer*, and compelled ignominiously to kiss, upon their knees, the stupid and oppressive mandate, which consigned them to chains and a dungeon!!!

This despot of Santa Fe, seems to be characterised by ignorance, presumption and brutality. He recalls the remembrance of the soldiers of Cortes, who tyrannized in that country 300 years ago. On the introduction of our townsmen he accosted them with a ferocious grimace. *"I am glad to see you—you are very welcome—I shall probably enough have your heads cut off."* He acted besides, we are told, under the real or pretended belief that the Mississippi continued to be the boundary between the U. States and his Catholic Majesty. And affected to speak of our governor with contempt for being so badly informed in this respect.

Persons of understanding and manners, in the Spanish Province, and indeed individuals of every description, lamented the causeless oppressions which were heaped with so much wantonness on these peaceful and unoffending Merchants. They were engaged, as they say and as we fully believe, in their usual pursuits, under a licence from the governor of Missouri Territory, and within its heretofore acknowledged boundaries. And certainly on the waters which fall into the Mississippi.

We know not what indemnification can be made to these gentlemen for their personal sufferings, but we are very sure that our Govern't will take prompt measures with the Spanish court for the payment of a round sum of money, equal at least in value to the property of which our Merchants have been despoiled.

We hope too that the *adored* Ferdinand will be instructed by this affair to place men of *sense* if not of *humanity* at the head of his Provinces.

SELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Columbian.

In the ship Washington, arrived just as our paper was going to press, came passenger John Quincey Adams with his lady and family. George A. Otis, esq. Daniel Pope Cooke, esq. Mr Farraud, Shields, Wm. L. Collins and Romans. Just as Mr. Adams was on the eve of his departure from Cowes, which he left the 14th of June, he received the following important circular, which it will be seen open to all nations the importance of bread stuff into Great Britain.

(COPY)

Treasury Chambers, 11th June, 1817.

Gentlemen—I am commanded by the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury to signify to you their lordship's authority to permit the importation of corn, grain, meal, flour and rice, in *any ship* and from *any country*, until 14th Nov. 1817, inclusive provided the importation of grain shall, during this period, continue legal, under the provisons of the Act. 55, Geo. 3, cap. 26. And I am to desire you will immediately cause public notice to be given hereof.

I am gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
P. R. LUSHINGTON.
Commissioner of Customs.

BOSTON AUGUST 5.

Capt. Williams, at Salem, from Martinique, furnishes the following information:

"The latest accounts from Spanish Main, represent that in consequence of the reinforcement of two thousand men, the royalists received about 4 months since from Old Spain, they were enabled to retake Margaretta Island—Bolivar's army had received a check on the Main, at Cumpano and Guayra, opposite said island. Bolivar had again deserted, his comrades, and gone to St. Thomas, having quarreled with the second in command—His late army, had marched to the interior, and joined general Piar, who had lately reduced the city of Augustura by absolute starvation. Admiral Brion sailed from Margaretta previous to the attack on that place by the royalists, to blockade the Orotoke river—he took all his naval force with him, which, according to some accounts, consisted of 22 sail, but it is certain he stopped off Grenada, for provisions, with 17 sail, among them 3 heavy brigs. Recent accounts from Trinidad stated that 9 sail of his fleet were cruizing in the Gulf of Paria, between Trinidad and the Orotoke.

AUGUST 7.

The destination of the Franklin 74, is changed—the John Adams is ordered to be fitted out—and that the ships of war ordered to be built by congress, are to be forwarded with all possible expedition. The Saranac, capt. Elton, has just sailed from this port, and the Ontario, capt. Biddle, is on the eve of sailing.

We understand that the ship John Adams, now at our Navy-yard, is to be fitted out immediately for sea.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 2.

Latest from St. Augustine.—The Savannah Museum of the 22d ult. states, that a person who has been at St. Augustine for the last sixty days, has just arrived from that place, in a passage of two days, and informs, that the governor of that province feels himself perfectly secure from any attacks that the patriots can make; and moreover, has provisions for nine months, and can make a resistance against a force of 5000 men. The seige of St. Augustine was not in contemplation.]

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Thomas Eyles, Ellery, master, in 48 days from Lisbon, with $84,000 for the U. States Bank, and $34,000 for the owners and sundry others.

By the Com. Hull, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, we learn that General Savary had been arrested at Trieste, and conducted by the order of the Emperor of Austria to a fortress in Hungary. *Col.*

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

The intelligence by the arrivals at New-York, appears to consist principally of details of the riotous proceedings of the starving population of Ireland—the outrages of mobs, and the destruction and pillage of flour mills and stores. These assemblages are not confined to one sex—the females, in many instances, were the chief instruments in these depredations. Poverty and hunger incited them to desperation; and from their *precept*, as well as *example*, the male inhabitants imbibed an additional disposition to promote disorder, and commit depredations on the property of those who were better supplied. The military were continually in motion to suppress these disturbances; in some instances whole brigades had been called out for the purpose—so formidable was the mob. The last accounts mention that the tumultuous spirit was in some degree allayed. *Ibid.*

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated 17th May, 1817, to a gentleman in N. York.

"Yesterday arrived here the U. S. ship United States, Captain Shaw, from Algiers, which place he left on the 8th inst. Wm. Shaler, our Consul General, is on board the United States. We understand that he is on a tour of duty through the Barbary Consulates, and that our relations with Algiers continue to be upon the most amicable footing. The U. S. proceeds immediately to join the commodore who is waiting for Mr. Shaler in Mahon."

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Northern circuit, ss. *Of the term of August, 1817.*

Marie P. Leduc & Hipolite Papin, executors of the last will and testament of Marie Louise Papin, who was executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Marie Papin, deceased. On petition for the sale of lands.

Will be sold by the said executors, on wednesday the fifteenth day of October next, being the third day of the October term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in St. Louis, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Joseph Marie Papin at the time of his death to a certain tract or parcel of two hundred acres of land, situate about two or three miles south of the town of St. Louis, fronting on the Mississippi river, eight arpens, and running twenty five arpens in the rear, bounded northwardly by land conceded to Moutard, southwardly by land of Joseph Tayon, deceased, and westwardly by a line at the end of the said twenty five arpens.

By order of court. J. V. GARNIER, clk.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Northern Circuit, ss. *Of the term of March, 1817.*

Nimrod H. Moore, Administrator of all and singular the goods & chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jesse Pendegrass, deceased. On petition for the sale of land.

Will be sold by the said Administrator on wednesday the fifteenth day of October next, being the third day of the October term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, on a credit of twelve months, at the court house in St. Louis, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Jesse Pendegrass, at the time of his death, to four hundred arpens of land, materially injured by earthquakes, the same situate lying and being in the county of New Madrid, a certificate whereof issued by the recorder of land titles, the sixth day of January 1817, no. 233, authorising the said Pendegrass or his legal representatives to locate the said quantity of land on any public land in the territory of Missouri, the sale of which is authorised by law.

By order of the court. J. V. GARNIER clk.

Lands For Sale.

RUFUS EASTON, having sold a part of his

Wood Lots

Above St. Louis, now offers 148 acres thereof at private sale. He owns 422 arpens of land situate on the north bank of the Missouri 6 miles below St. Charles, 320 acres of the tract on the waters of Dardenne, in St. Charles county, granted to Micajuh Baldridge: and 533 1-3 arpens situate on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Duwitt, which he will sell cheap for cash.

St. Louis, Sept. 10th, 1817. 67tf

Wanted

Immediately, three or four Journeymen TAYLORS, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given.

JOHN S. DAVIS.

Sep. 13th. 67

Entertainment.

E. DOWLING begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Chouteau's,

WHERE MAJ. WILLSON FORMERLY RESIDED,

(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS.)

Travellers are informed that the house is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good air and water. He will spare no pains or expense to render comfortable those who may favor him with their company.

St. Louis, Sep. 13th. tf-67

WHEAT.

One dollar per bushel will be given for GOOD MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,

Delivered at Mr. H. Gratiot's mill.

RALPH DAVIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 12th. 67

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

We regret to learn by the eastern papers, that several towns in Virginia; Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Jersey & New York, have sustained considerable damage by heavy rains. The city of Baltimore and its neighborhood lost property by the freshets, estimated at 1,000,000 dollars The water rose in some of the streets 20 feet perpendicular. Several lives were lost.

The President of the U. States dined with the citizens of Chillicothe on the 28th ult. and proceeded the next day to Washington, through Lancaster, (Ohio.) The frames of several ships of the line and frigates has been laid at Boston, New York, Norfolk &c. &c. Our navy in a few months count twelve ships of the line, nineteen frigates, eight sloops of war, steam batteries and a proportionable number of small vessels, independent of the fleets on the lakes.

War Department, June 9, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT seperate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of the Department of War, until the 1st of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1818, inclusive until the 1st day of June 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Greenbay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark, on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the [illegible] of Louisiana and the territories of [illegible] Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philips, N. Orleans, Batton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York south of the Highlands, including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right in making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.—The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War. 569

Deferred Articles.

The following letters were published in the Emgirant of the 30th ult. as official.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Extract of an Official Letter.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, 9th July, 1817.

Governor Clark,

SIR—We have the pleasure to inform you that we succeeded in getting a treaty signed with the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation yesterday, some of the provisions of which, we conceive it important for you to know.

It is stipulated, that a census of the Cherokees east and west of the Mississippi, shall be taken in the month of June 1818, and both parts of the nation bind themselves to cede to the United States, so much land on the east side of the Mississippi, including a small cession now made on the east side of Chatahoochy, and north of Tennessee, as shall amount to the proportion to which the Arkansas Cherokees are entitled, in proportion to the numbers now there, and those who may emigrate to the country, previous to the taking the census. —The Cherokees on the Arkansas, are also to receive so much of the annuities as they are entitled to in proportion to their numbers. The United States engage in return, to cede to the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, as much land on the Arkansas and White Rivers, as they receive east of the Mississippi, "which is to commence on the "north side of the Arkansas, at "the mouth of Point Remove' or "Budwell's old place, thence by "a straight line northwardly, to "strike Chatanuga Mountain, or "the hill first above Shields' "Ferry, on White River* run-"ning up and between said rivers, "for complement; the banks of "which rivers, to be the line." The United States also bind themselves, to remove all white persons now settled within or above said line, to prevent future encroachments in this way: Mrs. P. Lovely, excepted. It will be well therefore, to notify all persons by proclamation, of this provision in the treaty.

We are sir, &c.

Andrew Jackson,
Joseph M'Minn,
D. Meriwether.

Extract of a letter from Return J. Meigs, Indian Agent, to Governor Clark, dated

CHEROKEE AGENCY, 24th July 1817.

Emigration is commencing, and may be expected to be considerable, between this and the winter coming. Several boats are now on the point of descending this river. Upwards of 700 have inregistered themselves already for removal.

It is probable, that within a few years, the principal part of the Cherokees will be within your superintendance. The tide is setting strong that way, and as all is peace and quietness in our national concerns, there is no danger of a counter current to emigration. White and red are pressing towards the Pacific Ocean, and that alone can set bounds to it.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
RETURN J. MEIGS.

Governor Wm. Clark.

CHEROKEE VILLAGE, 11th July, 1817.

The Governor of Missouri Territory.

SIR—It is our duty to inform you of our conduct, towards the Osages. We made peace with them several times, knowing it to be the wish of the President of the United States, our Great Father; but they will not be at peace with us. For nine years and more, we have been trying to make friends, all to no purpose; it appears that the more friendly we talk to them, the more they impose on us; now we are prepared we will meet our enemies; we lay down with our arms at our sides. We wish you to pity us, for the Osages are deaf to all we can say or do. To raise our crops for the support of our families, has been our wish, but it has not been in our power; it is not we that are in the wrong, it is the Osages; they have stolen all our best horses, and have reduced us to work with our naked hands. With the few horses we have left, we intend to go to the Osages and hunt for those horses taken; we are going to do mischief. We ar but a few Cherokees; our father knows us well, and we therefore beg that he will not scold us; the Osages have also insulted the whites; we are vexed, and have become deaf to their talks.—Please to inform the President of all this; tell him that we promised not to spill blood if we could help it, but that at this time the rivers are red with the blood of the Cherokees. We hope that the President our Father, will take our case into consideration, for he well knows we are not the aggressors. Since our last talk to you, we have lost two of our young men, killed by the Osages; we have never attempted to take any revenge whatever, until now.

This is all we have to say for the present, intending to inform you of all occurrences hereafter. —Your Children,

Tollenteskee, Humming Bird.
Taketoka, Kutlikoi,
The Bold, John M'Lamore,
Shananngni, Translate,
John Boggs.

From the Knoxville Gazette,—July 17.

Those indians that make their election to remove, are to be furnished with boats and supplies necessary to their removal, at the expense of the United States; each individual of the poor indians, to be furnished with a rifle gun, a blanket and kettle, or a steel trap.—There will be reserves of 640 acres allowed to heads of families, in the portion of country given up to the United States, should the individuals claiming it, reside thereon until his or her death, which will descend to their posterity in fee simple; but should they leave their reservations during their life time, such lands will become the property of the government. A reasonable compensation is to be made to those indians who leave plantations, for their improvements.

*From this line to the Osage boundary line, is said to be near 200 miles. About 20 families are settled between the two lines, and will no doubt be removed. [Ed. Miss. Gaz.

Notice.

The subscriber living near St. Louis, will receive into his PASTURE, such horses as may be given into his care.—For conditions apply to him, on the premises.

Antoine Soulard.

St. Louis, 7th, August, 1817. 3t-65

Taken up

By Jacob Walker, a dark bay mare, five years old, fourteen hands and three inches high; bald face, three white feet, the left eye glass eye—some small white spots in her breast, no brands perceivable. Appraised to forty five dollars; before me, a justice of the peace. Given under my hand, this 19th day of July, 1817.

James Russell J. P.

A copy, Certified by
J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C. C. C.

Wanted

To hire for a constancy—two ACTIVE coopers, who will get out the staff and make a large quantity of whiskey & flour barrels.

To such workmen, the most liberal encouragement will be given, by application at the settlement on Plattin Mills—near Herculaneum.

JACOB HORINE.

August 16th, 1817. 4t-63*

Ten Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber on the 13th, June last, while surveying on the Barbue river, Point Labbadie township, St. Louis county, Missouri Territory—a sorrel horse, about 15 1-2 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has 2 or 3 white feet, carries his tail as if nicked, shod all round, no brands recollected—he has a blemish on the left eye, trots and paces. The person who will be good enough to take up said horse and deliver him to Gen. Rector in St. Louis, or the subscriber at Kaskaskia, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses.

Charles M'Pherson.

August 15th, 1817. 3t-62*

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STEAM COAL taken from the big muddy Coal bank, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of BLACKSMITH COAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BURGUN.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. 52 tf-

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, living near Charrette village in the county of St. Charles, on the 7th day of August last, a negro boy named Cator, about eighteen years old, five feet four or five inches high, heavy made, with thick lips, had on when he went away a coarse brood cloth coat, a pair of domestic cotton pantaloons, an old wool hat, together with several other articles of clothing not recollected. Any person apprehending the said negro boy and delivering him to me at Charrette village or securing him in any Gaol in the Territory, so that I get him, will be entitled to the above reward, on application to me or to Mr. Thomas Hanly in St. Louis.

JOHN WYATT.

St. Louis, 5th Sept. 1817. 65-4t

Stolen or Strayed,

From the commons of St. Louis, a sorrel Horse, about fifteen hands high, seven or eight years old next spring. He has a bald face, with a strip of white inclining downwards, and the mark of a scar on his buttock, is shod all round, and paces in a handsome style.

Any person who will take up said horse and deliver him to the subscriber, or inform where he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

GEORGE FITZOR.

St. Louis, Sep. 4th 66-tf

Taken up

By David Black, living in Lawrence county, Spring river township, one dark bay horse, supposed to be eight years old, fourteen hands one inch high, has a few white hairs in his forehead and a snip on his nose, white on three of his feet. Branded with a large Spanish brand on his off buttock. Appraised to thirty dollars, by Joseph Hardin and Jonathan Magness. This 20th of May, 1817.

Perry M'Magnas J. P.

Certified by, *Richard Searcy* Clk.

Taken up

By *Daniel M'Laughlin*, living in Jo. achim township, near *Morgan's* saline, a forrel horse with a small blaze in his face and snip on his nose, branded on the off shoulder and buttock C. *S.* barely to be understood, with the appearance of a brand on the near shoulder, but not to be understood, about 14 1-2 hands high; supposed to be six years old; appraised to forty dollars by George Sip and Enos M'Donald, after being duly sworn. Given under my hand this 30th, A. D. August, 1817.

Signed. *C. Bowles J. P.*

Recorded this 2nd, September, 1817.

A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk. for M. P. Leduc Clerk.

Notice.

A HORSE of the following description was found on the head waters of the Gasconade, and delivered to Archibald M'Danold, at his saw mill on the Gasconade, who brought him to Bonhomme township, within twelve miles of St. Louis, where he may be had by the owner proving his property, and paying charges; the description are as follows (to wit) A bright forrel, with a long star in his forehead, left hind foot and his leg white, branded J P on his off shoulder, judged to be five years old last spring; appraised to eighty dollars by George Quateau and William Long, being duly sworn. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1817.

Joshua H. Burckhart J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

A. S. M'Girk D. Clk. for M. P. Leduc, Clerk.

Taken up

By James Kegans, living in the township of Point Labbadie, in the county of St. Louis, one grey horse supposed to be nine years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, branded in ten different places thus O. Appraised to twenty five dollars, by James Stark and James M'Danold, before me this 4th day of August, 1817.

James M'Danald J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc Clerk, by A. S. M'Girk. D. Clk.

*6631

Notice.

Those persons who have heretofore employed my late brother EDWARD HEMPSTEAD ESQ. either as an attorney & counsellor at law, or in land affairs, or otherwise, are hereby informed that their business will be punctually and faithfully attended to by the subscriber, until they otherwise dispose of it.

I shall attend at the several courts in this and the adjoining territory, for the purpose of finishing his professional concerns.

All of his papers are in my possession; persons wishing to obtain their papers or having business with the undersigned, can make application to me at the office lately occupied by Edward Hempstead, in the town of St. Louis.

Ch. S. Hempstead.

St. Louis, August 16, 1817 6 w*

Auction Business.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that as successors to Patrick Lee, Auctioneer, they will carry on the auction business. Any persons having goods to dispose of in that way, will find it their interest to call on them as their business will be carried on with all the care and attention that it may require.

The subscribers being provided with stores and cellars, they will receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale. And if required, cash will be advanced on goods left with them for sale.

M. TESSON.
J. PESCAY.

54—tf. St. Louis, June 3, 1817.

Notice.

By authority by the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the territory of Missouri, to collect the Tax due on the following tracts of land, situate in the county of St. Charles, and belonging to non residents, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, on the first Monday in November next, at the door of the house in which Court is usually held, in the town of Saint Charles, the whole, or so much of each tract as will pay and satisfy the tax, interest and cost due thereon. The sale will commence at ten o'clock, A. M.——Will be sold, also, the subjoined list of lands, belonging to residents, for the tax due for 1816.

SAINT CHARLES, SEPT. 1st 1817.

URH. J. DEVORE, Sheriff.

PROPRIETORS NAMES.	*Quantity of land in arp's.*	*Situation and water courses.*	*Years for which tax is due thereon.*
John Mulanphy, 31 separate tracts, making	30,536	Cuivre and Mississippi.	1817,
Basil Girard,	6308	Opposite Prairie du Chien,	1812, 13, 14 & 17
Peter Derbigney,	6000	Loutre and Mississippi,	do. do. do. do.
Gabriel L. & James C. Soulard,	1600	do.	do. do. do. do.
Hunt and Hankinson,	400	Missouri,	1816 & 1817
Heirs of Amos Stoddart,	400	140 miles up the Missouri river,	1814, 15, 16 & 17
RESIDENTS.			
Charles Abair,	56	Portage des Sioux,	1816
Louis Barada,	*Town lot,*	St. Charles,	1818
Joseph Dashasy,	*Town lot,*	Portage des Sioux,	1816
Joseph Gravier,	*Town lot,*	do do.	1816
Alexander Shalya,	*Town lot,*	do do	1816
M'Girk,	*Town lot,*	do do	1816

N. B. *The above lands will be sold as it stands on the printed list, if not redeemed prior to the day of sale.*

URH. J. DEVORE, *Sheriff.*

NOTICE.

Extract of a letter from the Paymaster General, dated City of Washington, August 1st 1817.

SIR,

"It has became my duty to make a call "on you to close your business as Paymaster. "An extension of time to the 30th September "next, is allow'd you to carry into effect the "object of this letter, and if at that period any "outstanding claims should remain unliquida-"ted in your district you will please to report, "or give a sketch of them, that they may be "known and provision made for their pay-"ment here."

I am, &c.
(Sign'd) ROBERT BRENT.
Paymaster Genl.

TO THOMPSON DOUGLASS,
Dist. Paymaster, St. Louis.

In Pursuance of the above instruction, the District Paymaster will continue until the 20th inst. to pay at his office in St. Louis, all claims for militia services rendered in this Territory, to the persons who may have performed such services, or to their authorised agent, or representative.

Sep. 5th, 1817. 66-t

Notice.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.

INFORM their friends, that having engaged some workmen at lower wages, they are enabled to reduce their prices of GLASS WARE, considerably, and have on hand a complete assortment of every article of

PLAIN OR CUT FLINT GLASS.

Pittsburg, 16, 1817—61-4t.

Look Here.

The subscribers wishing to retire from business, offer for sale their whole stock, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Books and Stationary, &c.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

N. B. Just received, 50 Boxes real Spanish Segars.

St. Louis, Aug. 6th, 1817. tf-62

For Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 1500 ACRES of *Land,*

On the River DARDENNE,

St. Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 500 bearing apple, pear and cherry trees, and an elegant garden. There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, 2 barns, &c.—ALSO a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A. RUTGERS

Sep. 1st. 66-

LOTTERY TICKETS.

State of Pennsylvania.

Internal Navigation Lottery, 4th Class

S. ALLEN, Manager.

SCHEME.

1 *prize of*	$20000	*is*	$20000
1 - -	10000	-	10000
2 - - -	5000	-	10000
4 - -	2000	-	8000
12 - - -	1000	-	12000
50 - - -	700	-	35000
100 - - -	100	-	10000
200 - - -	50	-	10000
350 - - -	20	-	7000
11000 - - -	8	-	88000

35,000 *Tickets—not 2 blanks to a prize*

*** First drawn 4000 Blanks to be entitled to $8 each.

Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing:—George Latimer, Isaac Worrell, Thomas Leiper, John Connelly, and Andrew Bayard, Esqrs.

The above lottery is now drawing in Philadelphia, a regular list of each days drawing will be received by mail and prizes paid here, as soon as the drawing is closed and the corrected prize list certified by the commissioners is made out.

☞ Tickets may be had of the subscriber if applyed for soon,

C. W. HUNTER.

St. Louis, July 18th. 59

BLANK

Bills of Lading,

For Sale at this office.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Guy Seely deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. And all those who have any demands against the said estate are also requested to bring them forward immediately to the undersigned for adjustment as the law directs.

Phinehas Jones, Adm'r.
Rebekah Seely, Adm'x.

County of St. Louis, township of St. Ferdinand, September 5th, 1817. 3t-66

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th, 1817. 65-6m

Avis.

LE *soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de sr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de couper dubois sur les terres cy dessus dites sous peines d'être pour suivies conformement a la loi.*

WILSON P. HUNT.

Septembre 6th. 1817. 65—6m

Copper & Tin Ware

Manufactory.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by *Mr.* Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY.

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniata BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St. Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

Michael Dolan & J. M'Daniel.

Tailors.

Main street St. Louis,

OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, inform the gentlemen of St. Louis and the neighborhood, that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion.

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the best style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

*** Four or five journeymen tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—58 4m.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1817. [No. 466]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
Illinois Advertiser;
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Is published WEEKLY.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted if paid in advance, or before the expiration of [illegible] discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.
** ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the old established prices:—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh
Drugs and Medicine, Paints, | Oil, and Dye Stuffs.
Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.
St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53—*tf*

Just opened,

And for sale at Madame Ve Pescay's store, an elegant assortment of GOODS, purchased in Philadelphia on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, the following well assorted articles, consisting of—
A quantity of blue Chambray's
Yellow do.
Stripe, Plain, Checks, White } Domestics.
Assorted Colours Calico,
Bombazetts,——Bombazeens
Assorted Col'd Shawls,
White Cambricks——Spotted do
Muslins—&c. &c
Men & womens Hose——half do. do.
A small assortment of Ribbons & Laces——Sewing Silk, &c.
Beads for the Indian trade——Also a small quantity of the best Brandywine Powder.
M. Detanicharats.

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE
AT THEIR STORE,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Consisting principally of the following viz:
Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Bellincts and priest Cloths,
Bombazets various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hk'fs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.
ALSO,
Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.
ALSO
GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &.
ALSO—BRIDLES, SADLES and BRUSHES of every kind; besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.
St Louis, August 6th 1817. 468—tf

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,
12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.
SANGUENET & BRIGHT.
St. Louis, August 16, 1817. tf-63

Cables & Cordells,

WHITE AND TARRED,
Bed Cords, & Plough lines
Of a superior quality,
Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.
Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*
St. Louis, July 24th, 1817. 60tf.

Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has just received and
OFFERS FOR SALE,
120 *Barrels Rye Whiskey, part of which is three years old.*
40 *Kegs best quality Canendish* TOBACCO,
60 *do. do. do. small twist do.*
10 *do. common,*
[illegible] CIGARS.
2 *Cases* WOOL HATS,
3 *Cases Cordelling* ROPE,
Trace-ropes, BED CORDS,
Plough and fishing lines, &c.
—ALSO—
A small invoice judiciously assorted for a
COUNTRY STORE,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD ENTIRE OR OTHERWISE to suit purchasers, at REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH, or in barter for PELTRIES, LEAD OR PRODUCE.
CONSISTING OF
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF *HARDWARE & CUTLERY,*
" do do " *Crockery Ware,*
" do do " *Pittsburgh & English Glass*
" do do " *Tin Ware,*
" do do " *Shoes, Castor Hats,*
" do do " *Groceries, &c.*
Apply to S. R. OBER.
Next door East of Mr. Roubideau's.
—ALSO—

For Freight or Charter,

To any place not South of the river Ohio, the strong built Keel Boat Major Smiley, capt. Vail.
September 6th. 66

The Subscriber,

HAVING opened his SHOP, next door below *Mr. Will's Store,* on Main street, intends carrying on
The Watch & Clock Making Business,
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;
And hopes, from his knowledge of his business and attention to it, to deserve the patronage of the public. He repairs all kinds of *Clocks, Time Pieces, &c.*—ALSO, *Repeating, Lever, Horizontal and Chronometer WATCHES.*
HE HAS ON HAND,
A Neat Assortment of JEWELRY,
Side and Tucking Combs. A superb assortment of Pocket Knives.—ALSO, some superior
ENGLISH CLOCKS.
ISRAEL B. GRANT.
August 30. 66-tf

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
MERCHANDIZE.
Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, VIZ.
4th Proof Cognac Brandy | do do Teneriff do | Old Port do | Claret in cases. | Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage,
do Jamaica Spirits
Holland Gin & Whiskey
L. P. Madeira Wine
Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.
All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.
St. Louis, Feb 6th 1817. 36

New Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale at BOONVILLE, in the county of Howard.
Whiskey by the barrel or retail,
Flour by the barrel,
Bar Iron & Steel,
Plough Shares,
Hoes, Mattocks & Pittsburg Axes,
Carpenters tools of different descriptions.
Trace Chains, Scythes & Bells,
Cross cut Saws, Frying Pans,
Tin Ware, Bridles, Sieves & Hats.
And a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
GROCERIES &
DRY GOODS,
The above articles will be sold cheap, for Cash or country produce.
Joseph Andrews.
Boons-Lick, July 19th, 1817.—60*tf.*

For Sale,

On the 10th day of October next, will be sold at public vendue, SIX SLAVES, belonging to the estate of the late Charles Gratiot, deceased.
VICTOIRE GRATIOT, Administratrix,
J. P. CABANNE, Administrator.
St Louis, Sep. 4th, 1817. 64—tf

JUST RECEIVED
BY
P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine, Long Cork Claret, Jamaica Spirits, New Eng. Rum, Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Coffee, Allspice, | *Pepper, Copperas, Spanish Segars, Spanish F. Indigo, Tanners Oil, Campeachy Logwood, Iron assorted, Queens & China Ware, &c. &c. &c.*
All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.
They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable
WARE HOUSE,
Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.
St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-63

ON CONSIGNMENT,
100 Salt Kegs
And for sale at cost and charges by
J. CLEMENS jr. & Co.
St. Louis, 28th May,

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the
TAN YARD,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.
Seal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.
THEODORE HUNT.
May 6. 397—tf

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,
An extensive assortment of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Baftas and sheeting Muslins.
ALSO,
A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,
All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.
Enquire of JAMES COX, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.
St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t 51

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.
A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale,——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
[illegible]
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of
Merchandise,
Which he offers at reasonable prices.
☞ *Notes of the Kentucky Insurance Company will be received in payment for the above Goods, at* Cash prices.
August 22nd, 1817. tf-64

To Indian Traders

THE SUBSCRIBER, OFFERS FOR SALE,
A Large Quantity of
GERMAN LOOKING GLASSES,
SUITABLE FOR THE INDIAN MARKET,
At the Following Prices.

In Red paper	pr. doz.	In Gilt papers	pr. do.
No. 4	0 at $ 1 20	No. 4	0 90 Cts.
" 3	0 1 06 1-4	" 3	0 85
" 2	0 90	" 2	0 75
" 0	80	" 0	65
" 1	70	" 1	55
" 2	60	" 2	50

ALSO—TOILET AND GLASS FRAMES.
1 *Case fowling pieces No. 1 and 2.*
S. R. WIGGINS.
St. Louis, August 16 1817. 63 tf.

Stock of Goods For Sale, & STORE to LET.

The subscriber being desirous of returning to the eastward, offers the remainder of his
STOCK FOR SALE,
ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.
S. R. WIGGINS.
St. Louis, August 16, 1817. 63—tf

Stephen Donohoe,

HAS received and offers for sale very cheap,
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE,
A handsome assortment of seasonabl
GOODS,
Consisting of

Superfine Cloths,	*Fancy Muslins,*
Mercelles Vestings.	*Jac't. & mull mull do,*
Cotton Hosiery,	*Madrass Handks.*
Ginghams,	*Sewing Silk & Twist,*
Calicoes,	*Pins, &c. &c.*
Bengal Stripes,	
Cambricks,	

Also, 2 Casks assorted Hardware.
St. Louis, July 25th, 1817. 60tf

BLANK CHECKS,
ON THE BANK OF MISSOURI,
FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nixon, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of
NEW GOODS,
which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.
St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

The undersigned wishes to purchase
GINSENG,
Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.
J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.
June 6th, 817. 53—*tf.*

Removal.

CHARLES W. HUNTER
Has removed his store to the stone house nearly opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's Store, where he offers for sale a general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.
Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call there.
Saint Louis, August 20th, 1817. tf-64

Bank of Missouri.

St. Louis, August, 26th 1817.
The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, are notified that a third instalment, of twenty five dollars is to be paid in, on each share of the capital stock of said bank, on Monday, 1st, December, 1817.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.
t 1st

CINCINNATI
Bell, Brass & Iron FOUNDRIES,
AND
Engine Manufactory.

The Subscriber having established the above Works on a complete and comprehensive scale, with a FURNACE now in blast, tenders his services to the inhabitants of Missouri, to furnish, on short notice, CASTINGS of every description whatever, and finished in the neatest and most workman-like manner:
—ALSO—
Steam Engines,
On the admired construction of Boulton & Watt; or on any other that may be required:
Fire Engines,
On a much improved plan
Bells
Of any size, from the largest known in America, down to the smallest in use.
Swivels, Cannon & other Ordnance,
(WHETHER BRASS or IRON,)
AND
Smiths' Work
Of all sorts.—The whole to be executed in the most complete manner.
Having engaged artists of the best experience and most skilful character, in the various branches above mentioned. The subscriber does not hesitate to say, that every article issuing from his works shall be warranted to be at least equal to any other made elsewhere within the United States.
Plans for water-works, Steam Works, &c scientifically drawn, may be had on application to
Wm. GREEN.
Cincinnati, July 29th, 1817. 54—12*t.*

For Sale
AT MINE AU BRETON,
Washington County.
The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, for CASH, LEAD, NEGROES, FURS, or for any other saleable articles, his
Farm
At the seat of Justice of Washington County, containing 500 acres of first rate land; on which is about 65 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 50 feet long by 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, water grist Mill th overshot wheel—an excellent Gardeng fenced in with new cedar pickets and a young orchard—It is presumed the purchaser will view the premises, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unexceptionable.
AMABLE PARTENEY.
August 12th, 1817. 3m-63

Notice.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.
INFORM their friends, that having engaged some workmen at lower wages, they are enabled to reduce their prices of GLASS WARE, considerably, and have on hand a complete assortment of every article of
PLAIN OR CUT FLINT GLASS.
Pittsburg, 16, 1817—61-4t.

Extract from No. 8, of Sketches of Louisiana,
FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

The *Rio del Nord,* on which stands the town of Santa Fe, has its source in the Rocky mountains; and one dividing ridge parts the two rivers, near their heads. The nations of Indians through these mountains carry on, alternatively, either war or trade with their Spanish neighbors, till you come to the big mountains, or rocky hills, [illegible] wandering life, on a soil which is envied them by some of their neighbors. And with the exception of a few predatory excursions of the Osages, for the sake of stealing their horses, they have no enemy to fear, but famine. The Osages inhabit the country still lower down, partly in the edge of the prairie and partly on the mountains to the east: I mean that branch of the nation, which has emigrated from the northern clan on the Osage river. It may well be said of them, that "their hands are against every man;" for they are continually committing depredations on all their neighbors: and very much annoy the trade of the whites up this river; which by the by, the agent at St. Louis, who acts for both nations, is thought to encourage them in, as his loaves and fishes come down the Missouri—be this as it may, there ought to be a separate agent for this branch of the nation. Between these and the land granted to the Cherokees, by the United States, west of the Mississippi, is formed a settlement of whites, which bids fair for rapid extension, if they have not to give way to the Cherokees, should that nation exchange all their lands east of the Mississippi.

As the Cherokees have as yet not any permanent right in the soil they can only now be considered as living there by the courtesy of the United States, and in fact, I am sorry to see them emigrating here at all; for while surrounded by the whites, in the old nation, they had a chance of improving more rapidly in civilization—this will be otherwise when they have an open wilderness to the west. Excepting the wretched remains of the once powerful tribe of Arkansas, you find no other Indians permanently settled till you cross the Mississippi. This tribe claim the land from the Arkansas river, south to the Louisiana, & from the Mississippi west for 300 miles, but, as they now consist of not more than 100 souls, they would willingly sell out to the government, were any one authorised to purchase; or did the one who ought to have, and perhaps has, the authority, not feel an interest in retarding the population, of the southern quarter, which is, one day, not far hence, to be lopped off, and form a seperate territory. Great variety of opinions exist here as to the division of this territory. All agree that it will not be allowed to come into the Union in its present size. My opinion is, that when it is divided, it ought, in the first place, to be into three, and not into two, as was proposed. From the 33d to the 36th degree of lat. to form the territory of Arkansas, and the Missouri to be the other line. Through time, other territories would be layed off to the west and north of these, but it would be setting a bad precedent to let one have a greater extent of country than the other.

There is no doubt of silver ore being found up the Arkansas, for specimens are frequently brought down, as well of it as of the baser metals, but there is no one who has either the capital, the ambition, or the ingenuity to put mining into operation. Perhaps through all the extent of the United States, you cannot find a set of men, as low, sunk and degraded in the scale of humanity, as those who live about the Post and through the country of Arkansas. Like the rest of Louisiana, it was settled previous to the purchase by the French, but these, by a long residence remote from other settlements, had principally all intermarried with the natives, and had sunk from the nature of civilized, to that of savage beings—Nor were the Americans who first emigrated there, likely much to improve the morals of the place—it being the most remote, and least known part of the new purchase, those fled there for a hiding place, who were fearful of being discovered in other parts. A court was formed among them of the old inhabitants; these knew just about as much of jurisprudence as they did of the longitude.—but one thing they knew, by sad experience—that they had all suffered by the depredations of their one eared American neighbors,—therefore, whipping preceded every trial, till the court grew to be a greater evil than those it tried to remedy. This occasioned the charter of the country to be taken away. Their remote situation and frequent distress called aloud for something to be done. A Judge was allowed them, to be nominated by the assembly, but to receive his appointment from the President of the United States. Here the reverse of the former proceedings took place, and continue to this day; for now a man can receive condemnation for no crime; every juror feeling within himself that it may be his turn next, they seem to have mutually agreed to favor each other! I saw seven there tried for murder; two turned state's evidence, and these two were put on jury to try the other five! I need not tell you what verdict was brought in. In fact, I never saw a jury impannelled in that place, of whom some were not destitute of ears! No doubt but some of those evils might be remedied by the judge: but, poor fellow, he has to go with the crowd, and it was found impossible to procure a man of talents and firmness to accept of the office. From the circumstance of but part of the settlers meeting at the courts, (some settlements being 300 miles off) they have to take such for jurors as they can get: and the worst having the most business at court, are first taken.

(BY REQUEST.)

From the Louisiana Courier.

No. IV.

AN APPEAL, OR EXPOSITION IN BEHALF OF THE MEXICANS AND SOUTH AMERICANS.

I have hitherto endeavored to shew that *politically*, the provinces of Spanish America ought not by foreign governments to be considered in the light of colonies—that though oppressed and governed as such, that the broad features of the administration of these countries by his Catholic majesty is not a *colonial*, but a royal-delegated or *vice-regal* government—that therefore these American or Indian empires form an integral part of the dominions of the Catholic king, and to be looked upon as kingdoms, belonging to his crown, and not as subservient dependencies or colonies of any other part of his dominions, and that therefore, while he is ousted of so great a portion of the countries over which he claims authority, he has no reason to demand as a right that foreign governments should recognise him as sovereign

reign where his authority has ceased, nor that they should refuse to treat with the people who have established independence in a country whose commerce cannot otherwise than be a source of wealth to every nation that will engage in it.

If, then, these countries cannot be *politically* looked upon as colonies, most unquestionably, they cannot be *historically* so considered. Every one whose heart has bled, (and whose has not?) in reading the atrocious subjugation of Mexico by adventurers, and of Peru by the vilest of robbers and murderers, knows that these are *conquered countries* That as conquered countries they have at all times the sacred imprescribable right to expel their invaders, and that in such a cause it is not more accordant with the feelings of humanity than the wise policy of states to desire and aid such an effort. Who, in our day, has arrived at manhood and not cried out and prayed for reparation of the perfidy, ferocity and desolation practised against the unhappy Peruvians and Mexicans. But it is profaning the dazzling word conquest by applying it to a subjugation the most horrid and the most infamous. Mexico and Peru were literally scourged into subjugation, and were literally scourged into subjugation, and the race of their inhabitants almost swept from the earth by an extermination the most savage and unsparing The few who remained were compelled to be the slaves of the wretches delegated by the tyrants, in whose names they have been oppressed for three centuries. I believe it will hardly be necessary to prove that few nations blessed with such celestial countries have ever suffered so much from oppression as the Peruvians and Mexicans. The Spanish monarchs instead of seeking for expedients to complete the plunder and destruction of an innocent people should, in duty, have sought to repair in some degree the afflictions which they had caused them—"It is a conqueror's [illegible]ness" says Montesquieu, to "repair a part of the mischief he has committed The right therefore, of conquest, I define thus a necessary, lawful, and unhappy right, which leaves always an immense debt to discharge in order to clear the obligations of human nature." How has Spain compensated the evils which he has caused America? How has she acquitted the debt which she so largely owes humanity? Language is too weak to express the baseness and the imagination can hardly conceive the calamities of which she has been the cause The afflictions which she has brought on the unhappy people of the countries which she cursed with her presence, are almost incalculable The best idea I can give of them is from a passage immediately preceding one which I have just quoted from the same sublime and eloquent Montesquieu "What [illegible]ve she," might not the Spaniards have done the Mexicans? They had a mild religion to impart to them; but they gave them a cruel superstition They might have set slaves at liberty, they made freemen slaves [illegible] might have undeceived them with respect to the abuse of human sacrifices; instead of which they have destroyed them." *Were I to recount all the good they have done, and all the mischief they did* Let what was so truly expressed in a few lines relative to Mexican wrongs and Spanish injustice be extended to all the children of Spanish America, and it may be had as a brief abstract of the administration of the governments which has goaded them for three centuries Who then will deny their right to redress such wrongs? Who will not rejoice that the day at length arrived to them to break the bonds of their weighty fetters?

Yet this opportunity, grateful as it must have been to their wishes and propitious for them to have instantly embraced it, was not seized upon by the Mexicans and South Americans with that eagerness which their oppressions so much excited They seemed rather to avoid availing themselves of it with a generosity almost romantic and an innocent confidence and spirit of enterprize characteristic of these people they seem rather to be unwilling to take advantage of the distresses of Spain and the captivity of their princes They scorned to owe the recovery of their long lost rights to the misfortunes of the Spanish peninsula Hence the dominions of the monarchy in America universally determined to continue faithful to a government from which they never received any thing but the most ignorant and most brutal tyranny Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Buenos Ayres and Chili, yielded their strength and poured forth their wealth in support of the old dynasty of their kings They did this with as much alacrity as the kingdoms of the peninsula and as they did it with as much enthusiasm they only begged they might do it in the same manner, and with as much free agency as did Spain This it appears, was an unpardonable insolent offence on their part! It was high treason against the haughty jurisdiction of the peninsular kingdoms! And here let us enquire since we must sometimes reason about first principle) by what rule of policy or justice, was it treason, presumption, or rebellion for *twenty millions* of people of two continents, to do that which *ten millions* inhabiting comparatively wretched, confined districts in a small peninsula, were then engaged in doing? We have seen that the various kingdoms, whether situated in Europe or America which were under the Catholic king, composed one confederated monarchy and that Mexico or Buenos Ayres in America had as much right, being a portion of that monarchy, to install provincial *juntas*, independent of old Spain, for their internal government, as Gallicia or Valencia in Europe had to do, independent of Castille Did not the several provinces, or kingdoms, in the peninsula, dictate with one another on this subject? And finally, when some yielded their pretensions, they were not yet unanimous, and those provinces which did unite, were still distracted by the discord of another *junta* affecting to act in a national capacity The *juntas* of Seville and Valencia, both pretended to act as the general government of the monarchy, and both sent their delegates to claim the submission of the pretended colonies of the *pretended* mother people Thither they brought their discord among a people already unanimous in the support of Ferdinand and who only required, what was very natural, that they should have the same privilege that the provinces of the peninsula had of ordering their local administration The delegates of Valencia having submitted to those of Seville, that imperious *junta* would be satisfied with nothing but the absolute government of the American kingdoms. But in answer to the pretensions of that *junta* the Mexicans justly observed, in their address to all nations, in 1810, that "Reason, the laws, and even the example of the provinces of Spain, were opposed to the plans of that body, (the central junta of Seville) finalised its extravagant pretensions, and pointed out the path which we ought to have followed whenever we wished to maintain the monarchy entire. Why should not adopt in America the system which then governed Spain with universal consent and reputation? Why should not we too organize or juntas, our any other mode of administration representing the rights of Ferdinand, and expedient for the preservation of these dominions?"†

Surely no inhabitant of Spain will say that these were not fair and modest pretensions. They were just, and at the same time submissive. But we find the junta of Seville imperious and overbearing; would be content with nothing short of unconditional submission. They accordingly treated the propositions of the Mexicans with an insulting contempt—The viceroy, Iturrigaray, who had assembled the Mexican junta which was to provide for the internal government of Mexico, was deposed and imprisoned, and other measures of severity were taken against every citizen who had distinguished himself by his public virtue, his zeal or intelligence. And why were they the objects of such violence? Was it that they had renounced their connexion with the monarchy? Was it that they wished to submit to *Joseph Napoleon?* No, but because a *junta* installed in one of the peninsular cities, pretending to govern in the name of the captive king, was displeased that they should presume to act with the same freedom that every minor district of the peninsular had done, This was their offence Had it been what a Spaniard would call treason, it would have been what the world would, at this day, call in glorious, because at that moment it was in the power of Mexico, and every other the power of Mexico, and every other district in Spanish America, to have effected their independence without a struggle. But, as I have remarked, sensible as were the Mexicans and South Americans of the necessity of independence, they considered that it would have been inglorious to owe it to the distresses of Spain They therefore continued to link their destinies with hers; thus affording another instance of the folly of that chivalrous sentiment which some of the most oppressed of nations have occasionally shewn to the most cruel and unrelenting tyrannies What was the reward of the Mexicans and South Americans for such forbearance—such devotion? It was, what always such conduct has ever received from suspicious despotisms. They were rewarded with perfidy and deceit. In order the better to cheat them into absolute slavery, they were deluded with vain, illusory promises. With an unpardonable simplicity, they still relied on the faith of a Spanish government. And in the face of every promise trampled by violation, they determined to await the meeting of the Cortes though the studiously limited number of members which were allowed them should have taught them that justice was not to be had from a body so constituted.

Could common justice be rationally expected from a body, composed of delegates from various nations, actuated by conflicting prejudices, and politics, and represented with a glaring inequality—an inequality which gave to one people over the other a preponderating influence by the number of its votes. No, the result was such as could easily have been foreseen The people having the minor representation, in all cases of conflicting politics, were uniformly sacrificed to the interests, the prejudices, the very arrogance of those having the larger delegation. They might have perhaps, submitted to some sacrifice of their interests. A people will frequently quietly, nay tamely submit to a palpable injustice, rather than risk the hazard of a revolution. But what people, however timorous—however debased, ever submitted to wanton and aggravated insults—None—History which gives numerous instances of high minded nations sitting down quietly under injustice, does not afford a single example of a degenerate or corrupt people submitting peaceably to insult. If then the most debased would not submit to it, how could it be expected that the noble, high-minded Mexicans and South Americans could do so? The result was such as was to be expected.

The Mexicans and South Americans, after submitting to reiterated perfidies, could no longer bear up with the most atrocious insults which were continually offered to them, and especially to the treatment which their deputies to the Cortes received To this mockery of their most distinguished citizens! They hoped that the talent and virtues of their delegation would compensate for inferiority of number. Their calculation proved fruitless, and how deeply the Mexicans were affected with the insulting treatment which their delegation received, may be collected from the following words of the Mexican address, already mentioned: "But who will believe it?" say they "our blind and hardened tyrants, treated our reiterated representations with sovereign contempt, and constantly shut their ears against our complaints. Our deputies experienced nothing but neglect, contumely and insult. And was not all this enough to justify our honorable and high-minded nation to break off all connexion with the Spaniards, and to require from them the satisfaction due to our rights, wounded in our national representation"§

This language expresses the feelings of all the South Americans, on the same subject, and the whole of the observations which may have been above made as particular to Mexico, may with safety be applied to South America. Indeed, to South America, Spain acted, if possible, with more aggravation; because, composed as it is of various provinces, none of which has much more than half the population of Mexico, there existed, consequently, a double reason for more atrociously insulting them, from their less apparent capability of asserting their rights. Tired with vexations, with perfidies, and with insults, which for three centuries have had no intermission, Mexico and the several provinces of S. America, declare their independence.—The immortal Venezuela first led the way—she installed her government on the 19th of April 1810. Buenos Ayres on the 25th of the following May, in the same year. New Grenada in July of the succeeding year, and the revolution of Mexico broke out in December, 1810.

* *Spirits of Laws—Book X—Chap. IX.*
† *Ibid*
‡ *From an address of the Mexican Congress to all nations, decreed on the 28th June, 1815.*
§ *Ibid.*

From the Poughkeepsie Republican Herald.

How Lorenzo Dow raised the Devil.

—A few years since, while the famous Lorenzo Dow was travelling through a certain state, he came to a solitary house in the woods, and asked for lodging during the night. The woman of the house reluctantly consented; (her husband being absent and not expected home that night.) Lorenzo got his supper, attended family worship, and went to bed in a room adjoining the one where the woman was, and separated from it by a rough partition with large cracks between the boards. Lorenzo could not get to sleep, and therefore lay in a wakeful posture for some hours.—About midnight he heard a gentle tap at the door, which the woman opened to a sturdy looking fellow, who it seemed was the lady's paramour, and whispered to him that Lorenzo was in the next room, and he must speak very low for fear of awaking him. The lovers sat up a while conversing together, and then retired to bed. This probably was not surprising to Lorenzo because he came from a quater where *bundling* is in fashion. In the course of an hour the husband unexpectedly began to thunder at the door; The lovers were put into terrible confternation; but the female mind is wonderfel for expedients. The paramour was stowed into a large barrel and some cotton lucks thrown over him. The woman opened the door and received her husband with as much tenderness as surprize. He was about three sheets, in the wind, that is to say a little intoxicated, and began to talk loud and swear. She hushed him by informing him that a minister, the famous Lorenzo Dow, was asleep in the next room.—The husband upon hearing this replied that Lorenzo should get up and sup with him, the woman's entreaties and Lorenzo's excuses were in vain, a drunken man is a most unreasonable being. Lorenzo had to get up. Well (said the husband) I understand you can raise the Devil, I wish you would bring him up now, I wish very much to see him. Lorenzo observed he made no such pretensions, The drunkard was importunate, & would have the devil raised at any rate. Lorenzo told him he would be sadly terrified at the sight. No, said the husband knocking his fists together, I defy him. Well, said Lorenzo, since you will have him raised, I request you would open the door so that he may escape, otherwise he might carry off a side of the house. The door was opened and the husband prepared for the attack.—When Lorenzo set the cotton on fire in the barrel, out came the devil amidst the flames, and made rapid retreat through the door. The husband reported the story about in the neighbourhood and upon its being questioned, he went before a magistrate and made oath to it. It gained such evidence that Lorenzo was compelled to explain the mystery by clapping a *pair of horns* on the head of the swaggish fool.

EUROPE.

By arrivals from England, London papers have been received to the 19th of June. The most important intelligence is the acquittal of Watson and his associates. Lord Ellenborough was nearly five hours delivering his charge to the jury, and summoning up the evidence, the conclusion of which did not bear so hard on the prisoners, as the preceding events would, we were led to imagine, have produced. The ministry are becoming intimidated, it is very evident that if Cashman, the poor sailor, was guilty, these rioters must have been equally implicated. The conduct of Watson, and of the people, after acquittal was perfectly decorous, and the result of this trial may be considered as highly important.

Disturbances of a very serious nature have occurred at Leeds and Nottingham. Plots are still in agitation, and whatever may be said to the contrary, that country appears to be in a very unsettled and deplorable state.

A new loan of fifteen millions of pounds sterling is required by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

We are indebted to a valuable friend in the borough of York Pa. for the following statement of the recent distress: *Lancaster Jour.*

Mr. Hamilton,

It is with the most painful sensations I attempt to give you a hasty narrative of the most awful calamity ever visited the inhabitants of Yorktown, and especially those who resided and had their property on and near Codorus creek.

On Saturday between two and three o'clock in the morning, it began to rain, and continued to pour down in torrents until about one o'clock in the afternoon. Such a tremendous gush of water never was witnessed before by the oldest persons. It produced such an accumulation of water, that the Codorus rose about three feet in less than an hour. As soon as the arches of the stone bridge on High-street were choaked, the water swelled on each side of the creek: considerably beyond Water-street, which is east of the Codorus, and as far west as Newbury-street. The violence of the torrent carried all before it, and presented to the human eye the most awful spectacle. Houses, with their inhabitants, were tumbling into the mighty current of this dreadful element; ruin and devastation were spread around. The lamentation, the piercing shriek, the sad groans, the weeping eyes of all sexes, were more than could be endured by the stoutest heart. The countenance of every individual was covered with a solemn gloom, and an awful anxiety pervaded every breast, in viewing death and destruction. Many of those who fled to their houses and hoped there for preservation, now exist in eternity. Mr. Hugh Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Colvin, Samuel Eichelberger, son of Mr. Martin Eichelberger, and Daniel Updegraff, sunk together in the same house into a watery grave; others were drowned by the immersion of buildings and in endeavouring to effect their escape. Houses partly in an entire state, with people in them, and roofs with persons on them, were floating down the stream. Some had their lives rescued from their perilous situation by Mr. Penrose Robinson,* (whose activity and enterprize is highly praise worthy.) Some were taken alive out of houses which had lodged after the subsidence of the freshet. It was altogether the most horrible scene conceivable. I saw substantial brick houses, frame and other buildings yield to the irresistible force of the flood, and sink beneath its surface. The dreadful crash of houses and other property, was heard every where, with the cries of "help," from individuals who stood on the roofs of buildings, while the water was washing away the foundations, and threatening every moment to ingulph them, but no boat could approach them. They had to be left to their fate. Upwards of forty dwelling houses, tan houses, breweries and mechanic shops were swept away, and about thirty more, as far as it is ascertained, were materially damaged, and cannot well be repaired. Mr. Jessop's cotton factory is much injured; Mr. Frederick's mill-dam, and Mr. T. B. Colemans's forge-dam (at Spring Forge) are entirely destroyed, and the forge is much damaged. At Mr. P. J. King's paper mill the tenant's house, and Mr. G. Louch's dwelling house at his mill, and Mr. Weidner's forge, are entirely carried away. Messrs. Doudle's, Martin Eichelberger's G. Lauman's, J. Smyser's tanyards, with the currying shops, bark mills and other improvements, are partly washed away; Mr. Welsh's and Mr. John Barnitz's breweries are totally destroyed. Messrs. Doudle, Eichelberger, Lauman, Smyser, and Welsh were probably the principal sufferers. Many who were worth from four to ten thousand dollars, have lost their all.—The terrific stream was literally covered with furniture and property of every description. The stone bridge on High-street was immersed and nothing but the piers and arches are now to be seen; the wooden bridge on George street is entirely carried off; the bridges along the whole stream are either swept away or materially damaged. The loss of property on Codorus cannot be less than two hundred thousand dollars, and perhaps (if it could be ascertained) that in the county on a fair estimate, would exceed half a million. The streets near the scene of this dreadful misfortune are covered with ruins.—This was a terrible visitation of Providence, and will be to many unfortunate persons irretrievable in its consequences.

This flood is said to have risen from four to six feet higher than the memorable flood of '86. This imperfect sketch, rely on it, is by no means exaggerated, but in truth comes short of a full picture of the distress.

Yours, very respectfully,

* [We hear also that William Barber, Esq. made uncommon exertions and risked his life to assist the unfortunate sufferers.]

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

August 10, 1817.

FRESHET.

On the night of Friday the 9th instant, the rain descended with unusual violence, and continued to increase until Saturday morning—between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock of that day, the descending deluge seemed to pour from the clouds in torrents. Large sheets of water poured from the firmament upon us in such quantities that the lower part of the city became completely immersed in water. In the mean time, the descending torrents, through various channels were uniting all their streams, the rain continued to pour down with unabated vehemence.—Market space was completely immersed—Men and women were seen passing in boats from one market to another, for the purpose of saving what little property could be preserved from the deluge. At length, as far as the eye could stretch in various directions, we beheld whole str'ts swept by the descending streams, forming a spectacle equally sublime and terrific. Jones' falls, so suddenly replenished from so many sources, swelled beyond its banks, bearing away every thing in triumph that opposed the rapidity of the current. Ponderous bridges were loosened from their foundations in an instant, and were seen swept along like skiffs upon the floating surface. Houses that for a few moments appeared to obstruct the progress of the stream, were suddenly undermined, and swept away, bearing nothing but a shapeless mass of bricks. We do not believe that we exceed the truth, when we assert that the water raised to the height of 16 feet above the usual level.

Every bridge over Jones' falls except ing Baltimore, Gay and Pratt-street bridges, were demolished, and fragments of floating timber, broken furniture, &c. implements of industry, articles of merchandize, houses, horses, cows and other cattle, all swept away in confusion, proclaimed the extent of the injury committed. We were forcibly impressed at this moment with the apparent nothingness and vanity of human strength, beholding this terrific demolition with so much ease, of works, that required so much patient labor to erect—we looked, they seemed to stand firm and irresistible at one moment—we looked again, and they were gone. Amid this warring of the elements, were to be seen the generous and benevolent, encountering every hazard, and braving every danger, for the preservation of the persons and property of their countrymen—sailing amidst the floating wrecks, and snatching the distressed and afflicted from what appeared instant and inevitable death; this was a spectacle, if possible, more sublime than that presented by the desolation itself. We cannot, at this early period, speak of the extent of the injury—this must be a matter of future calculation and enquiry. The ensuing morning rose brilliant and serene—we see nothing now of that destructive agent, and we can now only trace his rout by his ravages. He has departed indeed like a dream but he has left wrecks behind.—We presume that it is unnecessary to state to our fellow citizens, that a strong, imperious christian duty remains now to be performed.—To search out and relieve the sufferers by this visitation of divine Providence, we presume, will be no less a pleasure than a duty—poverty can only command a tear for the sufferings of others; it is the higher, more noble, more God-like privilege of opulence not only to sympathise over, but to relieve such distresses. Several lives have been lost, the number not yet ascertained, & upwards of a million of property destroyed.

The water company's mill dam has been swept away, and the canal partially filled up. Pennington's mill dam carried away, as also are most of the mill dams on Jones' Falls.

The rolling and slitting mill, as well as the bridge at Ellicot's upper mills, have also been carried away. The extent of the injury has not yet been ascertained.

But what will more immediately deserve the attention of the police, will be the great quantity of stagnant water deposited in private cellars. Such a nuisance in this hot season, unless speedily removed, may create pestilence, and do us more injury than the flood. We presume that no time will be lost, in taking the most effective measures to guard against so serious an injury.

SLAVE TRADE.

A letter from Havannah, states that the vessels which trade to the coast of Africa are increasing fast in number; one is now fitting out calculated to bring 1000 slaves. A *fleet* of these vessels are to sail for Africa on the 2d July.—

Merc. Adv.

Nashville, August 12.

On Thursday and Friday last, the general bienial election was held in this state. There is no doubt but that governor M'Minn is re-elected by a considerable majority.

From the 5th congressional district Thomas Claiborne is elected.

From the 9th district, G. W. L Marr, is elected to succeed Mr. J. B. Reynolds.

From the 5th district, Dr. Samuel Hogg is elected by a majority of more than two thousand votes to succeed Mr. Henderson.

From the 4th district, it is believed, from the returns received, that Francis Jones is elected, successor to Isaac Thomas, and it is believed John Rhea, will be elected for the first district to succeed Mr. Powel. In the 2d district the contest is very warm between Mr. Blount and Gen. Cocke, but which will carry the day is uncertain.

If Mr. Blount does not succeed not one of the last Congress from this state will be in the next. —*so much for the pay law.*

Prices Current, at New-Orleans.

August 17th, 1817.

FLOUR, $ 4 a 6. nominal.
TOBACCO. 4 a 6 no sales.
WHISKEY, 62 a 70 cts. no sales;

In short, none of the above named articles are selling, nor is there any thing doing in any way.

How wonderfully successful the present acting governor has been in *discouraging party spirit!* The '*very good paper*' established for that purpose, is recommended in vain; three times to put down party spirit have its editors committed violence on the editors of the Argus; it has threatened the people with blood and civil war if they did not *unite*, and now they call on the senate to protect the lieut. governor against the people because they united to vindicate their constitution and their right of suffrage.

Ken. Argus

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday, September 20.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

In the first page of this weeks Gazette, will be found new "Sketches," the production of some office hunter. It has been published in the National Intelligencer, and is now going the rounds throughout the union. The writer cannot have visited the country between the Missouri and latitude 35, and have the affrontery to declare those imaginary lines natural or politic. Surely the American government does not intend to keep us forever in our present colonial situation, which would inevitably be the case for fifty years at least, if the plan of this New Madrid political tailor should succeed in cutting us out. Except the narrow river bottoms, and a few miles square of good land in Bellevue, Washington co. that near Jackson, Cape Gerardeau co. the remainder is frightful mountains or naked hills.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Charless,

The credit of the notes of the Kentucky Insurance Company, has been most clamorously assailed here, and it is said they are in low repute elsewhere, as well as in discredit in Kentucky; public excitement has been created in consequence, and the holders of those notes alarmed.

So far as I can learn, there does not appear sufficient grounds for a belief that those notes are not equal in value, and therefore ought to be equal in their currency, to the issue of any of the other banks in Kentucky; nor can I learn, from information either authentic or otherwise, that the Kentucky In Co has ever hesitated or refused to redeem its notes with specie, or by drafts based on its specie balances, nor have I heard that a temporary embarrassment of the bank exists or is even asserted; for an absolute failure is so monstrously absurd that it is not pretended or even hinted at. On the contrary, I do know that to the stockholders of that company, in July last, the expose of

...nation exhibited a surplus of 33 per cent besides its real estate, & therefore, I am confident that there is not the smallest danger to be apprehended of an institution whose stock is so rich and whose conduct I believe to be and to have always been both prudent and honorable.

Until other and authentic information be received on this subject, I would advise the merchants in town, I would counsel the people in the country, and I would caution the unwary in both, not to be needlessly alarmed at receiving those notes nor to suffer loss in putting off those already in possession, inasmuch as our distance from Kentucky is not so great, nor is our intercourse so unfrequent, but that a few days will confirm the truth or confound the absurdity of this alarm.

All this clamour therefore. these tales of low repute abroad, and rumors of discredit at home, I think, designed rather as the cause of an intended effect, than the effect of an adequate cause.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Black Dwarf.—A paper under this title has been lately circulated in England; and the editor a Mr. Wooller, has been prosecuted for libels upon the King's Government. The people of course, are in his favor; and he has made considerable noise in and about the courts of justice in London. The conceit of the title has been borrowed from the *Nain Jaune*, or *Yellow Dwarf*, of Paris, a very witty and satirical paper, and with which the paper of Wooller will bear no comparison as to intellectual ability. The *Nain Jaune*, was suppressed by the Bourbonites

There is a shrewdness and vulgar audacity in the compositions of Wooller which will procure him readers He has poured his invective upon Mr Cobbett, and gibes him for deserting the cause of reform in England. The object of the *Black Dwarf* is obviously to supplant Cobbett; and Wooller no doubt snuffs, in anticipation, some of the ten thousands pounds sterling per annum which Mr Cobbett has told us he formerly made by the publication of his Register.

Sergeant Hall says, in his last Emigrant, "That copies of the Missouri Gazette, issued in St. Louis on the 26th July, were printed on the 23d, and sent to Howard county. accompanied with a supplement, in which was an electioneering letter: the paper was afterwards issued in this town, on the regular day. with a supplement, but the aforesaid letter had been taken out and its place supplied with other matter."

Now we pronounce this to be a falsehood, and we have evidence to prove the fact, that it is wilful on the part of Sergeant Hall.

A letter intended for the people of Howard county was handed us on the 26th, after our paper went to press, and after the whole number was printed for our subscribers, "other matter" was taken out and this letter put in, and the supplement containing this "aforesaid letter" did not leave our office until the afternoon of Saturday the 26th July. If the *Sergeant* will examine our paper issued on that day, he will observe a mistake in the date—23d, instead of 26th July.

We consider that the following from the the National Register is so applicable to *Mr. Sergeant Hall*, that we publish it for the Sergeant's benefit:—bidding him a last farewell!

The following extract from an essay in the *National Register*, on the *Press* describes very correctly the manner of getting up a newspaper to subserve the views of a faction and to promote the designs of base demagogues

Reporter.

The means usually resorted to for the commencement of a new Gazette, (as has been, and still continues to be, that of a joint stock association. A few individuals, adventuring from five to fifty, or perhaps a hundred dollars, each, invest the amount in printing materials, which are sometimes mortgaged for the payment of the sum advanced. A person who, for the most part, is both printer and editor, is procured to manage the establishment. This person is generally a young man with his passions all alive and of little or no worldly experience, or an old one who is shattered by adversity that he is glad to seek a refuge, in his declining years from the gripe of poverty, in any employment, sometimes an attorney without clients, or a doctor without patients, is enlisted into the service, hoping to obtain by that means the objects that eluded their grasp in their professional pursuits. It is scarcely necessary to say that individuals of this description will, from the circumstances of their engagement be obedient to the dictates of those who furnish the funds. The consequence of this subserviency, both to the public and to the printer or editor, is very deplorable. Concealed behind the name of the publisher, those who establish the press freely censure, or induce the editor to censure, the conduct and traduce the characters of other men to promote their own interests: and they also, in the same way gratify their revengeful passions with impunity. By this means the community are often imposed upon; for interest and passion never allow a question of private character or public utility to be discussed with candor. The printer or editor, standing before his fellow citizens in his own proper name, attracts all the odium generated from those who are vilified, and who, as newspapers are mainly begun upon party principles, constitute a great portion of society. Having thus offended many people, he is fast bound to his original employers; because on the one hand, he has no friendship or countenance to expect from those to whom he has given offence, and on the other, he dare not quarrel with those to whom he is pledged and indebted, lest they should abandon and ruin him. The press being in operation, and the newspaper pushed into circulation as widely as possible, those who instituted it claim credit with the leading officers of the state and general governments for the service they assert they have rendered; and if they are successful in their applications for office, they stand ready, just as a cudgel-player does with his shillelah, to knock down the reputation of every one who does not acknowledge the infallibility of their patrons as head quarters.

To a Deputy Surveyor.

SIR,

The recantations which you have made, have very much narrowed the grounds of controversy between us. Your little epithets, &c. I do not consider worth noticing; I will however answer some of your enquires:—I came forward more to oppose an unjust attack, than as an advocate. I believed that you *were* or *would* be a speculator, and that you wrote, not from motives of benevolence, but from the sting of disappointment, in your own personal views,—should I ever know you, I shall probably be able to determine the correctness of those impressions, and I will then do you justice.

I did receive a letter from Mr. V.—I answered it with that courtesy which the laws of society have established. I do not recollect ever to have expressed my opinion on the propriety or impropriety of complying with Mr. V's. request, or of receiving any reward, or "bounty," from him.

If you can hunt up, or ferret out, any contradictory remarks which I have made, or letters which I have written, I disire you to publish them.

If you will read those parts of the last six lines of your communication, which appeared in the Emigrant, of the 13th Sept. directed to me, you may see a blunder which would disgrace a reply. Look at your last remark, and see whether the dignity of the language will bear reflection. I had rather "*purloin*" a good idea, than to circulate a scrubby one of my own manufacture. In the one case, I should show that I had read,—in the other, I should prove that I possessed only a trifling mind.—Pray how many good original ideas have you in store?

A. D. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MISSOURI GAZETTE

SIR,—The reports which have got into circulation on the subject of the late meeting between col. Benton and Mr. Charles Lucas, render it necessary that I should, as the second of the former gentleman on that occasion, state through the medium of your paper a few facts which will, I should imagine, not only remove all the misapprehension that those reports may have created, but will also impose silence on those officious & malevolent persons who propagate them In making this statement I have yielded to a sense of duty to my friend and from this motive have surmounted the aversion I feel to newspaper exhibitions particularly on subjects of this kind.

Without entering into a history of the causes which produced the challenge of Mr Lucas or the circumstances under which it was given. I shall only state that Col. Benton accepted it, and the next morning the parties attended by their surgeons and seconds, met at the time and place agreed on. On the first fire Mr. Lucas received a wound in the neck, and colonel Benton a slight contusion below his right knee, from his antagonist's ball. which appeared previously to have struck the ground When the parties had fired, I asked by request of col Benton, if Mr. Lucas was satisfied, to which he answered in the negative. Upon this I was proceeding to re-load, when Mr. Barton the second of Mr. Lucas, informed me that it was the opinion of the surgeon Dr. Quarles, that the wound which Mr. Lucas had received was more serious than he had at first imagined, and that he considered it necessary that Mr. Lucas should quit the field. In consequence of this information. I again demanded of Mr Lucas if he was satisfied, and if he wished for another meeting with col. Benton To this question he replied that he was satisfied and that he did not require a second meeting Having reported this answer to col. Benton, he declared aloud that he was not satisfied, and required that Mr Lucas should continue to fight, or pledge himself to come out again as soon as his wound should be in a state to permit him This promise was accordingly given and the parties pledged themselves by their seconds to perform it.

These are the facts which occurred on the ground. I shall now state the reasons which have induced col. Benton to disengage Mr. Lucas from the promise he had thus given.

The earnest representations of col. Benton's friends, and his own generous disposition, had considerably weakened those indignant feelings, which on the ground had impelled him to exact from his antagonist a promise of another interview His cooler reflection informed him, that having wounded the man who had challenged him, & who notwithstanding the wound declared himself satisfied, in pursuing Mr. Lucas farther his conduct, would assume an aspect of vengeance foreign from his heart, and that the sympathies and opinions of his fellow citizens, would probably be roused against him. On these considerations he had almost determined to withdraw the demand of a second meeting, & did not conceal this feeling from those persons with whom he was in habits of intercourse col. Benton in thus yielding to the intreaties of friendship and to the dictates of his conscience did not imagine that he was furnishing a means of calumny to his enemies, or that the motives of his conduct could possibly be misunderstood. In this idea he found himself disappointed and was in a very few days assailed by reports of the most offensive nature to his feelings and reputation. Col Benton then saw the necessity of disproving those reports either by another meeting or by the explanation of Mr. Lucas, from whom or from whose friends he supposed them to have proceeded He accordingly determined to await the moment when Mr. Lucas should be sufficiently recovered to come to the field; and then to give him an opportunity of justifying or contradicting the reports in circulation. About this time Mr. Barton called on me, whether in the capacity of Mr. Lucas' second or not I cannot say, and in the course of conversation, in reply to a question of mine, informed me that Mr. Lucas was sufficiently recovered to meet col. Benton. At this moment I was on the point of leaving St. Louis for Herculaneum and therefore deferred conveying the information to col Benton until my return, which was in two days afterwards. On my arrival I lost no time in stating to col. Benton the conversation I had with Mr. Barton, and at his request immediately called on the latter gentleman. As I was one of those who were of opinion that he should release Mr. Lucas from the pledge he had given, I felt considerable regret that the generous intentions of my friend should be affected by reports which might have been circulated without the knowledge of Mr. Lucas, & considered it therefore my duty to exert myself in every way consistent with the honor of col. Benton, to avert a result, which would certainly prove more or less calamitous. With this view I stated to Mr. Barton the motives that might have disposed col. Benton to release Mr. Lucas from his promise to meet him and the causes that counteracted this disposition. I then proposed that Mr. Lucas should sign a declaration disavowing the reports in question. To this proposition Mr. Barton assented, and a declaration to the above effect was drawn up & agreed to by us. This declaration which appeared to me sufficiently full was submitted to Mr. Lucas, who consented to sign it. Col. Benton however, did not consider it as sufficiently explicit, and rejected it. This decision appeared to leave no other alternative than a meeting, which was accordingly agreed upon between me and Mr. Barton, and was fixed for the morning after the rising of the superior court, which was then sitting. It may perhaps be necessary to state, that, on Mr. Barton's suggestion that the distance should be shortened. I consented on the part of my friend to any distance from ten paces to five, which latter was mentioned by Mr. Barton, as best calculated to place the parties on an equality. In this situation matters remained for three or four days, during which my own reflection and the opinion of several honorable and sensible men whom I consulted, convinced me that, the cause of quarrel at present being perhaps ideal, I should omit no effort to prevent the fatal consequences of the intended meeting. In this opinion the personal safety of my friend was my least consideration, as upon such occasions it ever has been. With this view I drew up a second declaration more explicit and full than the former, precluding all possibility of mistake as to the motives or conduct of either party, & as it appeared to me, consistent with the honor of both. Mr. Barton having examined & approved of it, obtained from Mr. Lucas his consent to sign it. I on my part submitted it to col Benton, and supported by his other friends, succeeded in inducing him to accept it

The terms of this declaration are as follows—

"In consequence of reports having reached col Benton, of declarations coming from me respecting the shortness of the distance at which I intended to bring him at our next meeting, I hereby declare that I never said any thing on that subject with a view to its becoming public or of its coming to the knowledge of Col. Benton, and that I have never said or insinuated or caused it to be said or insinuated that col Benton was not disposed and ready to meet me at any distance, and at any time whatsoever"

CHARLES LUCAS.

Having now stated the transaction between those gentlemen as accurately as I am able without entering into details of minute particulars, or a report of expressions, used by the one party or the other. (details which might irritate without answering any useful purpose) I submit the whole to the fellow citizens of col. Benton, in the perfect persuasion that if the reports to which I have referred, and which have drawn from me this statement, shall have produced an impression injurious to the reputation of my friend, the facts which I have thus detailed will disabuse the public and will convince them that those reports are false and absurd, and that the authors of them, whoever they may be, are deserving of the contempt and execration of every man of generosity, sense or honor.

L. E. LAWLESS,

St. Louis, Sept 18.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Printer,

Having some business at St. Louis one day last week, and being unable to accomplish it without remaining in town over night. I took lodging at the sign of the ***** ****. The landlord appeared to be one of your right plain, honest sort of people. and for some time I felt myself almost as much *at home* as if in my humble cabin with my wife and children.

Supper was at length served up, and instead of the kickshaws and trumpery, upon which I was accustomed to think that your town people lived, I found the table well supplied with good solid food, very much like what I have at home.—There were also several dishes calculated for the nice palates of your more delicate sort of folks. I assure you, Mr. Printer, that I made a very good meal; and though the company were very numerous, (so much so as twice to fill a very long table) I am certain not one of them had any disposition to complain.

I was at first a little surprised to see several gentlemen, some of them very well dressed, wearing their hats at table. From their dress and conversation, they appeared to be neither *friends* nor *shakers*. I have since been told that it is a fashion which your high bucks or as our schoolmaster calls them, the *beau monde*, have adopted to show their superiority to us simple country farmers. I am far from finding fault with this; for it is my principle that every body ought to be permitted to do as they please, so long as their conduct can have no bad effect upon others.

Being considerably fatigued, I retired early to bed. "to *bed*—but not to *rest*." The landlord had shown me into a room on the second floor, at one end of the house; and the wall being very thin between the tavern and the next house, my ears were constantly assailed by the voices of a large company of *nocturnal worshippers* To what *particular sect* they belonged I was unable to make out Their worship was materially different from any I have ever witnessed in my extensive travels, I allude merely to that part of it which might be HEARD; for I do not know whether they worshipped *standing, sitting, or kneeling* or whether they made use of IMAGES are not: There was neither singing nor preaching; but a succession of short prayers and ejaculations, proceeding sometimes from one mouth, sometimes from another, and frequently from several mouths at once. I could not perceive that there was any priest, or person appointed to lead the exercises. The *matter* of their prayers was no less singular than the *manner* of them. These devotees did not seek the pardon of their sins; they did not render thanks for benefits received; they did not supplicate Heaven to avert any impending calamity: to confer any temporal blessing, or to rescue their souls from perdition. No!—far different desires seemed to agitate their bosoms. In a voice so audible as to convince me that they intended to have their prayers *heard above*, and in terms so explicit that they could not be misunderstood, they prayed continually for the eternal damnation of their own souls, and of the souls of each other. Not content with simply praying for damnation, the epithet ETERNAL was constantly prefixed; and, as though fearful of being *damned* to *salvation*, they were extremely particular in expressing their desire to be damned to *damnation*.

This was the amount of all their prayers, but so earnest and indefatigable were they in repeating them, that they succeeded in preventing "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep from paying her accustomed visit to my eye-lids. till about break of day; when the worship having ceased, I fell into a gentle slumber. About 8 o'clock, I was awakened by the landlord, who informed me that breakfast was upon the table. I arose, and after eating a very excellent breakfast, and paying my bill, which I assure you was extremely moderate, mounted my horse, and before noon arrived at home, without any desire to hear more of the exercises of these singular worshippers.

I have related my story to several of my neighbors, some of whom have travelled in foreign countries, but none of them can give me any information concerning the fact, to whose worship I was an ear witness at St. Louis. Some even say that I must have been in a dream; but I am sure that such could not have been the case. I never dream; and, moreover, the reality of the circumstances which I have related, is as strongly impressed upon my mind, as if the exercises were actually taking place at this moment, in my hearing.

I hope, therefore, Mr. Printer, that you will put forth this statement, in order to induce some one of this extraordinary sect, or some one who is acquainted with it, to give the public a full account of the origin, rise, principles, present numbers, and probable increase or decrease of this singular description of religionists. If their objects are good, we country people ought to be permitted to know something about them, and to join ourselves to the sect if we see proper But if their objects are not good, it is important that we should know it; that we may caution our sons, (who frequently go to town to sell our butter and vegetables) against keeping the company of these people, or frequenting the houses where they worship.

I am,
Mr Printer,
Your's to serve,
JONATHAN BRUSHWOOD.

Madison County, I. T. Sept 15, 1817.

For the Missouri Gazette.

LAW QUESTION.

Can the Sheriff of Lawrence county be made co-defendant, for taking insufficient bail on a capias ad respondendum, issued from the Superior court, till the defendant has been ruled to perfect his bail, and a notice of that rule served upon the defendant or sheriff?

The statute authorising the sheriff to be made co-defendant is in these words: "And if the sheriff does not return the bail bond, or the bail bond returned shall be adjudged insufficient by the court, and the defendant shall fail to perfect his bail, *if ruled thereto*; in such case the sheriff shall be made *co defendant*. he may defend the suit, and shall be subject to the same *judgment* and *recovery* as the defendant might or would have been subject to." *p.* 104. It would be in vain to rule the defendant to perfect his bail, unless he were notified of that rule. A sufficient time must be given to perfect the bail, before the sheriff can be made liable. Neither the sheriff nor the defendant is required to be at court, nor within one hundred miles of the place of holding court. The statute says, *p.* 190, "That for every writ, execution, or subpœna,, issued out of the general court, no more mileage shall be allowed than if the writ had issued out of the court of Common Pleas, for the proper district, (now county). And it shall be the duty of the party on whose application, such writ, execution or subpœna has issued, to cause the same to be returned to the general court, without fee, unless the general court shall for special reason order the personal attendance of the sheriff." Now the law supposes both the defendant and the sheriff to be in their own county, at the time of holding court; and it requiring the defendant to be ruled, to perfect his bail, virtually provides, that time should be given for that purpose. It is true that the same law provides. "that all questions concerning the *sufficiency of bail* shall be made and determined by the court, during the term to which the writ was made returnable." *p.* 104. This clause requires that the question whether the bail be sufficient or not; shall be made and determined during the term to which the writ is returnable: and it is reasonable to suppose that the law contemplated, that when the bail should be adjudged insufficient, at the said term, a rule should be served on the defendant to perfect his bail, and that a reasonable time would be allowed him to do the same.—No statute would impose duties which were impossible to be performed:—No court would require impossibilities of its officers. No one will suppose that when the defendant and his friends, and the sheriff, are all more than one hundred miles from court, and in their proper places; they, or either of them, can possibly be ruled, to perfect bail, at the return term, which seldom continues more than six days. The Legislature has not given the sheriff the power of being with those he has in his custody, in two places, at the same time.

The law, giving the sheriff liberty to defend the suit; must also give him time and opportunity,—he must be notified that he is in default. It would be no more than reasonable and just, and conformable to the spirit of the law, to rule the sheriff, to show cause why he should not be made co defendant. He ought to have an opportunity to make a defence, before a judgment is entered up against him. If a judgment can be entered against a sheriff, without giving him any previous notice, a worthy officer may be ruined, without the privilege of being heard in his own defence, and without the privilege of a trial by jury This would be as repugnant to reason and common sense, as it is contrary to every principle of law. The right of trial by jury, would not be preserved, & the constitution of the United States which it the supreme law of the land would be infringed.

It is questionable whether there is any law, which authorises a resident of the county of Lawrence, to be held to bail on a capias ad respondendum, issued from the Superior court, holden in the county of Cape Gerardeau. The above named law expressly provides,—"that in civil cases, no person shall be held to bail in a district, (county) in which he does not reside, if a resident of the territory. *p.* 104. The present counties are the same as the districts were at the time this law was passed,—the name only is changed. This is a positive provision, and is not expressly repealed.

The 25th section of the above recited law, is nugatory. When a recovery is had against the sheriff, as co defendant, and the debt made out of his goods and chattels, how can he have any recourse upon the bail, who has always been ready to surrender the principal in execution, and has thus complied with the condition of their bond? The bail has a much longer time than the return term, to surrender the principal, and cannot be punished because they have been adjudged to be poor.

I respectfully suggest these loose hints, for the consideration of our Legislators and Judges. I have full confidence in their talents and integrity, and have no doubt but the one will always be disposed to make such laws, and the other to execute them in such a manner, as will do equal right and justice to all men.

A Lawrence County Man.

☞ Counterfeit notes of the ELKTON bank of Maryland, and the bank of NEW ARK, New Jersey of $ 20, are in circulation.

Rene Le Meilleur,

INFORMS *his country customers, and the public in general, that he has*

JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS STORE INST. GENEVIEVE
IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER STOCK,
A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITED FOR THE SEASON,
which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

St. Genevieve, September 13th, 1317.

N. B. The highest market price will be given for Pork, Tallow and Beeswax

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Territory of Missouri, county of Washington, Richwood township. } ss.

Personally appeared before me a justice of the peace in and for the township aforesaid, Benjamin Horine, who being duly sworn according to law, made oath that he lost or mislaid a note on Alexander Spencer, for sixty four dollars and some cents.

Given under my hand this twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JOHN HORINE, *J. P.*

Public Vendue.

On Tuesday the 14th day of October next, will be offerred for sale, at the late dwelling of Adam Wolford, dec'd. the following property, viz

One horse, one cow and calf, four China hogs—two ten plate stoves—a large pickling trough—one bed and bedstead—one clothes press with glass doors—one table and bureau—one silver watch—one gun—together with a variety of other articles too tedious to insert. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A credit of four months will be given on all sums above 10 dollars

ANN WOLFORD, *Adm'x.*

St Louis, Sept. 19th, 1817 3t-68

Wanted,

TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,

An industrious sober man acquainted with the management of a kitchen garden. To such liberal wages will be given. *Enquire of the printer.*

Sept. 16

POSTCRIPT.

BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

The hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is not expected to enter upon the duties of his office before October. He has departed from New York on a visit to his father and friends at Boston.

The new Saltworks on the Cumberland river, about 70 miles from Nashville, are getting into operation, and from intelligence received from that quarter, they will be able to supply the state of Tennessee, at a very low price.

NEW-YORK, August 16.

By the ship general Scott, arrived here yesterday morning, 111 days from the coast of Chili, we learn that the Patriots, under gen. Martine, amounting to 12,000 men, took St. Jago about the middle of January, and Valparaiso the 17th of February. After garrisoning both these places, he returned to Buenos Ayres for more troops.

The president of the United States proceeded by water from Sacketts Harbour to the head of lake Ontario; after visiting Buffalo he embarked on lake Erie, visited Detroit, Chillicothe and the principal towns from thence to Washington City.—It is expected that Gen. M'Gregor will be compelled to abandon his expedition into East Florida for want of sufficient military force.

573

POETRY.

FROM THE CABINET.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG WIFE.

SMALL is the province of a wife,
And narrow is her sphere of life;
Within that sphere to move aright
Should be her principal delight:
To guide the house with prudent care
And properly to spend and spare,
To make her husband bless the day,
He gave his liberty away;
To form the tender infant mind
These are the tasks to wives assign'd.
Then never think domestic care
Beneath the notice of the fair,
But matters every day inspect,
That nought be wasted by neglect;
Be frugal plenty round you seen,
And always keep the golden mien.

The early days of wedded life
Are oft o'ercast by childish strife;
Then be it your peculiar care
To keep that season bright and fair;
For then's the time, by gentle art,
To fix your empire in his heart;
With kind obliging carriage strive
To keep the lamp of love alive;
For should it through neglect expire,
No art can light again the fire.

Be sure you ne'er for power contend,
Nor try by tears to gain your end;
Sometimes the tears which cloud your eyes
From pride and obstinacy rise,
Heaven gave to man superior sway
Then Heaven and him at once obey.
Let sullen frowns your brow ne'er cloud,
Be always cheerfull, never loud;
Let trifles never discompose
Your features, temper, or repose.

Abroad for happiness ne'er roam:
True happiness resides at home;
Still make your partner easy there,
(Man finds abroad sufficient care;)
If every thing at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight;
Your converse he'll prefer to all
Those cheats the world does pleasure call:
With cheerful chat his cares beguile,
And always meet him with a smile.

Should passion e'er his soul deform,
Serenely meet the bursting storm;
Never in wordy war engage.
Nor ever meet his rage with rage.
With all your sex's softening art
Recall lost reason to his heart;
Thus calm the tempest in his breast,
And always sooth his soul to rest.

Be sure you ne'er arraign his sense,
Few husbands pardon that offence:
'Twill discord raise, disgust it breeds,
And hatred certainly succeeds.
Then shun, O! shun that fatal shelf,
Still think him wiser than yourself;
And if you otherwise believe,
Ne'er let him such a thought perceive.

When cares invade your partner's heart
Bear you a sympath'zing part,
And kindly claim your share of pain.
And half his troubles still sustain;
From morn to noon, from noon to night,
To see him pleas'd be your delight.

SALES, BY ORDER OF COURT.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Northern circuit, } ss. { *Of the term of August*, 1817.

Marie P Leduc & Hipolite Papin, executors of the last will and testament of Marie Louise Papin, who was executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Marie Papin, deceased. } On petition for the sale of lands.

Will be sold by the said executors, on wednesday the fifteenth day of October next, being the third day of the October term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in St. Louis, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Joseph Marie Papin at the time of his death to a certain tract or parcel of two hundred acres of land, situate about two or three miles south of the town of St. Louis, fronting on the Mississippi river, eight arpens, and running twenty five arpens in the rear, bounded northwardly by land conceded to Moutiid, southwardly by land of Joseph Tayon, deceased, and westwardly by a line at the end of the said twenty five arpens

By order of court. J. V. GARNIER, clk.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Northern Circuit, } ss. { *Of the term of March*, 1817.

Nimrod H Moore, Administrator of all and singular the goods & chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jesse Pendegrass, deceased. } On petition for the sale of land.

Will be sold by the said Administrator on wednesday the fifteenth day of October next, being the third day of the October term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, on a credit of twelve months, at the court house in St. Louis, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Jesse Pendegrass, at the time of his death, to four hundred arpens of land, materially injured by earthquakes, the same situate lying and being in the county of New Madrid, a certificate whereof issued by the recorder of land titles, the sixth day of January 1817, no. 233, authorising the said Pendegrass or his legal representatives to locate the said quantity of land on any public land in the territory of Missouri, the sale of which is authorised by law.

By order of the court. J. V. GARNIER clk.

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSHON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. 52 tf

Notice.

Being authorised by the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the Territory of Missouri, to collect the Tax due on the following tracts of land, situate in the county of St. Charles, and belonging to non residents, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, on the first Monday in November next, at the door of the house in which Court is usually held, in the town of Saint Charles, the whole, or so much of each tract as will pay and satisfy the tax, interest and cost due thereon. The sale will commence at ten o'clock, A. M.——Will be sold, also, the subjoined list of lands, belonging to residents, for the tax due for 1816.

SAINT CHARLES, SEPT. 1st 1817. URH. J. DEVORE, *Sheriff*.

PROPRIETORS NAMES.	*Quantity of land in arp's.*	*Situation and water courses.*	*Years for which tax is due thereon.*
John Mulanphy, 31 separate tracts, making	30,536	Calvre and Mississippi,	1817.
Basil Girard,	6606	Opposite Prairie du Chien,	1814, '15, '16 & '17
Peter Derbigney,	6000	Loutre and Mississippi,	do. do. do. do.
Gabriel L. & James G. Soulard,	1600	same	do. do. do. do.
Hunt and Hankinson,	400	Missouri,	1816 & 1817
Heirs of Amos Stoddart,	400	140 miles up the Missouri river,	1814, '15, '16 & '17
RESIDENTS.			
Charles Abair,	56	Portage des Sioux,	1816
Louis Barada,	*Town lot,*	St. Charles,	1816
Joseph Dashney,	*Town lot,*	Portage des Sioux,	1816
Joseph Gravier,	*Town lot,*	do do	1816
Alexander Shalya,	*Town lot,*	do do	1816
M'Girk,	*Town lot,*	do do	1816

N. B. *The above lands will be sold as it stands on the printed list, if not redeemed prior to the day of sale.*

URH. J. DEVORE, *Sheriff*.

TAILORS! TAILORS!!

Wanted Immediately,

3 or 4 *JOURNEYMEN TAILORS*,

To whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given.

JOHN S. DAVIS.

Sep. 13th. 67

Lands For Sale.

RUFUS EASTON, having sold a part of his

Wood Lots

Above St. Louis, now offers 148 acres thereof at private sale. He owns 422 arpens of land situate on the north bank of the Missouri 6 miles below St. Charles, 320 acres of the tract on the waters of Dardenne, in St. Charles county, granted to Micajah Baldridge: and 533 1-3 arpens situate on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Duwitt, which he will sell cheap for cash.

St. Louis, Sept. 10th, 1817. 67tf

Notice

All persons indebted to the estate of Guy Seely deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned—And all those who have any demands against the said estate are also requested to bring them forward immediately to the undersigned for adjustment as the law directs.

Phinihas James, Adm'r.
Rebekah Seely, Adm'x.

County of St. Louis, township of St. Ferdinand, September 5th, 1817. 3t-66

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late M. Benit Labbadie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th, 1817. 65-6m

Avis.

LE soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de mr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de couper dubois sur les terres cy dessus dites, sous peines d'être pour suivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

September 6th. 1817. 66—6m.

Notice.

The subscriber living near St. Louis, will receive into his PASTURE, such horses as may be given into his care.—For conditions apply to him, on the premises.

Antoine Soulard.

St. Louis 27th, August, 1817. 2t-65

Notice.

Those persons who have heretofore employed my late brother EDWARD HEMPSTEAD esq. either as an attorney & counseller at law, or in land affairs, or otherwise, are hereby informed that their business will be punctually and faithfully attended to by the subscriber, until they otherwise dispose of it.

I shall attend at the several courts in this and the adjoining territory, for the purpose of finishing his professional concerns.

All of his papers are in my possession: persons wishing to obtain their papers or having business with the undersigned, can make application to me at the office lately occupied by Edward Hempstead, in the town of St. Louis.

Ch. S. Hempstead.

St. Louis, August 16, 1817 6w

Notice.

A HORSE of the following description was found on the head waters of the Gasconade, and delivered to Archibald M'Donold, at his saw mill on the Gasconade, who brought him to Bonhomme township, within twelve miles of St. Louis, where he may be had by the owner proving his property, and paying charges; the descriptions are as follows (to wit) A bright sorrel, with a long star in his forehead, left hind foot and his leg white, branded J P on his off shoulder, judged to be five years old last spring; appraised to eighty dollars by George Quinteau and William Long, being duly sworn. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1817.

Joshua H. Burchard J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

A. S. M'Girk D. Clk. *for M. P. Leduc*, Clerk.

Entertainment.

E. DOWLING begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Chouteau's,

WHERE MAJ. WILLSON FORMERLY RESIDED,
(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS.)

Travellers are informed that the house is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good air and water. He will spare no pains or expense to render comfortable those who may favor him with their company.

St. Louis, Sep. 13th. tf-67

WHEAT.

One dollar per bushel will be given for GOOD MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,

Delivered at Mr. H. Gratiot's mill.

RALPH DAVIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 12th. 67

Taken up

By James Kegans living in the township of Point Labbadie, in the county of St. Louis, one grey horse supposed to be nine years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, branded in ten different places thus O. Appraised to twenty five dollars, by James Stark and James M'Donald, before me this 4th day of August, 1817.

James M'Donald J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc Clerk, *by A. S. M'Girk*. D. Clk. 66tf

Taken up

By David Black, living in Lawrence county, Spring river township, one dark bay horse, supposed to be eight years old, fourteen hands one inch high, has a few white hairs in his forehead and a snip on his nose, white on three of his feet. Branded with a large Spanish brand on his off buttock. Appraised to thirty dollars, by Joseph Hardin and Jonathan Magness. This 20th of May, 1817.

Perry G. Magraw J. P.
Certified by, *Richard Searcy* Clk.

Taken up

By Daniel M Laughlin, living in Joachim township, near Morgan's saline, a sorrel horse with a small blaze in his face and snip on his nose, branded on the off shoulder and buttock C. S barely to be understood, with the appearance of a brand on the near shoulder, but not to be understood, about 14 1-2 hands high; supposed to be six years old; appraised to forty dollars by George Sip and Enos M'Donald, after being duly sworn. Given under my hand this 20th, A. D, August, 1817.

Signed. *C. Bowles* J. P.

Recorded this 2nd, September, 1817.

A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk. *for M. P. Leduc* Clerk.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Charrette village in the county of St. Charles, on the 7th day of August last, a negro boy named Cator, about eighteen years old, five feet four or five inches high, heavy made, with thick lips, had on when he went away a coarse broad cloth coat, a pair of domestic cotton pantaloons, an old wool hat, together with several other articles of cloathing not recollected. Any person apprehending the said negro boy and delivering him to me at Charrette village or securing him in any Gaol in the Territory, so that I get him, will be entitled to the above reward, on application to me or to Mr. Thomas Hanly in St. Louis.

JOHN WYATT.

St. Louis, 5th Sept. 1817. 65-4t

Look Here.

The subscribers wishing to retire from business, offer for sale their whole stock, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Books and Stationary, &c.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

N. B. Just received, 50 Boxes real Spanish Segars.

St. Louis, Aug. 8th, 1817. tf-6

For Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing 1500 ACRES of *Land*

On the River DARDENNE,

St. Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 80 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 500 bearing apple, pear and cherry trees, and an elegant garden. There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, 2 barns, &c.—ALSO a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A. RUTGERS

Sep. 1st. 66-

Michael Dolan & J. M'Dan lel.

Tailors.

Main street St. Louis,

OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, in form the gentlemen of St. Louis and the neighborhood, that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion.

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the best style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

*** Four or five journeymen tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—58 4m.

Copper & Tin Ware

Manufactory.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Castles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

State of Pennsylvania.

Internal Navigation Lottery, 4th Class

S. ALLEN, Manager.

SCHEME.

1	*prize of*	$20000 *is*	$20000
1	- - -	10000 -	10000
2	- - -	5000 -	10000
4	- - -	2000 -	8000
12	- - -	1000 -	12000
50	- - -	700 -	35000
100	- - -	100 -	10000
200	- - -	50 -	10000
350	- - -	20 -	7000
11000	- - -	8 -	88000

35,000 *Tickets—not 2 blanks to a prize.*

*** First drawn 4000 Blanks to be entitled to $8 each.

Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing:—George Latimer, Isaac Worrell, Thomas Leiper, John Connelly, and Andrew Bayard, Esqrs.

The above lottery is now drawing in Philadelphia, a regular list of each days drawing will be received by mail and prizes paid here, as soon as the drawing is closed and the corrected prize list certified by the commissioners is made out.

☞ Tickets may be had of the subscriber if applyed for soon,

C. W. HUNTER.

St. Louis, July 18th. 59

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demand. The several laws relating to road—courts on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

War Department, June 9, 1817

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT seperate propofals will be received at the office of the secretary for the *Department* of War, until the 31st of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz

1st. At *Detroit*, Michilimackinac, Greenbay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrsion, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philips, N. Orleans, Batton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the *Mississippi* territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the *District* of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York south of the Highlands, including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals but the United States reserve the right in making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.—The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, but there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
Executed at this Office.

MISSOURI GAZETTE

AND

Illinois Advertiser;

BY

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY.—*Price* Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the year.* ONE DOLLAR of which will be remitted if paid in *advance*, or before the expiration of the year

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*.—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine,	Oil, and Dye Stuffs.
Paints,	

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53—*tf*

Just opened,

And for sale at Madame Ve Pescay's store, an elegant assortment of GOODS, purchased in Philadelphia on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, the following well assorted articles, consisting of—

A quantity of blue Chambray's
Yellow do.
Stripe, Plain, Checks, White } Domestics.
Assorted Colours Calico,
Bombazetts,——Bombazeens
Assorted Cold Shawls,
White Cambricks——Spotted do
Muslins—&c. &c.
Men & womens Hose——half do. do.
A small assortment of Ribbons & Laces——Sewing Silk, &c.
Beads for the Indian trade——Also a small quantity of the best Brandywine Powder.

M. Detantebaratz.

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffil—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandana Handkfs—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, consisting of

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &.

ALSO—Bridles, Saddles and Bridles of every kind, besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462—tf

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUENET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, August 15, 1817. tf-63

Cables & Cordells,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough lines

Of a superior quality

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*

St. Louis, July 24th, 1817. 60tf.

The Subscriber,

HAVING opened his SHOP, next door below *Mr. Wild's Store*, on Main street, intends carrying on

The Watch & Clock Making Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;

And hopes, from his knowledge of his business and attention to it, to deserve the patronage of the public. He repairs all kinds of *Clocks, Time Pieces, &c.*—ALSO, *Repeating, Lever, Horizontal and Chronometer WATCHES.*

HE HAS ON HAND,

A Neat Assortment of JEWELRY,

Side and Tucking Combs A superb assortment of Pocket Knives.—ALSO, some superior

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

ISRAEL B GRANT.

August 30. 66-tf

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy	do do Teneriff do
do Jamaica Spirits	Old Port do
Holland Gin & Whiskey	Claret in cases.
L P. Madeira Wine	Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage,

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

New Store.

THE subscriber offers for sale at BOONVILLE, in the county of Howard.

Whiskey by the barrel or retail,
Flour by the barrel,
Bar Iron & Steel,
Plough Shares,
Hoes, Mattocks & Pittsburg Axes,
Carpenters tools of different descriptions.
Trace Chains, Scythes & Bells,
Cross cut Saws, Frying Pans,
Tin Ware, Bridles, Sieves & Hats.

And a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES & DRY GOODS,

The above articles will be sold cheap, for Cash or country produce.

Joseph Andrews.

Boons-Lick, July 19th, 1817.—60*tf.*

JUST RECEIVED

BY

P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine,	*Pepper,*
Long Cork Claret,	*Copperas,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Segars,*
New Eng. Rum.	*Spanish F. Indigo,*
Holland Gin,	*Tanners Oil,*
Cognac Brandy,	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted,*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	*&c. &c &c*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE.

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges, by

J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape. Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 817. 53—*tf.*

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6. 397—tf

For Sale,

On the 10th day of October next, will be sold at public vendue, six SLAVES, belonging to the estate of the late Charles Gratiot, deceased.

VICTOIRE GRATIOT, Administratrix,
J. P. CABANNE. Administrator.

St Louis Sep. 4th. 1817 66-3

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,

An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Baftas and sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware;
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,
All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of JAMES COX, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t 51

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted.

Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale,——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.

Together with a general supply of

Merchandise,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

☞ *Notes of the* Kentucky Insurance Company *will be received in payment for the above Goods, at* Cash prices.

August 22nd, 1817. tf-64

To Indian Traders

THE SUBSCRIBER, OFFERS FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of

GERMAN LOOKING GLASSES,

SUITABLE FOR THE INDIAN MARKET,

At the Following Prices.

In Red paper	pr. doz.	In Gilt papers	pr. ox-
No 4 0 at	$ 1 20	No. 4 0	90 Cts.
" 3 0	1 06 1-4	" 3 0	85
" 2 0	90	" 2 0	75
" 0	80	" 0	65.
" 1	70	" 1	55
" 2	60	" 2	50

ALSO—TOILET AND GLASS FRAMES do.

1 *Case fowling pieces No. 1 and 2.*

S. R WIGGINS.

St. Louis, August 16 1817. 63 tf.

Stock of Goods For Sale, & STORE to LET.

The subscriber being desirous of returning to the eastward, offers the remainder of his

STOCK FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS

S. R. WIGGINS.

St Louis, August 16, 1817 63-tf

CINCINNATI

Bell, Brass & Iron FOUNDRIES,

AND

Engine Manufactory.

The Subscriber having established the above Works on a complete and comprehensive scale; together with an *AIR FURNACE*, now in blast, tenders his services to the inhabitants of Missouri, to furnish, on short notice, CASTINGS of every description whatever, and finished in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

—ALSO—

Steam Engines,

On the admired construction of Boulton & Watt; or on any other that may be required:

Fire Engines,

On a much improved plan:

Bells

Of any size, from the largest known in America, down to the smallest in use.

Swivels, Cannon & other Ordnance,

(WHETHER BRASS or IRON,)

AND

Smiths' Work

Of all sorts.—The whole to be executed in the most complete manner.

Having engaged artists of the best experience and most skilful character, in the various branches above mentioned. The subscriber does not hesitate to say, that every article issuing from his works shall be warranted to be at least equal to any other made elsewhere within the United States.

Plans for water-works, Steam Works, &c. scientifically drawn, may be had on application to

WM. GREEN.

Cincinnati, July 29th, 1817. 54—12*t.*

Removal.

CHARLES W. HUNTER

Has removed his store to the stone house nearly opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's Store, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call there.

Saint Louis, July 29th 1817. 60tf

Bank of Missouri.

St. Louis, August, 26th 1817.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that a third instalment, of twenty five dollars is to be paid in, on each share of the capital stock of said bank, on Monday, 1st, December, 1817.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

t 1std

(BY REQUEST.)

From the Louisiana Courier.

No. V.

AN APPEAL, OR EXPOSITION IN BEHALF OF THE MEXICANS AND SOUTH AMERICANS.

Such [as stated in the last number] is the progress of the various revolutions which have been taken place in Spanish America. A mere recital of the events which have led to them is sufficient for the vindication of the Mexicans and South Americans. But their wrongs, their complaints are not so new, that we must be obliged to draw them from the period of the few last years, and it would be an unnecessary surplusage here to relate to the world the embittered grievances they have suffered, which are as notorious as the proverbial natural wealth of their countries. They are known to the world, and there is hardly a government, or eminent statesman, who for the last century has not expressed their horror and disapprobation of them. The British cabinet in a *Memoir* justificatif* from the pen of the splendid historian of the decline and fall of the Roman empire, and which was written in 1779, with the express view of denouncing the interference of foreign governments in the revolution of their former colonies, touching on such an event in the Spanish colonies, says of them, "*which would have much more powerful motives to follow the same example.*" A very few words indeed—but which spoken at such a moment, in such a manner, and with feelings naturally heated, as they must have been from the opposition of their former colonies, with all the extravagant ideas of prerogatives, which a *mother country* conceives herself entitled to, shews most forcibly what opinion the British cabinet then had of the right of Spanish America, to separate from her metropoles.

I will not plunge into the miseries of three centuries of oppressions for the purpose of shewing the right, the necessity of the Mexicans and South Americans severing their connexion with Spain. There are national hatreds engendered by oppression and tyranny, which always continue encreasing while the connexion between the countries concerned in them lasts, though the original causes of these hatreds cease to operate as forcibly. —These hatreds not only exist between the inhabitants of Spanish America and those of Spain, but what is still more, the causes originating them continue with unabated and aggravated violence. For the truth of this we may confidently appeal to the candour of every disinterested person, whoever resided in any part of Mexico or South America, and to the works which any intelligent traveller may have written on them.

The atrocious subjugation of these countries is as well known as their very existence, and has been as generally execrated as their wealth and fertility have been extolled. But I know not how it is that in our day it has become somewhat fashionable neither to feel so much horror against the subjugators, nor so much humanity for the sufferers. It is a common remark that the distance of places which are the scenes of events, give room to exaggerations. Distance of time I may be permitted to observe, seems to have a contrary effect, and especially in all cases revolting to our feelings. It is not to my purpose at present to trace the metaphysicks of these remarks. It is enough to observe their general correctness in the subject before us. Thus the atrocities of the adventurers who first desolated America, though in their own day, they received universal execration, and called forth the enthusiastic humanity of the good, the illustrious LAS CASAS, who became their public accuser before the world, yet at present, and for some years back, Apologists have sprung up in their favor. Some of these Apologists have been led to this course from a regard to humanity, thinking it impossible that exterminations, perfidies, and desolation should ever have been so general and dreadful as they have been represented. I wish sincerely I could perceive some just basis for thinking like them. But without any great knowledge of the human character, a very small insight into it, convinces me that if man is sometimes exalted by the divinity of virtue, he is also too frequently degraded by the villany of vice—and unhappily, human records at the same time that they authenticate the one, as strongly attest the other.—While some countries have been the happy theatre of the exercise of virtue, others have had the misfortune to be gloomy scenes of the rioting of vice. If nature has drawn her zones round our earth, history has marked her in a manner not less striking and curious. Amidst the dreary and tempestuous waste of human inactivity and moral worthlessness, she raises to our notice the glittering gems with which genius and virtue have studded her, and which have raised a bright monument to human glory in those places where they shed the influence of their example.

With such ideas of human history, I can see no reason to reject or doubt it from the sublimity or horror of the traits which it presents, and melancholy as it is to reflect on it, there is none except the Irish and East Indian, which can bear any parallel to that of Spanish America for the atrocious cruelties and perfidies which it presents. The enlightened & eloquent Peruvian who in 1791, wrote the celebrated address to the Spanish Americans, *observed in it that the history of their country was "so uniform and notorious, that one might abridge it in these four words, *ingratitude, injustice, slavery and desolation.*" At every former period these four words fully conveyed the embodied traits of their history, but dreadful reflection! In our day these words are too weak for general description. *Ingratitude and injustice!* What are they between nations; Between individuals they only express the absence of moral feelings, which, though they thus make them frightful in the eyes of the virtuous—yet hardly injures them in the opinion of the world. But between nations, who ever heard of *justice?* As to *national gratitude*, when, alas, did it ever exist? Is it not considered a ve-

*This memoir, written by Mr Gibbon, was published by the British Government in 177[illegible]

*This eloquent and energetic address is the production of Don Julian Pablo Viscardory Guzman, a native of Arquipa in Peru, and an ecclesiastic of the order of Pous, he died in London, in February, 1798, and was one of upwards [illegible] of ecclesiastics-men of talents whom the brutal government of Spain had for its abominable purposes, exiled rom their country

ry wise and mighty profound principle of politics, that governments should have *no feelings?* In other words, *no amiable feelings?* For when we use this term as applied to governments, we always mean *amiable feelings*, such as gratitude, generosity, &c. That it is these feelings we mean, and not the *unrelenting ones*, may be easily collected from the whole page of history—from centuries of wars, of violences, invasions and conquests, for which we find sometimes no other, certainly no more usual plea, than the rage of abominable passions, actuating nations and governments. To accuse Spain of ingratitude and injustice, though a true and grave accusation is too common to excite any sensation—It would be light to have only to lay to her charge, a conduct characterized by injustice and ingratitude. She has like other imperious nations pursued such a conduct. And is this all, she has been guilty of? And will *such terms*, together with those of *slavery & desolation*, adequately depict the conduct she has been pursuing for the last seven years in America? Oh! No, no, such terms are too feeble to express the confiscation of provinces, the *sepulcherizing* of cities—the proscriptions of families—the exiling of whole districts of population, and the total extermination of others. In default of other words, let us sum up the the affrighting history of these injured people, by the terms, *vengeance, cruelty, slavery* and *desolation*. And will these terms adequately depict the butcheries, the abominations of Vellegas and Callegas, of Boves and Monteverde, of Montes and Morales. Gracious Heaven, who ever thought that in a civilized and enlightened age, monsters should exist, whose names would relieve the characters of the gloomy felons who first subjugated the country of the Incas: that, in our day, desolators should exist, whose infamy would be greater than that of the Velasquez, Pizarros and Almagros, because, though impossible that their dispositions should be worse, their means of mischief are greater, and have in consequence been more injurious. Is not then independence of a government, which can depute them such tyrants, a necessary consequence of the first principle of our nature? Of self preservation—of that law—of that sentiment, which of all others seems to be alone innate in the human heart.

It seems to be the policy of the government of Spain to exterminate all other population in Mexico and South America except Indian miners and negro slaves. We have a right to conclude this from the system of extermination which it adopts throughout the whole of these territories. At the epoch of the conquest she massacred, in the name of Christ—at present she exterminates in the name of Ferdinand. Between the two periods there seems to be no other difference than of time—of the agents, and the sufferers. The principles are the same. The objects in view are the same. Let us hope, oh God! that the consequences may be different. Yes, they will—they must be so. The nations of the earth will not permit Mexico, Peru, Chili and the rest of Spanish America to be again deluged in blood, and preyed upon by desolation. The manner in which Spain makes war upon these innocent people, only requires to be generally known, to be universally execrated, and put a stop to, by the humanity of governments.—No government can or ought to be permitted, in our day, to proceed on the principle of extermination. At the time of the *subjugation* or *conquest*, Spain utterly extirpated in many districts, the race of the aborigines. She now, especially in the illustrious Venezuela, seeks to exterminate the race of their present inhabitants. The scenes of the *conquest* were so horrible, so infamous, that for the sake of humanity, we had begun to suppose that their horrors were exaggerated by cotemporary historians—But the cruelties which are now repeated, on the same theatre, prove to us, that no horrors are too great, or dreadful, when related as flowing from the gloomy and ferocious government of Spain. How is it possible then, for a people the object of such savage ferocity, to continue their connexion with a government, whose system towards them is one of blood and desolation. Exclusive then of every great and noble sentiment, which calls and urges them forth to independence, they are impelled to it, I repeat, by the sacred principle of self-preservation. I will not dilate further on this point. The right of the Mexicans and South Americans to sever their connexion with Spain, besides other considerations, is warranted by three centuries of afflictions, almost without parallel or alleviation, by the unabated disposition of Spain to continue her despot, and by those irritated feelings which render it impossible for a political amalgamation ever again to take place between the distant branches of the Catholic monarchy.

I here forbear to touch on many other considerations which warrant and plead for the right and necessity of these countries being independent. I do so because the advantages which they would unfold are so obvious, that no one would deny them, and that were I inclined to enter upon them, I need only refer to the celebrated address to the Spanish Americans, already spoken of. In that address, the author thus eloquently sums up many of the considerations which justify the right and necessity of independence.—Nature, says he "has separated us from Spain by immense seas:—a son who should find himself at a similar distance from his father, would without doubt be a fool, if in the conduct of his least concerns, he always waited the decision of his father. The son is set free, by natural right; and ought a numerous people, who do not depend for any thing on another people, of whom they have no need, to be subjected to them like the vilest slaves?

"The local distance which proclaims our natural independence is still less than that of our interests. We have essential need of a government which would be in the midst of us, for the distribution of benefits—the object of the social union. To depend on a government removed two or three thousand leagues, is equal to our renouncing these benefits; and this is the interest of the court of Spain which aspires to give us laws, to domineer over our commerce, our industry, our wealth and our persons, only to sacrifice them to its ambition, its pride and its avarice."

To conclude on this part of the subject, I believe, without exaggeration, it may be said, that no countries ever had so many motives, more provocation, and so just a title to declare independence.—With so many justifiable reasons for such a step, which even a retainer of Ferdinand could not, with sincerity, deny, let us now enquire into their capability to effect the object of their wishes, and the probability of their succeeding in the attempt.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

NATCHEZ, AUGUST 16.

THE CONVENTION

Finished their labors, and signed the constitution of THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI yesterday at noon—the event was immediately announced by a federal salute from a six pounder, stationed near the hall of the Convention.

The final question on the adoption of the Constitution, was taken on Tuesday last, and determined with but one dissenting vote. (Col. West, from Jefferson county.)

An election will be held in the different counties composing the state, on the first Monday and Tuesday in next month, to choose a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Representative to Congress, Members to the Senate & house of Representatives of the State, Sheriffs and Coroners.

The first session of the General Assembly will be held in this city, in October next.

Among those already spoken of for the suffrages of the people, are,

DAVID HOLMES, for Governor,
COWLES MEAD, Lt. Governor,
GEORGE POINDEXTER, Representative to Congress.

Extract to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, August 20.

"Mr Adams has left N w York for Boston, and is not expected here before the first of October, when the whole cabinet will probably be assembled at Washington. With respect to Mr. Adams's successor at the court of London, I am rather of opinion that it will be Mr. Rush, and not Mr. Pinkney. Mr. Pinkney, I am assured, is not altogether satisfied with his situation at St. Petersburg, and if Mr. Gallatin should return home, which is rumored. Mr. Pinkney will probably succeed him at Paris. But in affairs of this kind, a great deal falls out between the cup and the lip; and the President, at the very last moment, is often obliged to decide one way, when all the world thinks he is about to decide another.

There is a prevailing opinion that Mr. Crowninshield will leave the navy department; & some persons already name Jonathan Russell as the new man for that post. Mr. Russell was, however, to embark for Holland this day, and may be designed to succeed Dr. Eustis. Mr. Clay is occasionally mentioned as Secretary of War, with what degree of intelligence as to the fact, I know not. He is still here. I presume he would make a popular minister in that very arduous situation. I call it arduous, because, in time of peace, even more than in war, it requires a man of good temper, and decision to keep the fiery spirits of the army within the proper line of subordination. I have been surprized that the President has not, long ago, selected a suitable person to administer the war department. The appointment of temporary holders of principal offices is getting too much into fashion. It is contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter of our constitution and laws. There has been no regular Secretary of War for more than half a year. I might almost say, (with the exception of Mr. Crawford's term,) for two years—a most unprecedented thing and which cannot be justified. The great departments of government were instituted for public advantage, and not for private convenience and emolument. Walter Jones will not go to South America: but he will, it is said, in all likelihood, be made Attorney General; although some of the quidnuncs imagine that George Hay will occupy that station.

I hardly think Mr. Monroe will embarrass himself by calling his son in law into the cabinet; especially when that son in-law can bring no popularity with him, for he has never been a man of the people. The famous count Lavalette, you will perceive, has arrived at New-York, and adds another illustrious victim to the list of those who have been compelled by Bourbon tyranny to take refuge on our shores. We have unfavorable accounts of M'Gregor. The Georgians have opened the cry of disapprobation upon him, and I apprehend he will be compelled to abandon the plan of conquering the Floridas if, indeed such a plan ever was contemplated by him."

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Washington City, Aug. 26.

"I have given you almost *ad infinitum*, an account of the various reports current here and elsewhere, relative to the persons who are most probably to form the entire cabinet and diplomatic corps of the United States, under president Monroe. You will look upon these as mere rumors, except, perhaps, in the case of Mr. Rush. With respect to Jonathan Russell, I believe it will be found that his visit to Europe is with a view of returning to his post, of minister to Sweden, at Stockholm. He came to this country, it may be presumed principally for the purpose of getting married. No doubt both himself and his friends would have been glad if he could have procured some leading situation in the administration, and the friends of Mr Christopher Hughes could have had no objection to the same thing, as it would have given that young gentleman an opportunity of figuring as charge des affaires at the Swedish court. If Mr. Russell returns, Mr. Hughes will remain mere secretary of legation, a post, nevertheless perfectly honorable, and better suited I think, to the age and experience of Mr. Hughes, than the place of charge.

"The newest thing which we have in this quarter, worthy of public notice, is the discovery of a new principle in magnetism, by which the longitude may be readily ascertained. JOEL ABBOT, of Washington, Georgia, member elect to the 15th congress, claims the honor of the invention. It is simply this; take a small steel globe, impregnate it with the magnetic virtue, place it on a fluid, (quicksilver) or in a situation where it will traverse, and as you move it east it will turn east, or west and it will turn west. Divide the earth into a number of longitudinal meridianal lines, and the globe of steel into as many corresponding lines, and you will have, at once, a very simple method of computing the longitude. As it often happens in these cases, another person is endeavoring to deprive Mr. Abbot of the honor and profit of the discovery. A Dr. Hall has gone off to London to claim the reward so long ago offered by the British government. His machine is said to be wholly constructed according to Mr. Abbot's principles, and, having been tried at sea, has been found accurate. I hope this invention may, in all respects be adequate to Mr. Abbot's expectations. It will do honor to our country, and will class the author of it in the rank of Franklin and Rittenhouse.

"Mr. Sergeant has arrived at Philadelphia from England having successfully closed his specie negotiation. The Salem folks are much engaged with a great sea serpent, which has paid them a visit."

EXTRACT FROM WASHINGTON.

"You will observe that a report is again in circulation, that Mr. CLAY is likely to consent to come into the "Cabinet" as war minister. This word *Cabinet*, which ought never to enter the republican vocabulary, is becoming quite too familiar to the American ear, as are many other *courtly* expressions and practices *at this place*. So constitute this "*Cabinet*," there must be members of the different departments. The responsibility, which ought to attach to the PRESIDENT, is *frittered away* and dispered amongst the members of the "*Cabinet*." After a while, should any particular branch of the government act with folly or corruption, the "minister," one of the limbs, must bear all the blame, and the *head*, who ought to control its motion, will escape censure. We shall begin to hear that "the King can do no wrong." I would resist every approximation towards *British* forms and notions, as I would the incipient approaches to an *all devouring whirlpool*.

But to return to Mr. Clay. I am not of opinion that he can see any thing in the War Department, sufficiently inviting to allure him from the station which he has for some years filled with so much honor and *real advantage* to the country. As Speaker of the House of Representatives, his dignity, his inflexible impartiality, and his singular promptness, secure for the character of that body the respect of all who witness its deliberations, and the greatest practicable dispatch in the conduct of the public business.

On the floor he is equally an object of admiration, whether you regard his ardent and manly eloquence, or his bold and comprehensive views. Since every man cannot be President, there is no situation in my humble judgment more honorable than that of Speaker of an *American* House of Representatives. It is entitled to infinitely more consideration than seems to be generally attached to it. In comparison with *that*, the station of Secretary of a Department is not to be named.—The Speaker is selected by the assembled wisdom of all this nation, recommended by his tried talents his impartiality and public virtue. The Secretaries are but instruments, selected by a single individual, for a particular purpose. In the judicious selection of these agents, in finding men whose capacity and qualities are more precisely adapted to the station, consists, it is true, the true art of administering to the best advantage the affairs of the nation—A Speaker of the House of Representatives, being chosen by its numerous deputies, may be almost infallibly considered the faithful mirror of that nation's talents and virtues. In him is embodied as it were the true spirit of the times: not so with this or that man, who happens to be the secretary of a particular department. He is designated by at least a fallible individual, and unfortunately sometimes perhaps less with a *sole and distinct* view to his peculiar fitness and to the public good, than from other considerations; for a Secretary of the Navy, for example, some dealer in cod-fish might be selected, distinguished for nothing but an ostentatious attempt to acquire fame by associating his name with the *memory*, not the personal dangers, of some gallant hero; or this secretary, when better known, and acknowledged to be utterly destitute of all the qualifications either of mind or manner, might be continued *for fear of hurting his* DELICATE feelings. Various indeed are the motives which may lead to the designation of other public agents: locality; family connections; "high standing," and supposed consequent *influence*; the desire of animating the luke-warm or *appeasing the positively hostile*: all these may influence an individual in the choice of his agents. But the speaker [if I did not despise all shades of *titles*, I would call him the "honorable"] of the House of Representatives, is not likely to be appointed under any influence unconnected with the welfare and feelings of the PEOPLE. Why then should Mr. Clay give up the probability of a re-election to a post where the eyes of the nation are upon him?—where every step is marked, and every breath is caught—to sit in a big armed chair, and keep the register of a petty army? An apothecary or his boy may hold in connection the bones of a dead man: it is the proud privilege of a physician to watch and correct the motions of the heart and arteries; preserving life and vigor in the system. I do not think that Mr. Clay will commit an act of self-injustice, by retiring from the great forum, where *measures* are to be discussed and adopted, upon which the honor and the safety of the nation hang, to sign his name to army contracts, warrants and commissions, which might be done by John Doe or Richard Roe. Of himself and his labours it might in such a case be said:

Parturiunt montes nascitur ridiculus mus

In the national Legislature there is some reason to hope and believe that a great question will be agitated involving the rights and the happiness of a vast and interesting portion of the world. *There* he may indeed be useful. It is a subject every way worthy of the contemplation of the most enlightened statesman; and it is believed that Mr. Clay has regarded it with a judgment and solicitude honorable alike to his head and his heart."

From the Boston Palladium, Aug. 19.

From England.—By the fast sailing ship Martha, Capt. Glover, which arrived yesterday morning in 37 days from Liverpool, we have received London Papers to the 7th of July.

Grain had declined greatly in price in England and on the Continent, and the harvests promised abundance.

Prices of stocks in England, July 4—Consols 78—July 5, Consols 77 1-2—the Jews this day sold 12,000,000 of dollars worth of Stock. Exchequer Bills rose from 6 to 17 per cent, premium.—July 7, Consols 75 7-8 to 76, for account 78.

The duke of Clarence and Mr. Ponsonby, are very unwell.—The recovery of the latter is doubtful.

The prohibition of the exportation of Cotton Yarn, is now a favorite object with many in England, to encourage the weaving in that country. The subject is before Parliament.

The makers of wrought Nails in England have petitioned Parliament against the use of machinery.

The chamber of Commerce of Glasgow have agreed to petition Parliament to repeal the laws regulating the interest on money.

The editor of the London Sun says, "We do not believe there will be such a modification in the British edicts, as to allow Americans, in their own vessels, a free and unrestricted participation in the trade of the British West-Indies," on account of the great want of employment for the shipping of Britain, &c.

They had an account in England of the general fail of the sugar crops in the West Indies.

The Prince Regent is said to have purchased the Castle of Count Waldegrave, in Hanover with its grand collection of statues and paintings for 1,000,000 dollars.

A baker at Dublin has commenced selling bread at less than the established assize price, and the bread is pronounced of excellent quality.

In the H. House of Commons, July 3, Mr. M. A. Taylor, moved that a report on the state of Newfoundland should be taken into consideration. He proposed the removal of 6000 of the inhabitants, and a bounty of 2s. per qtl. The house declined considering the subject then; but it was time the Government would direct a little relief possible to be afforded.

A challenge has been given in England by Miss W. to her neice Miss N. and rejected, and the former arrested and committed to prison because she refused to give bail. She is represented as a fine woman, about 26 years of age. A gentleman of rank had offered her marriage but suddenly changed his mind and addressed Miss N.

They had just received in England an account of the detention of American fishing vessels at Halifax.

In Russia, 12,000 dollars have been recovered by Lieut. Kent, from Gay, of Col. Sorell, for crim. con.

At Leghorn, July 9, Am. Flour was 6½ per barrel, and the grain market never more promising.

In London the price of bread is reduced one half pence in the quartern loaf.

The Kidderminster Carpet Trade was never so brisk.

An explosion took place in a mine in Durham, England, on the 1st of July, occasioned by an obstinate and imprudent use of a candle. About 35 persons lost their lives.

A Steam Boat from London for Margate, has been destroyed by fire. It being found impossible to extinguish the fire, soon after it communicated in the hold, the deck was made as tight as possible, and the destructive element confined below. The engine was kept in operation and the boat run on shore, and all on board (50 persons) saved; but immediately after they landed the deck fell in.

The Emperor of Russia has declared Odessa, on the Black Sea, a FREE PORT for 30 years: all foreign articles, except spirituous liquors, may be imported free of duty, declaration and custom house visit. The Quarantine laws to continue in force. Such articles as cannot lawfully be exported from other parts of Russia, cannot be exported from Odessa.

Count Romanzoff, a Russian Nobleman, has at his own expense built four churches on his estates, for different sects; has sent a vessel round the world on a voyage of discovery, and is now about to establish Lancasterian schools.

The Diet of Germany has resolved to memorialize the different courts of Europe on the subject of Tunisian Corsairs appearing upon the coast. They compliment the British for their first interference.

A Steam-Boat has been launched at Seville, Spain. The king has decreed that all new invented instruments may be imported free of duty. Lt. Gen. Equia is appointed Minister of war, vice the Marquis Composagrado.

An amnesty in favor of all proscribed Spaniards, is expected in Spain.

The Trials for High Treason of the Portuguese Conspirators, has commenced at Lisbon.

It is said some of the European Governments who loaned money to Bonaparte now call on Louis to pay it.

The Count de Croix has been restored to his rights as a French citizen, it appearing he refused to sit in Bonaparte's Chambers of Peers.

The first vote the Duke of Wellington has given in the British House of Lords has been against the Catholic Claims.

M. Chevalier has been imprisoned at Paris, for a publication.

The interest on the whole debt of France is little more than that of the unfunded debt of England.

Some Scotch families have emigrated to Poland—some Wirtemberg families to the borders of the Black Sea.

A new ship called the Kamschatka is fitting out in Russia for a voyage of discovery. She is commanded by Golownin, formerly a prisoner in Japan.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday, September 27.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

It is said that a fatal epidemic prevails on board the steam-boat, expected here to-morrow.

Governor Clark has issued his Proclamation, announcing John Scott to be elected delegate to Congress, having 2406 votes. Rufus Easton having 2014.

The "Report Catchers," of St. Louis, have had Gen. Jackson *murdered* by Gen. Adair of Kentucky. Nothing authentic has transpired on that subject.

MARRIED, on Thursday week last, Mr. Kinkaid to Miss H. Sullivan.

——On Tuesday last, by the Hon. David Barton, Maj Thompson Douglass to Miss Cornelia R Bissell, daughter of General Daniel Bissell.

The infernal practice of duelling has taken off, this morning, one of the first characters in our country, CHARLES LUCAS, Esq. Attorney at Law.—His death has left a blank in society not easily filled up.

——Tule heavers this is thy work!
Innocent blood lie at thy doors!

Virginia, Maryland &c. has enacted laws which has put down duelling in these States. In the great States of Pennsylvania and New-York, and the States to the eastward of them, duelling is hardly known.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
September Term, 1817.

MISSOURI TERRITORY, } ss.
SOUTHERN CIRCUIT, }

ESTATE of PETER SAFFRAY, deceased,
On Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at public sale, by Robert McCay, administrator of the deceased, on *Tuesday the twenty-first day of October next*, being the second day of the next term of the Circuit Court, for the county of New-Madrid, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door, in said county, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Peter Saffray, at the time of his death, in and to one tract of confirmed land, of seven hundred and fifty arpens, situate on the river Saint Francois, in the county of New-Madrid. By order of the court,

J. M'FERRON, *Clk.*

Sept. 27. 69-4t

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
September Term, 1817.

MISSOURI TERRITORY, } ss.
SOUTHERN CIRCUIT, }

ESTATE of FRANCOIS CANTELMI, dec'd.
On Petition for sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at public sale, by Robert McCay, administrator of the deceased, on *Tuesday the twenty-first day of October next*, being the second day of the next term of the Circuit Court, for the county of New-Madrid between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon of that day, at the Court-House door, in said county, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Francois Cantelmi, at the time of his death, in and to one tract of confirmed land, of seven hundred and fifty arpens, situate on the river Saint Francois, in the county of New-Madrid. By order of the court,

4t J. M'FERRON, *Clk.*

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th day of January, 1817, for the collection of taxes due in the county of Saint Louis, that there will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 18th day of October next, the whole or a sufficient part of the following tracts & lots of land, lying and situate in the county aforesaid, to pay the taxes and costs due thereon, unless sooner released by the owner paying the same.

Owners Names.	*No. arpents confirmed lands.*	*No. arpents unconfirmed lands.*	*Original Claimants.*	*Water Courses and situation.*	*No. of years for which taxes are due.*	AMOUNT. *Dollars.*	*Cents*
Russell, William	250		Isaac Hilderbrand	Merrimack	Double tax, 1816.	2	25
do do	320		Pricilla Estest	Big River		2	88
do do	640		Thomas Waters	Sandy Creek		5	76
do do	610		Ephraim Simpson	do do		5	76
do do	640		John Litton	do do		5	76
do do	640		George Pursley	Point Labbadie		5	76
do do	320		James Prichett	do do		2	88
do do	610		Philip Robert	Grand Glaize		5	76
do do	320		John Saunders	Merrimack		2	88
do do	160		Widow Charleville	River Des Perres		1	34
do do		500	William Bradley	Missouri			93
do do		650	Thomas Burns	St. John's		1	22

[This land will be sold at the risque of a former purchaser who bought the land at the last May term of the circuit court, and did not pay for the same.] The sale to commence at ten o'clock and continue until the whole is sold.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, sh'ff.

St. Louis, September 26th, 1817.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
WILL BE DISPOSED OF ON REASONABLE TERMS, TOGETHER WITH A
Stand for Business,
Equal to any in St. Louis.
Enquire of the printer.
September, 23d, 1817. 69-tf.

Cheap Silks.

JUST IMPORTED, DIRECT FROM EUROPE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

[illegible]ks for Ladies Dresses,
SUCH AS,
TWILLED FLORENCES, *various colours.*
Do. LEVANTINES. *do. do.*
[illegible] SILK SHAWLS, *of various sizes.*
MERINO SHAWLS, *with large borders.*
TRIMMINGS & RIBBANDS, *some of them elegant and wide.*
SILK HOSE.——SILK GLOVES.
For Sale at Mrs. Pescay's Store, below the Market [illegible]e, by
DETANDEBEERATZ.
St. Louis, Sept. 27. 69-3t.

WANTED,
from 1000 to 1500 bush's
OF
CHARCOAL,
For which TWELVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per 100 bushels will be paid on delivery.—Apply to
TH. HANLY.
St. Louis, Sept. 27 69-4t.

John Taylor & Jas. H. Peck.
Having formed a Copartnership
IN THE
PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

Will attend the several Courts of Washington and St. Louis Counties When either of them shall be employed in any cause in said Courts, the other will consider himself as being thereby also retained, and render his assistance accordingly. They will not, therefore, be at liberty to be retained in opposition to each other.

In addition to those Courts in which the attendance of both will be given: Mr. PECK will attend those of ST. CHARLES & HOWARD Counties, and MR. TAYLOR, the Courts of the ILLINOIS TERRITORY, held in the Counties of BOND, MADISON, ST CLAIR and HARRISSON. They will have the benefit of a free interchange of opinions on all questions, in which either may be concerned, in their respective circuits, and, when necessary, their aid mutually asked in their examination.

Due attention will be given to all business committed to them, or either of them, in the line of their profession.

☞ They can at all times be seen at their Office, in St. Louis, next door, north of the Court-House, when not attending the Courts above mentioned.

St Louis, Sept 27th. 1817. 69-3t

Avis.

La soussignée ayant obtenu des lettres d'administration pour gerer la succession de deffunt Antoine Vincent Bouis, pre toutes personnes que pouvent avoir des reclamations contre la dite succession de presenter leurs comptes ducment certifiés et dans le terme fixé par la loi, et toutes personnes devant a la dit succession sont priés de payer immediatement entre les les mains de l'administratrice.

MARIE M. VEUVE D. V BOUIS, *Adm'ce.*
St. Louis, le 25 Sept. 1817. -69-4t

Notice.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Anthony Vincent Bouis, late of the town of St. Louis, deceased, request all those who have any claims against the said estate to produce them duly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment, to

MARIE M. VEUVE D. V. BOUIS, *Adm'ix.*
St Louis 25th September 1817. -69-4

Notice,

I do hereby warn all persons from trading for the following notes given by me Feb 28th, 1817 to Adam John, and Joseph Beaty, three notes of $150 each as I do not intend paying them until they give security for a deed to the land which I have purchased of them on the St. Francois river unless compelled by law.

JEREMIAH CRAVENS.
September 25th, 1817. 2-69

AUCTION.

The subscriber having been appointed AUCTIONEER, for the town and county of St. Louis, will commence his first sale on

Monday, 29th inst.

WHEN WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,
A GERERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.
WELL ADAPTED TO THE APPROACHING SEASON, CONSISTING OF

Cloths,	*Bombazets,*
Cassimeres,	*Flannels,*
Blankets,	*Knives & Forks,*

&c. &c. &c. &c.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Days of sale are MONDAYS & THURSDAYS in each week.

GOODS of every description will be received either on commission or public sale, having large and commodious CELLARS, well adapted to the purpose.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St Louis, Sept. 26.

N. B. CASH advanced on property of every description left for sale. S. R. W.

10,000 Pounds Bacon,
Just received from Cincinnati and FOR SALE
By CHRISTIAN WILT,
September 26- 69-4t

To Builders, &c.

ROBERT BAILEY,

Having resided upwards of eight years in the town of Cincinnati, during which term he carried on the Business of *BRICKLAYING* in an extensive way, intends settling in this place.

☞ Any gentleman who may want buildings erected, the ensuing season, will be treated with on the most reasonable terms. His character and conduct may be known on application to *Mr. Hugh Glenn*, (lately from Cincinnati,) or to Governor *Wm. Clark*, and General *Wm. Rector*.

N. B. MR. DUVAL, Merchant, opposite the Post Office, will inform where he may be spoken with.

St. Louis, Sept. 27th, 1817. 69tf.

Notice.

Whereas I gave my note to John Hogan or Ogen, for $61-50 cents, (due 15th October 1817.) in consideration of a preemption right, which said preemption is taken in by another survey, and lost to me—I therefore caution the public against taking or trading for said note, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law.

JOHN HUTZ.

Sep 22d, 1817 3t-69

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Smith deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having any demands on said estate, are requested to bring them forward duly authenticated according to law.

Hannah Smith, Adm'x.
Madison county I. T. Sept. 19th, 1817. 8-69

MISSOURI TERRITORY, } ss.
St. Genevieve county, }

John Smith T, Joseph Spencer junr. & Thomas Ordinaman residents of said Territory,

Take Notice,

That I shall apply to the next circuit court, to be holden in and for the county of St. Genevieve aforesaid, on the first monday of October next, to appoint not less than three nor more than five respectable house holders, residents of said county, not related to either party, as commissioners to divide that tract of land situate in said county on the waters of the river called St. Francois, and at a place known by the name of Murphy's settlement, joining or near the lands claimed by Joseph Murphy, on the west, and the lands of others, agreeable to the plat thereof recorded in the office of the surveyor general of said territory, containing in the whole by the said survey, seven hundred ninety nine arpens and ninety nine perches; of which said tract of land I claim the one undivided half or moiety, as proprietor.

THOMAS CAPEHEART.
May 30th, 1317

A Blacksmith,

Is wanted to occupy a shop in Point Labbadie township, at the mouth of Bœuf.—For particulars enquire of the printer.

Sep. 20th, 1817. 69

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Adam Wolford, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having any demands on said estate are requested to bring them forward, duly authenticated, according to law.

ANN WOLFORD, *Adm'x.*
Sept 27. 69

POSTCRIPT.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

MILLEDGEVILLE, *August 15*, 1817.

Sales of Alabama lands—The public lands now selling here have brought so far good prices. Prime river low grounds average from 40 to 50 dollars. A fraction of 170 acres, part of the *Big Bend* of the Alabama sold at high as *seventy dollars* the acre. Other parcels adjoining were bid off above $40 and $50. A large fraction, containing several hundred acres of high land, on the *Two Mile Bluff*, which lies opposite the Big Bend, and it is said to be an excellent site for a town, sold for 50 dollars an acre. In that township, (No. 16 in range 17,) purchasers it is believed were found for every section.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Washington City Gazette states that a man named TENCH RINGGOLD, is placed at the head of this department, he being appointed *first clerk* in the place of Mr. *George Graham*, who has been elected President of the U. S. Branch Bank at that place. It is much to be lamented on the account of the public interest, that no individual of known character and talents can be prevailed upon to accept the important station of secretary of war. This department has been long without a head, and we fear by this second *decapitation* it is designed to remain so, to the great injury of the army and derangement of our military system. We already see the authority of government put at defiance, its orders and arrangements publicly denounced; insubordination is thereby promoted, and contempt for its supremacy must be the consequence. Our little army instead of being honored for its glorious achievements and cherished as our most efficient weapon when the country shall again be in danger from foreign foes, is thus brought into disgrace:—its opponents in and out of congress will seize with avidity every opportunity to render it unpopular.

In New Orleans a malignant disease no doubt the yellow fever, continues to prove extremely destructive to the lives of people, particularly to boatmen and other strangers; 15 or 20 are stated to be taken off in a day; several of the passengers in the steam boat Washington, arrived at Shippingport, died on the passage up the river, and one since.

THE GREAT SERPENT TAKEN.

From the U. S. Gazette of Aug. 30.

Letters from the eastward state that the great sea serpent, of which we have lately heard so much, has been taken and brought to land, and that he proves to be between 90 and 100 feet in length and about the size of a barrel.

SALES, BY ORDER OF COURT.

In the Superior Court, Northern circuit, } ss. { *Of the term of August*, 1817.

Marie P. Leduc & Hipolite Papin, executors of the last Will and testament of Marie Louise Papin, who was executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Marie Papin, deceased. } On petition for the sale of lands

Will be sold by the said executors, on wednesday the fifteenth day of October next, being the third day of the October term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in St. Louis, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Joseph Marie Papin at the time of his death to a certain tract or parcel of two hundred acres of land, situate about two or three miles south of the town of St. Louis, fronting on the Mississippi river, eight arpens, and running twenty five arpens in the rear, bounded northwardly by land conceded to Moutard, southwardly by land of Joseph Tayon, deceased and westwardly by a line at the end of the said twenty five arpens.

By order of court. J. V. GARNIER, clk.

In the Superior Court, Northern Circuit, } ss. { *Of the term of March*, 1817.

Nimrod H. Moore, Administrator of all and singular the goods, & chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jesse Pendegrass, deceased. } On petition for the sale of land

Will be sold by the said Administrator on wednesday the fifteenth day of October next, being the third day of the October term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, on a credit of twelve months, at the court house in St. Louis, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Jesse Pendegrass, at the time of his death, to four hundred arpens of land, materially injured by earthquakes, the same situate lying and being in the county of New Madrid, a certificate whereof issued by the recorder of land titles, the sixth day of January 1813, no 283, authorising the said Pendegrass or his legal representatives to locate the said quantity of land on any public land in the territory of Missouri, the sale of which is authorised by law.

By order of the court. J. V. GARNIER, clk.

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL taken from the big muddy C. al banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal busines to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. 52 if-

René Le Meilleur,

INFORMS *his country customers, and the public in general, that he has* JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS STORE IN ST. GENEVIEVE IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER STOCK,

A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITED FOR THE SEASON, *which he will sell on very reasonable terms.*

St. Genevieve, September 13th, 1317.

N. B. The highest market price will be given for Pork, Tallow and Beeswax.

Territory of Missouri, county of Washington, Inchwood township, } ss.

Personally appeared before me a justice of the peace in and for the township aforesaid, Benjamin Horine, who being duly sworn according to law made oath that he lost or mislaid a note on Alexander Spencer, for sixty four dollars and some cents.

Given under my hand this twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JOHN HORINE, J. P.

Public Vendue.

On Tuesday the 14th day of October next, will be offered for sale, at the late dwelling of Adam Wolford, dec'd. the following property, viz.

One horse, one cow and calf, four China hogs—two tin plate stoves—a large pickling trough—one bed and bedstead—one clothes press with glass doors—one table and bureau—one silver watch—one gun—together with a variety of other articles too tedious to insert. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. A credit of four months will be given on all sums above 10 dollars.

ANN WOLFORD, *Adm'x.*

St. Louis, Sept. 19th, 1817. 3t-68

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Wanted,

TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,

An industrious sober man acquainted with the management of a kitchen garden. To such liberal wages will be given. *Enquire of the printer.*

Sep. 16th.

BLANK CHECKS,

ON THE BANK OF MISSOURI,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

For Sale,

A Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

On the River DARDENNE,

St. Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 500 bearing apple, pear and cherry trees, and an elegant garden. There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, 2 barns, &c.—ALSO a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A. RUTGERS

Sep. 1st. 66-

TAILORS! TAILORS!!

Wanted Immediately,

3 or 4 *JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,*

To whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given.

JOHN S. DAVIS.

Sep. 13th. 67

Lands For Sale.

Rufus Easton, having sold a part of his

Wood Lots

Above St. Louis, now offers 146 acres thereof at private sale. He owns 423 arpens of land situate on the north bank of the Missouri 6 miles below St. Charles, 320 acres of the tract on the waters of Dardenne, in St. Charles county, granted to Micajah Baldridge and 633 1-3 arpens situate on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Duwitt, which he will sell cheap for cash.

St. Louis, Sept. 10th, 1817. 67tf

Notice

All persons indebted to the estate of Guy Seely deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned—And all those who have any demands against the said estate are also requested to bring them forward immediately to the undersigned for adjustment as the law directs.

Phinehas James, Adm'r.
Rebekah Seely, Adm'x.

County of St. Louis, township of St. Ferdinand, September 5th, 1817. 3t-66

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th, 1817. 65-6m

Avis.

Le soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de mr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de couper dubois sur les terres cy dessus dites sous peines d'être pour suivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Septembre 6th. 1817. 66—3t.

Notice.

The subscriber living near St. Louis, will receive into his PASTURE, such horses as may be given into his care.—For conditions apply to him, on the premises.

Antoine Soulard

St. Louis, 27th, August, 1817. 3t-6

Notice.

Those persons who have heretofore employed my late brother EDWARD HUMPSTEAD esq. either as an attorney & counsellor at law, or in land affairs, or otherwise, are hereby informed that their business will be punctually and faithfully attended to by the subscriber, until they otherwise dispose of it.

I shall attend at the several courts in this and the adjoining territory, for the purpose of finishing his professional concerns.

All of his papers are in my possession: persons wishing to obtain their papers or having business with the undersigned, can make application to me at the office lately occupied by Edward Humpstead, in the town of St. Louis.

Ch. S. Hempstead.

St. Louis, August 16, 1817 6w*

Notice.

A runaway negro man of the following description was found on the head waters of the Gasconade, and delivered to Archibald M'Donald, at his saw mill on the Gasconade, who brought him to Bonhomme township, within twelve miles of St. Louis, where he may be had by the owner proving his property, and paying charges; the descriptions are as follows (to wit): A bright sorrel, with a long star in his forehead, left hind foot and his leg white, branded J P on his off shoulder, judged to be five years old last spring; appraised to eighty dollars by George Queteau and William Long, being duly sworn. Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1817.

Joshua H. Burchard J. P.

True copy from the fiery book.

A. S. M'Girk D. Clk. for M. P. Leduc, Clerk

For Sale

AT MINE AU BRETON,

Washington County.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, for CASH, LEAD, NEGROES, FURS, or for any other saleable articles, his

Farm

At the seat of justice of Washington County, containing 500 acres of first rate land; on which is about 85 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 50 feet long by 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, water grist Mill th overshot wheel—an excellent Garden fenced in with new cedar pickets and a young orchard—It is presumed the purchaser will view the premises, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unexceptionable.

AMABLE PARTENEY.

August 12th, 1817. 3m-63

Entertainment.

E. DOWLING begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Chouteau's,

WHERE MAJ. WILLSON FORMERLY RESIDED,
(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS.)

Travellers are informed that the house is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good air and water. He will spare no pains or expense to render comfortable those who may favor him with their company.

St. Louis, Sep. 13th. tf-67

WHEAT.

One dollar per bushel will be given for GOOD MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,

Delivered at Mr. H. Gratiot's mill.

RALPH DAVIS.

St. Louis, Sept. 12th. 67

Taken up

By James Kegans, living in the [illegible] ship of Point Labbadie, in the county of St. Louis, one grey horse supposed to be nine years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, branded in ten different places thus O. Appraised to twenty five dollars, by James Stark and James M'Donald, before me this [illegible] day of August, 1817.

Jesse M[illegible] J. P.

True copy from the fiery book.

A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk.

M. P. Leduc Clerk.

Taken up

By David Black, living in Lawrence county, Spring river township, one dark bay horse, supposed to be eight years old, fourteen hands one inch high, has a few white hairs in his forehead and a snip on his nose, white on three of his feet. Branded with a large Spanish brand on his off buttock. Appraised to thirty dollars, by Joseph Hardin and Jonathan Magnels. This 20th of May, 1817.

Perry G. Magruss J. P.
Richard Searcy Clk.

Certified by,

Taken up

By Daniel M'Laughlin, living in Joachim township, near Morgan's saline, a sorrel horse with a small blaze in his face and snip on his nose, branded on the off shoulder and buttock C. B. barely to be understood, with the appearance of a brand on the near shoulder, but not to be understood; about 14 1-2 hands high; supposed to be [illegible] years old; appraised to forty dollars by George Sip and Enos M'Donald, after being duly sworn. Given under my hand this 20th day of August, 1817.

Signed. *C. Boulet J. P.*

Recorded this 2nd, September, 1817.

A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk. for M. P. Leduc Clerk.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Charrette village in the county of St. Charles, on the 7th day of August last, a negro boy named Cator, about eighteen years old, five feet four or five inches high, heavy made, with thick lips, had on when he went away a coarse broad cloth coat, pair of domestic cotton pantaloons, an old wool hat, together with several other articles of cloathing not recollected. Any person apprehending the said negro boy and delivering him to me at Charrette village or securing him in any Gaol in the Territory, so that I get him, will be entitled to the above reward, on application to me or to Mr. Thomas Hagly in St. Louis.

JOHN WYATT.

St. Louis, 6th Sept. 1817. 65-4

Look Here.

The subscribers wishing to retire from business, offer for sale their whole stock, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Books and Stationary, &c.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

N. B. Just received, 20 Boxes real Spanish Segars.

St. Louis, [illegible] 1817. tf-6[illegible]

Notice.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL.

INFORM their friends, that having engaged some workmen at lower wages, they are enabled to reduce their prices of GLASS WARE, considerably, and have on hand a complete assortment of every article of

PLAIN OR CUT FLINT GLASS.

Pittsburg, 16, 1817—[illegible]

Michael Bolan & J. M'Daniel.

Tailors.

Main street St. Louis,

OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, inform the gentlemen of St Louis and the neighborhood, that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion.

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the best style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

*** Four or five journeymen tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—58 4m.

Copper & Tin Ware

Manufactory.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by *Mr. Joseph Brazeau*, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Castles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburgh.

Horn combs, Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniata BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

State of Pennsylvania.

Internal Navigation Lottery, 4th Class

S. ALLEN, Manager.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20000	is	$20000
1 - -	10000	-	10000
2 - -	5000	-	10000
4 - -	2000	-	8000
12 - -	1000	-	12000
50 - -	700	-	35000
100 - -	100	-	10000
200 - -	50	-	10000
550 - -	20	-	7000
11000 - -	8	-	88000

35,000 *Tickets—and 2 blanks to a prize.*

*** First drawn 4000 Blanks to be entitled to $8 each.

Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the drawing:—George Latimer, Isaac Worrell, Thomas Leiper, John Connelly, and Andrew Bayard, Esqrs.

The above lottery is now drawing in Philadelphia, a regular list of each days drawing will be received by mail and prizes paid here, as soon as the drawing is closed and the corrected prize list certified by the commissioners is made out.

☞ Tickets may be had of the subscriber if applyed for soon.

C. W. HUNTER.

St. Louis, July 18th. 59

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demand. The several laws relating to land—courts on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

War Department, June 9, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT seperate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Greenbay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark, on the Missouri river, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of [illegible], and the territories of Illinois [illegible] Missouri.

4th. At Fort [illegible] Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philips, N. Orleans, Barton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York south of the Highlands, including Long Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Jackson and Fort Scott; and at other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right in making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.—The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, but there shall, at all times during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contracts now in force, have been exhausted.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

Executed at this Office.

[Vol. X.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1817. [No. 470]

MISSOURI GAZETTE,
AND
Illinois Advertiser,
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY—*Price*, Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the year*. One Dollar of which will be remitted if paid in advance or before the expiration of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine.

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh Drugs and Medicine, Paints, Oil, and Dyo Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-*tf*

The Subscriber,

HAVING opened his SHOP next door below *Mr Witt's Store*, on Main street, intends carrying on

The Watch & Clock Making Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;

And hopes, from his knowledge of his business and attention to it, to deserve the patronage of the public. He repairs all kinds of *Clocks, Time Pieces, &c.*—Also, *Repeating, Lever, Horizontal and Common WATCHES.*

HE HAS ON HAND,

A Neat Assortment of JEWELLRY,

Silk and Tuckaho Combs. A superb assortment of Pocket Knives.—Also, some superior

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

ISRAEL B. GRANT.

August 6th. 66-*tf*

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac	do do Teneriff do
Brandy	Old Port do
Jamaica Spirits	Claret in cases,
Holland Gin	Medoc, St. Julian
& Whiskey	& Hermitage.
L. P. Madeira Wine	

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb 6th 1817. 36

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Stocked principally of the following articles:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffil—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and plaid Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Chintzes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenetts,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambricks—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace do do,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton and thread Hdkfs—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO

On hand a complete assortment of
Elegant tea and dinner Sets,
Lustre Pitchers, different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, consisting of
Sugar, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas—Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey—Tobacco, &c. &c.

ALSO—Tinners, Saddlers and Brushes of every kind; besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, approved credit, or country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-*tf*

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,
12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES,
211 PIECES,
SANGUENET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, August 16, 1817. 1f-63

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED [illegible]
BY THE PACKAGE OR PIECE,

An extensive assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine Saxon Cloths and Cassimeres,
do white and colored Marseilles Vestings,
do London gilt coat and Vest Buttons,
Point and Rose Blankets,
Company Gurrahs,
Baizes and Sheeting Muslins.

ALSO,

A consignment of Pewter & Tinware,
A few casks of good chewing Tobacco,
All of which will be sold low for cash or approved negotiable paper.

Enquire of JAMES COX, at lawyer Carr's brick store, formerly occupied by col. M'Nair, where Furs and Peltries will be purchased.

St. Louis, May 25th 1817. 3t-51

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale.——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of

Merchandise,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

☞ *Notes of the* Kentucky Insurance Company *will be received in payment for the above Goods, at* Cash prices.

August 22nd, 1817. *tf*-64

To Indian Traders

THE SUBSCRIBER, OFFERS FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of

GERMAN LOOKING GLASSES,

SUITABLE FOR THE INDIAN MARKET,

At the Following Prices.

In Red papers pr. doz.		In Gilt papers pr. doz.	
No. 4	0 at $ 1 20	No. 4	0 90 Cts.
" 3	0 1 06 1-4	" 3	0 85
" 2	0 90	" 2	0 75
" 0	80	" 0	0 65
" 1	70	" 1	0 55
" 2	60	" 2	0 50

ALSO—TOILET AND GLASS FRAMES.

1 *Case fowling pieces No.* 1 *and* 2.

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis, August 16 1817. 63 tf.

Stock of Goods For Sale, & STORE to LET.

The subscriber being desirous of returning to the eastward, offers the remainder of his

STOCK FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS

S. R. WIGGINS.

St. Louis. August 16, 1817. 63-*tf*

CINCINNATI Bell, Brass & Iron FOUNDRIES, AND Engine Manufactory.

The Subscriber having established the above Works on a complete and comprehensive scale; together with an *AIR FURNACE*, now in blast, tenders his services to the inhabitants of Missouri, to furnish, on short notice, CASTINGS of every description whatever, and *finished in the neatest and most workman-like manner:*

—ALSO—

Steam Engines,

On the admired construction of Boulton & Watt; or on any other that may be required:

Fire Engines,

On a much improved plan:

Bells

Of any size, from the largest known in America, down to the smallest in use.

Swivels, Cannon & other Ordnance,

(WHETHER BRASS or IRON,)

AND

Smiths' Work

Of all sorts.—The whole to be executed in the most complete manner.

Having engaged artists of the best experience and most skilful character, in the various branches above mentioned. The subscriber does not hesitate to say, that *every article* issuing from his works shall be warranted to be at least equal to any other made elsewhere within the United States.

Plans for water-works, Steam Works, &c. scientifically drawn, may be had on application to

WM. GREEN.

Cincinnati, July 29th, 1817. 54—12*t*

Bank of Missouri.

St. Louis, August. 26th 1817.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that a third instalment, of twenty five dollars is to be paid in, on each share of the capital stock of said bank, on Monday, 1st. December, 1817.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cashier.

11-34

JUST RECEIVED

[illegible]

Madeira Wine,	*Pepper,*
Long Cork Claret,	*Copperas,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Segars,*
New Eng. Rum,	*Spanish & Indigo,*
Holland Gin,	*Tenners Oil,*
Cognac Brandy,	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted,*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	*&c. &c. &c.*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges, by

J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSENG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 317. 53—*tf.*

Cables & Cordells,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough lines

Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*

St. Louis, July 24th, 1817. 60tf

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WILL BE DISPOSED OF ON REASONABLE TERMS, TO

Stand for Business,

Equal to any in St. Louis.

Enquire of the printer.

September, 23d, 1817. 69-tf.

Cheap Silks.

JUST IMPORTED, DIRECT FROM EUROPE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Silks for Ladies Dresses,

SUCH AS;

TWILLED FLORENCES, *various colours.*
Do. LEVANTINES. *do.* *do.*
RICH SILK SHAWLS, *of various sizes,*
MERINO SHAWLS, *with large borders.*
TRIMMINGS & BIRBANDS, *some of them elegant and wide,*
SILK HOSE.——SILK GLOVES.

For Sale at Mr. Taylor's Store, below the Market house, by

DETTENDEBEERATZ.

St. Louis, Sept. 27. 69tf.

WANTED,

from 1000 to 1500 bush'ls OF CHARCOAL;

For which TWELVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per 100 bushels will be paid on delivery,—Apply to

TH. HANLY.

St. Louis, Sept. 27. 69 tf

To Builders, &c.

ROBERT BAILEY,

Having resided upwards of eight years in the town of Cincinnati, during which term he carried on the Business of *BRICKLAYING* in an extensive way, intends settling in this place.

☞ Any gentleman who may want buildings erected, the ensuing season, will be treated with on the most reasonable terms. His character and conduct may be known on application to *Mr. Hugh Glenn*, (lately from Cincinnati,) or to Governor *Wm. Clark*, and General *Wm. Rector*.

N. B. Mr. Devaz, Merchant, opposite the Post Office, will inform where he may be spoken with.

St. Louis, Sept. 27th, 1817. 69tf.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in cash or goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

In the Town of St. Louis.

Sole and Upper Leather can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6.

John Taylor & Jas. H. Peck

Having formed a Copartnership

IN THE

PRACTICE of the LAW,

Will attend the several Courts of Washington and St. Louis Counties. When either of them shall be employed in any cause in said Courts, the other will consider himself as being thereby also retained, and render his assistance accordingly. They will not, therefore, be at liberty to be retained in opposition to each other.

In addition to those Courts in which the attendance of both will be given: Mr. PECK will attend those of St. CHARLES & HOWARD Counties, and Mr. TAYLOR, the Courts of the ILLINOIS TERRITORY, held in the Counties of BOND, MADISON, ST. CLAIR and HARRISON. They will have the benefit of a free interchange of opinions on all questions, in which either may be concerned, in their respective circuits; and, when necessary, their aid mutually solicited in their examination.

Due attention will be given to all business committed to them, or either of them, in the line of their profession.

☞ They can at all times be seen at their Office, in St. Louis, next door north of the Court-House, when not attending the Courts above mentioned.

St. Louis, Sept. 27th, 1817. 69 tf.

Avis.

La soussignée ayant obtenu des lettres d'administration pour gerer la succession de deffunt Antoine Vincent Bouis, prie toutes personnes que peuvent avoir des reclamations contre la dite succession de presenter leurs comptes duement certifiés et dans le termé fixé par la loi, et toutes personnes devant à la dit succession sont priés de payer immediatement entre les les mains de l'administratrice,

MARIE M. VEUVE D. V BOUIS, *Adm'ce.*

St. Louis, le 25 Sept. 1817. -69-4t

Notice.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Anthony Vincent Bouis, late of the town of St. Louis, deceased, request all those who have any claims against the said estate to produce them duly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment, to

MARIE M. VEUVE D. V. BOUIS, *Adm'ix.*

St. Louis 25th September 1817. -69-4

Notice.

I do hereby warn all persons from trading for the following notes given by me Feb 20th, 1817 to Adam John, and Joseph Beaty, three notes of $100 each as I do not intend paying them until they give security for a deed to the [illegible] St. Francois river unless compelled by law.

JEREMIAH CRAVENS.

September 20th, 1817. 2t-69

Notice.

Whereas I gave my note to John Hogan or Ogen, for $61-50 *cents,* (*due 13th October* 1817.) *in consideration of a preemption right, which said preemption is taken in by another survey, and lost to me—I therefore caution the public against taking or trading for said note, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law.*

JOHN HUTZ.

Sep. 20th, 1817 2t-69

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Smith deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having any demands on said estate, are requested to bring them forward duly authenticated according to law.

Hannah Smith, Adm'x.

Madison county I. T. Sept. 19th, 1817. 3-69

MISSOURI TERRITORY, } ss.
St. Genevieve county, }

John Smith T, Joseph Spencer junr. & Thomas Orm, non residents of said Territory.

Take Notice,

That I shall apply to the next circuit court, to be holden in and for the county of St. Genevieve aforesaid, on the first monday of October next, to appoint not less than three nor more than five respectable house holders, residents of said county, not related to either party, as commissioners to divide that tract of land situate in said county on the waters of the river called St. Francois, and at a place known by the name of Murphy's settlement, joining or near the lands claimed by Joseph Murphy, on the west, and the lands of others, agreeable to the plat thereof recorded in the office of the surveyor-general of said territory, containing in the whole by the said survey, seven hundred ninety nine arpens and ninety nine perches; of which said tract of land I claim the one undivided half or moiety, as proprietor.

THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

May 20th, 1817.

40,000 Pounds Bacon,

Just received from Cincinnati and FOR SALE

By CHRISTIAN WILT.

September 26. 69-tf

(REQUEST)

From the Cincinnati Centinel

AT [illegible]
THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN

(Continued.)

In discussing this point (the ability of the Mexicans and South Americans to effect their independence) the second view of the question; we will confirm the first. Perhaps the best right of any people to independence is their capacity to acquire and preserve it. If they have that capacity, their right to independence will not be questioned, nor their reasons for seeking it enquired into. Foreign nations will speedily prepare themselves for the change brought about in political relations, and all will see the necessity of submitting, without discussion, to what force and fortune have established. The *ultima ratio regum*, if successful, is the *ratio justifica* in the science of politics. And statesmen are so little disposed to question the justice of its reasoning, that the wisest and most sagacious of them, ever ready to submit to the *fiat* of its authority, exert their keenest penetration to discern the probable result of every political movement. Nor is it simply of actual political movements that they are busied with, in reflection; but diving into the stream of futurity, they seek to spy into the hidden course of its events, and shape their politics by the current towards which probability leads. The minister whose policy is thus accordant with the issue produced by events, is rightfully judged to be the wisest and most profound; at least to the country over which he presides, his administration will generally be beneficial, it can certainly hardly ever be injurious. From this general character of statesmen, it cannot be supposed that the condition & destiny of countries, so important in every point of view, as the provinces of Spanish America, should have escaped their attention.—For near a century they have been speculating on the change which nature herself pointed out, and which is now accomplishing. But of all the anomalies which characterize the progress of this great and singular question of Mexican and South American emancipation, there is none more extraordinary than the zeal, the frowardness with which the statesmen of all foreign powers foretold it, when even events did not whisper it, & the apathy, the indifference with which they view it, when the chain of circumstance is about fulfilling the prophecies of wisdom, and the commands of nature. Whence this indifference? On what is it founded? By what is it justified? The imagination cannot point out a reason or a motive. Is it then delicacy to Ferdinand the 7th? He who began his career of politics by dethroning his father, and his reign by betraying his people. He who renders *princeliness* not more despicable, than detested. Who rewarded with death, exile and torture, the men by whose energy he was restored to his kingdom, and who brought back to the people, whose devotion had caused his return, the horrors of the inquisition, and a government of the thirteenth century. Oh ye administrators of governments is such a character worthy of any delicacy being extended to him? Ye monarchs of Europe, will ye shew to your people that because this man is born a prince, and imbued with the disposition of a Tiberius and

a Caligula, be not only does not merit their fate, but is deserving of all the courtliness of etiquette? Republican as I am, I cannot believe it, and at the same time that I have never thought that a native prince was better than other men, I can likewise never think, that, on that account, he is worse. I am willing to believe that Ferdinand the 7th, of Spain, can never have your respect, and that he will never have your alliance.

Whence then, let me again ask, this indifference? Have statesmen ceased to be wise? Have they forgotten that it is their duty to learn from experience, and to provide for the future. Do they think that nations, like individuals, can *hermitize* themselves, and ought not to take measures suitable to an unavoidable change of political relations? Is it of no importance to the world, whether a fourth of the habitable globe is to be added to international wealth, or whether it is to be still locked up by odious interdictions? Surely *these* cannot be the reasons.

Does this indifference then arise from an idea of foreign governments, that the revolution in Spanish America cannot succeed? Is this their motive for not interfering? The reason is so utterly groundless, that if I had not heard friends of the cause occasionally despair of it. I could not bring myself to believe, that even those who fight against it, ever proposed to themselves any other objects than the exercise of a momentary vengeance, and the postponement, for awhile, of the *evil* hour of independence. Let us suppose this is the cause, and let us see whether it is not destitute of foundation.

An exposition of a very few general *data*, will convince us of this.

If the contest between Spain and her *quondam* colonies, was one in which, like wars between countries, by each party acknowledged independent, both sought only to protect and preserve themselves from injury and insult, without professing the subjugation of the other, we might, in such a case, most unquestionably decide from acknowledged *data*, that Spanish America would have nothing to fear in such a contest That Spain could not injure her *integrity*, and would be sufficiently occupied in her own protection. And whence could we conclude this? We would conclude it from a comparison of the population, the territories and resources of the contending parties.

On the one side, we see twenty millions of people, inhabiting a variety of climates, extending over the better part of the two continents, and just at that stage of population, and with those pursuits, which afford most materials for military power. On the other, we have ten millions, inhabiting a country, which, comparatively, has but one climate, and let us suppose, possessing similar advantages with the other from the number and pursuits of its population. I believe such a comparison is neither strained nor unfair on my side, and I believe likewise, I may with truth, deduce that in a contest between them, the larger number would be able to maintain itself against the former. I may be told, that the contest between them is not as I have stated it. That it is not a war between two independent nations, but between a government and its revolted subjects.—That, unlike the case I have supposed, both parties do not limit themselves to self-protection, but that the one, *and that the smaller*, seeks to subjugate the other. Admit that, and what does it make against my conclusion. I know too well the cupidity of conquest, and the rapacious eagerness of the Spanish government not to be convinced that it desires, with all the ardour of vengeance and avarice, to resubjugate its former possessions in America. But the Indies have, forever, fallen from her crown, and the order of nature must be reversed, before they can ever be re-attached to her dismantled throne. It is only, either in its extreme infancy, or aged decripitude, that an extensive territory, can be held and ruled by a comparative diminitive one, situated at a great distance. Nature would revolt against such a tenure, and history records no instance of such a dominion.—Spanish America is no longer in her infancy—she has passed her pupilage, and is now seeking her emancipation from foreign tutorship. The laws of nature and justice proclaim her right, and will decree her independence. "Nature," says, Raynal, "hath established laws of equilibrium, which she follows in all parts, in the heavens as on the earth.—By the rule of quantity and of distance, America can belong only to itself."*

But, if it is natural for Spain to wish with such ardor, for the subjugation of Mexico and South America, with what enthusiasm must not these latter strive, not to conquer and extend the empire of their arms, but to defend and preserve their newly recovered right and independence. Does not both history and humanity authorize us to say, that men will be as strongly actuated by a zeal for the one, as by a rage for the other. Spanish America is no longer in the same state of defenceless innocence in which it was found by Cortez and Pizarro. Notwithstanding all the advantages of their arms and equipments, and these acting on the natural superstitions of a people who were utterly unacquainted with them, it is no extravagant assertion to say, that the aborigines of Spanish America would never have been conquered, if their credulity had not been a thousand times the dupe of perfidies the most shameful and the most infamous. Were not the sovereigns, both of Cusco and Tenochtitlan, the unhappy victims of their reliance on the faith of their detestable invaders; can there be a doubt if they had been actuated by the same distrust and deceit as the adventurers who have been pompously called their conquerers, that the names of their invaders would have sunk in greater obscurity than the culprits, whom justice is obliged to record, as having suffered for their crimes? Are we not warranted in this, by events in the history of Spanish America? Were there not two people, the one in the north, and the other in the south of this extensive region, who bravely withstood their invaders, and whose names are added to those whom history consecrates to glory? And why did these people successfully resist their enemy? It was because being blessed with something of a republican form of government, men of character presided over their destinies, and did not weakly listen, like the poor Peruvian and Mexican monarchs, to the syren voice of their perfidious enemy. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages of arms and equipments, these two people successfully withstood, for a long time, the inroads of their invaders.

Did not the Tlascalans bravely resist the band of Cortez, and are not the Araucanians still unconquered? Nay, could the Mexicans themselves have been subjugated, if the deep resentment of the Tlascallans against them, had not marshalled their forces on the side of Cortez. As to the Araucanians, they are perhaps the only people on whom history can confer the illustrious title of unconquered & unsubdued. In despite of the disadvantage of their arms, and the crafty arts of their enemies, their invaders were obliged the first to make advances for a peace, and the final terms on which it was at last concluded, shew what prodigies of valour this brave nation must have performed, to have secured such terms. After upwards of two centuries of unsuccessful efforts against the independence of this great people, the Spanish government was obliged to make peace with them, not only by observing all the forms to which their prejudices were attached, but were compelled themselves to submit to what this people had observed to be a custom with the Spaniards themselves. In the fullest manner they acknowledged the independence of the southern part of that delightful country, which has been again, the other day, liberated, and raised to independence, by the sword and talents of St. Martin and O'Higgins.

In 1773, Curignancu, the Arancanian minister in the capital of the Spanish province of Chili, concluded and dictated a peace which secured the independence of his country; and by an article in the treaty it was agreed, that the Arancanians should have an ambassador resident in the city of St. Jago.*

It is hardly possible, in a more formal manner, to recognize the independence of a people. Here we find the government of Spain itself doing it, and as if out of respect to the Popes† Bull, which conferred all America on the kings of Castille, no other nation is to presume to do the same for fear of offending his Catholic majesty. In 1773 the Spanish government formally agreed, to receive a resident minister from a portion of the inhabitants of a part of Chili, who had caused their independence to be respected by it, and yet there can be little doubt but that the United States, according to their present line of policy, would not receive an accredited ambassador, deputed by all the inhabitants of the whole of Chili. Let us again ask, on what does this forbearance ground itself? We can see no other than the delicacy of etiquette towards the government of old Spain.—On this subject, we should imagine that Spain ought to be the best judge of her own feelings, and if she did not think it derogatory to her dignity for herself to have ambassadors from a people of South America, certainly other governments need not to go before her on this point, and consult for a nation proverbially punctillious on etiquette, which by her own conduct, she has declared not to be due her.

Let us look into the history of Spanish America, & we will find numerous nations besides the Arancanians, who have never been subdued by her; who live yet in all the pride of independence, and who are scattered throughout this extensive region. In Terra Firma, the aborigines were never subdued, and an historian of South America, observing of them says: "The natives of this part of America were never entirely conquered, and never will in all human probability, because they are not only a brave people, but they also entertain the most inveterate hate and hereditary aversion to the Spaniards."* The same may be observed of the Indians in Popayan, and several nations in New Mexico. In fact the Spanish government compliments them with the title of INDIOS BRAVOS.

If then the Indians, the naked aborignes, under all the disadvantages of their system of warfare, have for centuries upheld themselves against the hostility of the Spanish government have we not a right to conclude that the European race, with all the advantages of civilization, who have been engrafted on the population, will be able to do the same? Have they not, under all the disadvantages of a people just emerging from a brutal oppression, maintained themselves to this day, unassisted by the world, in an attitude of defiance. Every day, by giving them experience, renders them more capable to effect the great object of their wishes, and teaches them to avoid the unforeseen false steps which it was natural they should at first fall into. The revolution of Mexico and South America, which has been in progress for the last six years, has called forth the attention of the population to those pursuits which are required by the crisis of the country. Talents and virtues are daily developing themselves, and giving to the cause a more systematic consistence than it has hitherto possessed. To suppose such a cause, thus circumstanced, would not finally triumph, is to imagine that the people who are engaged in it, are an inferior and incapable race. To such a calumny what can be answered. It is a libel upon human nature, or rather upon the understanding of him who pronounces it.

"All bounteous nature, thy impartial laws
"To no selected race of men confine
"The sense of glory, fortitude, and all
"The nobler passions which exalt the mind
"And render life illustrious. These thou plant'est
"In every soil."

Glover's Leonidas—Can'o 6.

And let me ask, where has every passion which can render man amiable or illustrious, been more profusely planted than in the warm latitudes of America. —Raynal, Edwards and various other writers, have in correct and glowing language, characterized the people who inhabit them. Whatever may be their language or descent, French, Spanish or English, they all resemble one another in their penetration and the loftiness of their sentiments. What national character can be said to be superior to that of the Creole? Calumny itself has not been able to attach to it the stain of a single vice, or an illiberal prepossession. The creole to the nicest mogality adds the highest chivalry. In his dealings he joins the punctiliousness of honor to the pinciples of honesty. With a quickness of feeling and of talent, he is eminently distinguished by the liberality of his sentiments—a sure and never failing sign of an exalted character. The low, pitiful prejudices which have incorporated themselves into so many national characters are utterly unknown to him. He has united in his character those high minded qualities which the most envenomed enemies of the French and the Irish, cannot deny to be their national characteristics. Can it be supposed then, that a people of such a character, brave, intelligent and persevering, will be subdued by the lazy, and besotted government of Spain; that a country which however once illustrious, but now it must be admitted so much degenerated as Spain can conquer such a people. It has been said, that of the ancient Castillian there only remains his pride and his language; without making national denunciations which are always unjust, or comparisons which are ever odious, I believe it may with truth be affirmed, that language is the only thing which is now common to the European Spaniard, and the Spanish American. Surely, most undeniably, nothing can be more opposite than their professed political interests; nothing more distinct than their separate national characters.

Under whatever point of view then we consider this great and important question of *Spanish American emancipation*, we can feel but little reason to doubt of its successful issue. Whether we view it in reference to physical force—to the state and tendency of political circumstances, or to the moral and mental energies of the people concerned, we cannot but deduce the conclusion, that the provinces of Spanish America will be, as they ought to be, *free sovereign* and *independent*. Every man who has either informed himself or reflected on these political events cannot but be of this opinion. There is no good man, to whom the happiness of millions is not indifferent, whose vows are not offered for their success. Who can remain unmoved at the spectacle of a generous, an amiable people, struggling for their dearest rights? We are forcibly led away by the sympathies of our nature—we sigh for their sufferings—we grieve for their distresses—and we pray for their success. There are I know, those who, led away by their selfish prejudices, think that charity and humanity should stop at the borders of the state of which they are citizens. The professors of such a Gothic opinion, are as contemptible in number as in honorable sentiment. Whoever and however numerous they may be, I doubt not that the majority in every country would join me, when, in using the language of an eminent lawyer* of N. York, I fervently pray, that "in whatever clime the contest is to be carried on; whoever is the oppressor of the oppressed, may the Almighty Lord of Hosts strengthen the arms of those who fight for the freedom of their native land! May he guide them in their counsels, assist them in their difficulties, comfort them in their distresses, and give them victory in their battles."

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*History of the Indies—Book XVIII.

*The following is the manner in which Molina, in his history of Chili, mentions this singular circumstance: "The same year [1773] an accommodation was agreed on. Curignancu, who was invested by his own nation with full powers to settle the articles, required as a preliminary, that the conferences should be held in the city of St. Jago. Although this requisition was contrary to the established custom, it was nevertheless granted by the Spaniards without much difficulty. When they afterwards came to treat of the terms of peace, the Araucanian plenipotentiary made another proposition: which appeared more extraordinary than the first. He required that his nation should be allowed to keep a minister resident in the city of St. Jago. The Spanish officers who were present strongly opposed this demand, but the governor thought it advisable to grant it, as by this means he would have it in his power more readily to adjust any dispute that might arise. These two proposals, however, considering the disposition and mode of living of the Araucanians, may furnish a copious field for conjecture!

History of Chili—Book IV—Chap. X.

† *Alexander the 6th.*

* Thomas Addis Emmet. Esq. in one of his speeches on the trial of Smith and Ogden.

From the late London papers.

Many years ago, while I lived at Yeovile, in Somersetshire, my advices were desired for a poor man's child, a boy 8 or 9 years of age, one of whose legs was contracted more than when a person is sitting in a chair. He could not stretch it out nor could he move it; neither could it be extended by any person, without an injury to the part affected.

I prescribed a relaxing liniment of which curriers oil was the principal ingredient,, and ordered the part effected to be gently rubbed with it; but it was of no great service

The probable consequence of this boy's living without the use of that limb, very much moved my pity, and while I was considering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the glovers of the town brought lamb and kid skins (which were dry, stiff and hard) to be soft and supple as gloves by rubbing them with a liquor made of yelks of eggs and water.

I ordered the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg liquor, and, by this means, he easily recovered the perfect use of his leg.

The egg lequor I advise to be made in the following manner, viz.

Take the yelk of a new laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness; then by a spoonful at a time add three ounces of pure water agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated.

The liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold, or only milk warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and with the like happy success; and others to whom I have communicated it have found the same advantage from it in like cases.

T LOBB. Surgeon.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Lord Byron has given the world a new drama, entitled "Malfid" Miss Edgeworth has published a volume of Comic Dramas, in three acts.

Thomas Moor, translator of Anacreon author of Poems Melodies, &c. has lately published a new poem, entitled *Lalla*

* *See Rolt's History of South America—Part 1.—Chap. 4—sec. 18*

Robb, the scene of which is laid in the east. The copy right brought him 3000 guineas.

Waverly, Tales of my Landlord, and other late novels, at first attributed to the pen of the poet Walter Scott, are now said to have been written by that author's brother, Mr *Thomas Scott*, pay master of a regiment stationed at Kingston, Upper Canada.

UTICA, Aug. 15.

On Saturday last this place and its vicinity were visited by an excessive fall of rain, it commenced early in the morning, and continued without intermission till 9 o'clock in the evening. The creeks and small streams were much swollen, and considerable injury has been sustained by the destruction of bridges, mill dams, crops, &c. In some places large masses of earth were swept away, and new channels formed. But by far the greatest damage has been done by the overflowing of the Mohawk and the consequent destruction of the crops remaining on the rich flats along the banks of that river.

Two bridges over the Mohawk in the town of Rome, were carried away by the flood on Saturday last.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.

Another Storm.—On Sunday afternoon we experienced another violent storm of rain from the South west, attended by heavy thunder, and a high wind. The clouds were uncommonly black, and the lightning unusually vivid played upon the gloomy elements with astonishing brilliancy. The rain poured down with amazing violence for about an hour and a half. Hail fell in considerable quantities at Troy and in its vicinity: and from the appearance of the clouds at the North East and South, the storm must have been tremendous. After the storm had passed over this city, the whole atmosphere at the South, East and North, was shrouded for a long time in the deepest gloom and blackness. We are fearful that this storm will have added much to the losses occasioned by the late flood. In the evening it cleared up, and yesterday the heat was excessive.

BURLINGTON, (Vt.) Aug. 15.

Freshet.—The rain of last Tuesday together with late previous rains, has risen the water in Onion River so as to overflow its banks.—Hundreds of acres of grain and grass are now under water.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15.

The Freshet.—The rains which fell last week have not extended high up the country; as the James River only rose for a few hours, and has quietly subsided into its bed. Had the fall of rain above, corresponded in any degree to that which we have experienced, the rush of the mountain waters must have been immense.

ACCIDENTS & CRIMES.

Whether it is because the printers want matter and eagerly seize upon things as *news* which hitherto they disregarded, or whether there are more accidents and crimes than there used to be, is hard to say; but the fact is, we never heard of so many houses destroyed by fire, so many people drowned or otherwise accidentally killed; so many suicides, and so many robberies as we hear of now.

Kidnapping.

Thompson, who was convicted at the last session of kidnapping several negroes, has received his sentence. In consequence of the negroes being set free by his conviction, which had cost him several thousand dollars, the court did not exercise the privilege which the law allows, of enacting a fine, but committed him to the Penitentiary for three years, at hard labor. He is a native of Georgia, and has a large family. *N. Y. Gaz.*

In July last *John Lane* underwent his trial in Gallia county, Ohio, for the murder of William Dowell, and being convicted of murder in the first degree, received the sentence of death. He is to be executed on the second Tuesday in the present month.

MURDER.

Lieut. *Wilkes Arthur Lee*, son of the late Charles Lee, Esq. of Virginia, and an officer of the United States' Navy, was murdered lately at Bladensburg, in Maryland. The name of his murderer we have not learned. He fell, we in the service of his country; but, (to use the language of the Intelligencer) "a victim to the horrid practice of *Dueling*, the Moloch, to whom are yearly sacrificed so many young men, like him the pride of the Navy and the hope of their friends." He lingered under his fatal wound for five and twenty days, and died on Wednesday last, in the 21st year of his age.

[N. Y. Spectator, *July* 12.

The naked body of a man was last Wednesday found in the Hudson opposite Catskill. The marks of violence about the head, left no doubt in the minds of a jury of physicians that the man had been murdered. The body was supposed to have been in the water 30 or 40 hours.

New York paper.

A female who has made much noise in England under the name of *Miss Caraboo*, who appeared very mysteriously in that country, and who spoke an unintelligible jargon, which was supposed to be a Javanese dialect, has taken passage in the brig Robert and Ann, at Bristol, for Philadelphia. She is said to have been detected in her imposture, although no motive is assigned for her conduct.

New Steam Boat.

The new steam boat *Virginia*, plys as a packet between Baltimore and Norfolk. The distance between those places is 210 miles. It is expected her passages will average less than 24 hours—The *Virginia* is a very large and much built, elegantly fitted up, and cost fifty thousand dollars.

A Mr. William [illegible] said to have reaped sixty bushels three of wheat, weighing sixty-six pounds the bushel, *from one acre of ground*.

Counterfeits.

Notes for fifty-cents, purporting to be on the Lexington Branch Bank are in circulation, which on the slightest examination may be detected. The whole impression, even to the signature is from a plate,—the letters irregular and badly executed.

United States' Armory.

The United States' Armory at *Harper's Ferry* employs 250 or 260 persons. Twenty thousand stand of arms, complete, are deposited ready for service, and a great number are in different stages of progress.

Road to New-Orleans.

We understand that three companies of United States' troops are employed in opening a road laid off from Maury county line to Madisonville, opposite to New-Orleans, which road it is said, will save about one fourth of the distance travelled in the old road from Nashville to New-Orleans; and it passes over much better ground. It crosses Tennessee river at the mouth of Cypress creek, a little below the foot of the Muscle Shoals. This road, passing thro' considerable part of United States' land, will increase the value of it very much.

Nashville Clarion.

Virginian Project.

The Richmond Enquirer is laboring to excite the Virginians to attempt the vast enterprize of opening a communication between the waters of the Atlantic and those of Ohio, by means of canalling from James' river or some other stream to the Kenhawa. He relates what other states are doing, and asks if *Virginians* will neglect the advantages within their reach.

We have heard, though not officially, that mr. POPE has resigned the office of Secretary of State. *Kent. Rep.*

The Clarion states, that SWANEY, the young man from Tennessee, whose trial in France for an act of violence on a French citizen, we lately published, was a few years ago a student in Cumberland college, Nashville, and is the only son of a respectable and wealthy citizen residing in the neighbourhood. He had a great desire to see foreign countries, and though quite young, his impatience could not be restrained.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Upwards of six millions of acres of land in the Missouri territory, has already been surveyed and the returns made to the general land office here; the expense generally amounts to only one cent per acre. These lands are represented as nothing inferior to any in the western states, and are shortly to be offered at public sale:—200,000 acres of the public lands, set apart for the soldiers of the late army, have also been surveyed, and returns made to the general land office, and more are daily looked for, as the greatest activity is said to prevail amongst the different companies of surveyors.

Wash City Gaz.

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday, October 4,

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Prairie du Chein, to the Editor:—

"Exertions are making, by British agents, among the various Indian tribes, to embroil them with the United States. I cannot ascertain whether this project is set on foot by the crown agents, or by commercial traders anxious to acquire a monopoly of the trade of these regions. This far I am assured, that the Sacs and their neighbors, are invited to view the country towards the head waters of the Saint Peter's river, and to remove their families there as a place of safety, before the blow is struck. This place is certainly an important point, and the government should have a man here capable of counteracting English intrigue."

A report having been industriously circulated in St. Louis, and probably elsewhere, immediately after the death of Charles Lucas, that he had been instigated by Col. Rufus Easton to challenge col. Thos. Benton, and that of course his untimely death was chargeable to the cowardly malice of Col. Easton.

A sense of justice and a respect for truth, induces me to state, that this report is utterly false. I attest that, I travelled with Charles Lucas from the village of Prairie du Rocher to St. Louis, on his return from attending the superior court for the southern circuit, that we arrived together at St Louis, on the 26th of last month, at about eight o'clock in the morning: that on his arrival he expressed much astonishment at seeing in the Missouri Gazette under the name of L. E. Lawless, a statement not only containing a long series of facts, but also what were pretended to be the thoughts, motives and intentions of Col. Benton, which in some cases were, according to Mr. Lawless almost reduced to acts, but yet never were quite realised. Mr. Benton was represented in this statement in glowing colours and occupying a very high ground; and Charles Lucas was standing on a low one. Notwithstanding all these apparent advantages on the side of Col. Benton something was still wanting, he was not satisfied, Charles Lucas was yet breathing; I have since been credibly informed, and I confidently state, that on the same day, the 26th, not perhaps two hours after Charles Lucas had come in town, he received a challenge from Col. Benton, dated 22d same month. The high standing of Col. Benton as a professional duelist, as a great proficient in the art of shooting men down, produced on Lucas, as I presume, an effect quite different from that which it might have produced on many others; it precluded him from avoiding the combat lest it should be attributed to [illegible]

A Mr. [illegible] said to have [illegible] the shall [illegible] the 25th day [illegible] the morning, before [illegible] he could be killed [illegible] not rendered.

JOHN B. C. LUCAS.

DIED,—On Sunday last, Mr. *WILLIAM SMITH*, Merchant of this place.

As we deem it not only a contempt of court, but an indecorous procedure, and leading to bias public opinion to give a detailed statement of the unfortunate affray, between the deceased and Mr. Tharp; we shall only state that Mr. S. was a tender husband, and an affectionate father.

BY LAST NIGHT's MAIL.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
NEW-YORK, SEPT. 4.

It is stated, (says the London Globe of the 22d of July) under the head of Nuremburg, that Russia has engaged to support the cause of Ferdinand VII. in Spanish America, with a squadron including six ships of the line, and an army of from 15 to 20,000 men, in consideration of the cession of Old and New California, the Island of Minorca, and certain commercial advantages by Spain to Russia.

The same paper also adds, that North America is stated to have engaged, in consideration of the cession of the two Floridas by Spain, to forbid all assistance to the insurgents in its territories.

Obituary Notice.

JOHN E. CLARKE, (of the Illinois Territory) formerly clerk of the Steam Boat Constitution, died at *Natchez*, about the 16th August last. ☞ This is to inform his heirs that I have some of his effects in my possession, which those entitled to them may have by applying to me at Herculaneum.

A. WILLCOX.

Oct. 4 1817. 70

Valuable Ferry For Sale.

The Subscriber will sell for CASH, his

FERRY ON THE OSAGE RIVER,

TOGETHER WITH 160 ACRES OF LAND ATTACHED TO IT.

This land is situated on the eastern bank of the Osage river, at the point where the great road leading from Mine a Breton, and all the lower part of Kentucky, Tennessee, and this territory, to Boons Lick, crosses the Osage river.

*** For particulars enquire of the subscriber at St Louis. *P. QUARLES.*

Oct. 4. 70 7t

For New-Orleans,

THE STEAM BOAT CONSTITUTION,

CAPT. R. P. GUYARD,

will be ready to start about the 9th inst. has good accommodations for passengers. For freight apply on board, or to

Oct. 4. R. COLLETT.

Capt. GUYARD, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, of St. Louis, that on Tuesday the 7th inst. he will run the Steam Boat Constitution, as far as Belle Fontaine and back. Should they honour him with their company, he will receive as many as he conveniently can, and will give every accommodation in his power, to render the trip agreeable and pleasant.

For tickets of admission apply to

Oct. 4. R. COLLETT.

AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 15th

OF *OCTOBER* INSTANT,

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT HIS

AUCTION ROOM, *in St. Louis,*

—WITHOUT RESERVE—

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE, AN

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT *of*

MERCHANDIZE,

Recently imported from Europe, direct,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

SUPER BROAD CLOTHS,
FINE do. do.
FORREST do. do.
CASSIMERES,
POINT BLANKETS,
COMMON CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
GINGHAMS,
CALLICOES,
CAMBRIC MUSLINS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.

} 30 PACKAGES.

The Sale will continue from day to day, until all of them are sold.

A credit of 4 months will be given on negotiable paper, satisfactorily endorsed.

☞ *Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, will be furnished with goods at the most reduced prices, by*

Oct. 4th. THOS. F. RIDDICK, *Auct'r.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at St. Louis, and if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Saml Arbuckle,
Benjamin Allen,
Berthelemy Arnaul,
James Adams

B

Edward Bates 2,
Joshua Brock,
James Berry,
Ephraim Boyd,
John Bury 3,
Richard Ball,
Hugh Barclay,
Mathew O Bowles 2,
Peter Bramstater 2,
Gally Beall,
Daniel Baldwin,
Thos H Benton 2,
William Bryan,
John Banks,
John Brown

C

Stokely H Coulter,
Theophilus Cooksey 2,
Saml K Caldwell,
David Coon,
David Coons 2.
Moses Cummings,
Col J Chambers,
William Cattell,
Jefferson Cary,
George Commack,
Richard Chitwood,
James Culbertson,
Monsieur Charpentee,
Thos Cole,
Robt W Clark,
Dennis Carrico,
Edmund B Cooper,
Samuel Crane,
Thos D Cathey,

D

Mary Davis,
Isabella Demun,
Thos Dully,
Julius Demun,
Daniel Dougherty,
Moses Devert,
Mary Davis,
Sarah F Dastrate,
M Joseph Dunaud,
John Davidson 2,
Frederick Dout,

E

George Everhart,
Robt Emmerson,
Richard Earls,

F

James Feraon,
John Fowler,
Joseph Furdon, 2,
James Farquhar 2,
Robt Frazier,
Rhoads Fisher,
Elijah Foster,
Jacob Fowler,
John Farce 2,
Levi Flint,

G

John Bapteste Gratiot,
Hugh Glenn,
Jonathan Guest,
Robt Gordon 3,
Thomas Golby 2,
Jacob Guger,
Andrew F Gellasby,

H

Charles Horce,
Sanford Hughes,
Ebenezer R Hawley 3,
John S Hogan,
George C Hartt,
Mary Ann Horton,
Joshua Harrison,
Barnabas Harris,
Edward Hogan,
Daniel Horn,
Archibald Huten,
Daniel Haakland,
Stephen Handcock,

J

James Jenkins,
Will Jameson,
Elizabeth James,
Miers Jones,
John Johnston,
John Irons,

K

Jacob Kresher 2,
Amos Killogg,
Tobias Kenerick,
George King,

L

Henry Lane,
Nicholas Long,
John Little,
Louis Labeaume 2,
Byrod Lockhart,
Mernis Loveland,
Lewis D Lockwood,
Jacob Liephart,
Will Lucket,
Levi Lewis,
Pierre Lami,

M

James D Millam
Robert Mathes
Tho M'Dermott
Sharon Moslander 3
James M'Donald
Catharine Marshall
David Musick
Samuel Marshall
Benjamin Meesom
Jas B M'Henry 2
James M'Cauley
Richard M'Brid
Wil Macadamee
Rbt Mathews
Tyrey Martin
Simon Manwell
Alexander Miller
J N Manitee

O

Obadiah Osburn
John B Orties

P

James O Phelan
Nath T Packard
Henry Peterson
James Pickett
Allet Phillips
John Primm
Thomas Harrison
Daniel Pettengill
Philander Powers
Nathl Pryor
Jas W Porter 6

R

John Ridgeway
Jas R Reed
Will P Roper
Rudolph N Ruland 4
Mr Reed
Will Robinson
George Renicks
Will Russell 9
Adam Rheam
John W Rankin

S

John A S Anderson,
William Anderson
Elisha Ayers 2.

B

John Bowers,
S T Beall 2,
Reuben Bacon.
John Buckanaan,
William Briges,
Nancy Breding,
William W Brush,
Parkes Bacon,
William Barr,
Pretyman Berry,
Charles Bolson,
Thos S Bellows,
Joshua Blair,
Samuel Berry.

C

Will Craig,
Francois Chardin,
Isaac Cophige,
John Caldwell,
John Cornell,
Oliver Carter,
Robinson Copeland,
Joseph Carnes,
James Cooley,
Jacob Castleman,
Will Cleaver 2,
Francois Chardin,
Robt Craig,
Tobias P Cambridge,
Will B Campbell,
David Campbell,
Andrew Caldwell,
Joseph Conway,
Will Cleaver.

D

Henry Dugan,
John D Dogge 2,
Pierre Detaille,
Robt Duncan,
Joseph Dickson,
Philip Darton,
Susan Daugherty,
F Deponkes,
Elias Dorsey,
Henry Dickonson,
Andrew Downing.

E

Stephen Eastin,
Peter Ellis.

F

J Foulk,
Samuel Faulkner,
Shubel Fuller,
Alice Franklin,
Josiah Fugate 2,
James Fugate,
Thos Fenwick,
James Fulton,
Peter File.

G

Harvey Gregg,
Will Gill,
David Garapey,
Duff Green,
Jacob Groce,
James Girty.

H

James Heathom,
James Harbison,
Francis Hickman,
Andrew Hunt,
James Hull,
Henry Harriss,
Charles Hutchins,
Joseph Heslep,
Maria Hitesman,
Enoch Hoye,
Samuel Hardsly,
Benjamin Hawkins,
Henry Haye.

J

Henry Jack 2,
James Jackson,
Hugh Jreger,
Will Johnston,
John Johnson.

K

Samuel Kean,
Josiah Kell,
John King,
George Keemer.

L

Will Lamme,
Samuel Leonard,
George Lovegrove 3,
John Lues,
Pierre Ladoucaer,
John Lint,
Benjamin Lewis,
Will Lamme,
Lodge No. 111 W M of
Madame Laplante.

M

John W Myrtle
David Monastiste
Caroline M M'Caleb
Gregn M'Cofferty
James Mayes
Wrisdon M'Calla
Will M'Millen
Nancy Mathews
Nathan Morgan
Robt Murphy
Nancy M'Millen
Thos Mason
Thos Maguire
John M'Colgan
Jas D Maxwell
Stafford M'Gee
Mr Metayer
James Moffitt 2

O

John Orr

P

Chas H Picket 2
John L Perkins
John Patterson 2
Henry Parks
John Papiet
Will Price
George Pursly
Amable Partney
Joseph La Pierre
James Porter

R

Will Robb
Will Richardson
Richard Ripley
Elijah Renshaw
Josiah Ramsey
Will Robinson
James Robinson 2
Deason Reed
Daniel P Raff
Millers Reed

R

Francis Rose
John Radley
James Ritchie

S

John Scott
Jesse Snead 4
T Y Spicer 4
Stephen Sweet
Jacob Stephens
Will Scheets
Patrick Spence 4
James Swinerton,
James Schoebling 2,
Joseph Sidenspinner,
James Stephenson,
Alexander Scott,
Samuel Shepard,
Samuel Stout,
Thomas Stokely,
James Smith 2,
Lucy Smith,
Richard Stowers,
Alfred Sanguinett,
Daniel Shobe,
Henry Smith 2,
John Scripps,

Will Rowan
Leonard Reed
Capt Reed

S

Will Scheets,
Thomas Sappington,
David Sparks;
Thos Scott,
A Stewart 4,
Brown & Shallcross,
Will T Seely,
Chauncey Shepherd,
Thomas Stokely;
Elias Smith;
Will A Shaag 2,
John Smith;
Amos Sutton;
Joseph Sears,
James Stewart,
Daniel Shope,
Austin Shelton,
Alexander Stewart;
T Y Spicer,
Thomas Stokely,
Will O Shott.

T

John W Thompson,
Saml Thurston,
Will Thompson,
Daniel Tolman 4,
James Turner,
Peyton Thomas,
Asa Tennerson,
James Turner 2,

John Tyall,
E Towa,
Robt Thompson,
Clayton Tilla 2
Margaret Thompson,
Matilda Thompson,
G G Taylor 4,
Silvanus Tyler.

Wm Turner

U

John Underwood.

V

Jesse Vanbibber,
Thomas Voute,
Will Venes,

Jacob Vanderveer,
James Vochall,
Melviney Vining.

W

John Wimby,
John Watts,
David Wallen,
Thomas Walker,
Thomas Walker,
Joseph Wickeseram,
Will Watts,
Joseph Wells,
Mooper Watren,
John Wells,
John Wright,
Will M Wilson,
John Warnock,

Abraham Wilcox,
Eleanor Wheelock,
James Wilkinson,
James M Wilson,
Samuel Watson,
Will S Williams,
John Ward,
John R Wells,
John Wells 2,
Joseph Wells,
Catherine Whiteside,
Will Ward 2,
Moses Whitemore.

Y

Will Young 2,

James Yearson.

MILITARY LETTERS.

A

James M Alexander

Levi Ambura

B

Robt Brownlo
Will P S Blair
Robt Brock
Jacob Bowen

Jas Barnet
Jas H Ballard
Jos Baldwin
Will P S Blair

C

George Carlton
Henry C Carter,
Will J Clark 2,
Talbot Chambers 4,
Silas Crawford,

Hugh Calen
Lawrence Crouch,
Alexander Cathers,
Joseph Calhoun,
Charles Cook.

D

George Dukes,
Joseph Dean,

W L Dusphey,
Conrad Duvall.

E

Samuel Emmins.

F

John Farrie,
Will Fisk,

James Frost.

G

Noah Gilles,

Jesse Garigus 2.

H

Thomas Howell,
Alexander Hamilton,
Wm S Hamilton 2,
Wm Hill,
Arens Homer,
Nathaniel J Harren

Jesse Homes,
Wm Harres,
John D Hanks,
Wm Howell,
R Humphreys.

J

Wm Jones,

Henry Joice.

K

John C Kerr.

L

Wm C Lane,

Jacob Lents.

M

John Marshall
David Moore
Samuel C Mule
Alfred Moore 2
Joseph C Moore
M J Magee
Jeremiah Martin,
Daniel M'Kean,

Luther Mitchell
Wiley Martin
Eli M'Nabb
James Messer
John Millan
Willoughby Morgan 2
Lewis Martin 2.
James S M'Intosh 3

P

Will H Pierson
Hugh Porter

John Proctor
Peter B Pucket

R

Alexis Rowell

John Richardson
Thomas Ramsey

S

Will Stiles
John Smith
John Stevens
James Stevenson 2
Samuel Stewart
John Stoneking

Reuben Stibbings 2
John Sandlin
Jeffrey Simes
Frederick Sefford
Elias Smith
Samuel Shaw

Joseph Selden 6

T

Nimrod Triplet
Nolly Turner
John Taylor

Henry Thompson
Aaron Taylor
Josiah Townsend

Barbard Thomas

U

Wm Updegraff

V

James York

White Youngs

W

John Wallace
Isaac Weaver
Wm Womack

Wm Wemack
James Walker
Abraham Wigell

R. SIMPSON, *P. M.*

St. Louis, Oct. 4, 1817. 70—3t

Five Dollars Reward.

Lost, in or near St. Louis, a double *POCKET BOOK*, containing sundry papers & some other small matters. Whoever has found the said pocket book, and will deliver it to Mr Freeman, or Mr. R. Buchanan, shall receive the above reward. D. W.

St. Louis, (township) Sept. 28th, 1817. *1

Bank of Missouri.

October 3rd, 1817.

The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend at the rate of *Six per cent. per annum*, on the Capital Stock, paid in previous to the 22nd ultimo; which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives after the 4th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

St. Louis, Oct 3rd, 1817. 3t

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th day of January, 1817, for the collection of taxes due in the county of Saint Louis, that there will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 18th day of October next, the whole or a sufficient part of the following tracts & lots of land, lying and situate in the county aforesaid, to pay the taxes and costs due thereon, unless sooner released by the owner paying the same.

Owners Names.	No. arpents confirmed lands.	No. arpents unconfirmed lands.	Original Claimants.	Water Courses and situation.	No. of years for which taxes are due.	AMOUNT. Dollars.	Cents
Russell, William	250		Isaac Hilderbrand	Merrimack	Double tax, 1816.	2	25
do do	320		Pricilla Estest	Big River		2	88
do do	640		Thomas Waters	Sandy Creek		5	76
do do	640		Ephraim Simpson	do do		5	76
do do	640		John Litton	do do		5	76
do do	640		George Pursley	Point Labbadie		5	76
do do	320		James Prichett	do do		2	88
do do	640		Philip Robert	Grand Glaize		5	76
do do	320		John Saunders	Merrimack		2	88
do do	160		Widow Charleville	River Des Perres		1	84
do do		500	William Bradley	Missouri			93
do do		650	Thomas Burns	St. John's		1	22

[This land will be sold at the risque of a former purchaser who bought the land at the last May term of the circuit court, and did not pay for the same.] The sale to commence at ten o'clock and continue until the whole is sold.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, sh'ff.

St. Louis, September 26th, 1817.

SALES, BY ORDER OF COURT.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Northern circuit. } ss. } *Of the term of August, 1817.*

Marie P Leduc & Hipolite Papin, executors of the last will and testament of Marie Louise Papin, who was executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Marie Papin, deceased } On petition for the sale of lands.

Will be sold by the said executors, on wednesday the fifteenth day of October next, being the third day of the October term of the circuit court of the county of St Louis, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in St Louis, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Joseph Marie Papin at the time of his death to a certain tract or parcel of land, situate about two hundred arpents of land, situate about two or three miles south of the town of St. Louis, fronting on the Mississippi river, eight arpents, and running twenty five arpents in the rear, bounded northwardly by land conceded to Edmond Hayward, southwardly by land of Joseph Tayon, deceased and westwardly by a line at the end of the said twenty five arpents

By order of court J V GARNIER, clk

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Northern Circuit, } ss. } *Of the term of March, 1817*

Nimrod M Moore Administrator of all and singular the goods & chattels, rights and credits which were of Jesse Pendegrass, deceased. } On petition for the sale of land

Will be sold by the said Administrator on wednesday the fifteenth day of October next, being the third day of the October term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon and the hour of four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day on a credit of twelve months, at the court house in St Louis all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Jesse Pendergrass, at the time of his death to four hundred arpents of land, more or less, injured by earthquakes, the same situate lying and being in the county of New Madrid a certificate whereof issued by the recorder of land titles, the sixth day of January 1812 pursuant to an act of congress of the 26th day of March 1804 authorising the said Pendegrass or his representatives to locate the same on any public land in the territory of Missouri the sale of which is authorised by law

By order of the court J V GARNIER, clk

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of SPLINT COAL, taken from the high bluff Coal banks, deliverable at St Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES USHON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. 52 tf

Rene Le Meilleur,

INFORMS *his country customers, and the public in general, that he has*

JUST RECEIVED AT HIS STORE LAST GENEVIEVE

IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER STOCK,

A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITED FOR THE SEASON,

which he will sell on very reasonable terms

Ste Genevieve, September 13th, 1817

N B The highest market price will be given for Pork, Tallow and Beeswax

---

State of Missouri, county of St Louis, St Louis township } ss

Be it remembered that on this day personally appeared before me a justice of the peace for the township aforesaid, Peter Wagner who being duly sworn according to law doth depose and say that he lost or mislaid a certain Pocket Book containing Wagner Spencer, for sixty dollars and some cents

Given under my hand this twelfth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventeen

JOHN HORINE, J P.

Public Vendue.

On Tuesday the 14th day of October next, will be offered for sale, at the late dwelling of Alary Wolford, dec'd the following property, viz

One horse one cow and calf, four China hogs, two ten plate stoves—a large pudding dish—one bed and bedstead—one clothes press with glass doors—one table and bureau—one silver watch—one gun—together with a variety of other articles too tedious to insert. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A credit of four months will be given on all sums above 10 dollars

ANN WOLFORD, *Adm'x.*

St Louis, Sept 19th, 1817. 3t-68

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter's Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Wanted,

TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,

An industrious sober man acquainted with the management of a kitchen garden. To such liberal wages will be given. *Enquire of the printer*

Sep 16th

BLANK CHECKS,

ON THE BANK OF MISSOURI,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

For Sale,

A Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

On the River DARDENNE,

St Charles county, Missouri Territory

The improvements consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 500 bearing apple, pear and cherry trees, and an elegant garden There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, 2 barns, &c —ALSO a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A RUTGERS

Sep 1st. 66-

TAILORS! TAILORS!!

Wanted Immediately,

3 *or* 4 *JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,*

To whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given

JOHN S. DAVIS.

Sep. 13th. 67

Lands For Sale.

Rufus Easton, having sold a part of his

Wood Lots

Above St Louis, now offers 148 acres thereof at private sale He owns 422 arpens of land situate on the north bank of the Missouri 6 miles below St. Charles, 320 acres of the tract on the waters of Dardenne, in St. Charles county, granted to Micajah Baldridge and 533 1-3 arpens situate on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Dunitt, which he will sell cheap for cash.

St. Louis, Sept 10th, 1817. 67tf

Notice.

The subscriber having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th, 1817. 65-6m

Avis.

LE soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de Mr. Gregoire Sarpy : fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de couper dubois sur les terres cy dessus dites sous peines d'être pour suivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Septembre 6th. 1817. 66—6m.

Entertainment.

DOWLING begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Chouteau's,

WHERE MAJ. WILLSON FORMERLY RESIDED,

(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS.)

Travellers are informed that the house is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good air and water. He will spare no pains or expense to render comfortable those who may favor him with their company.

St. Louis, Sep. 13th. tf-67

WHEAT.

One dollar per bushel will be given for

GOOD MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,

Delivered at Mr. H. Gratiot's mill,

RALPH DAVIS

St. Louis, Sept 12th 67

For Sale

AT MINE AU BRETON,

Washington County.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms for CASH, LEAD, NEGROES, FURS, or for any other saleable articles His

Farm

At the seat of justice of Washington County, containing 500 acres of first rate land, on which is about 65 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 50 feet long by 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, water grist Mill th overshot wheel—an excellent Garden fenced in with new cedar pickets and a young orchard—It is presumed the purchaser will view the premises, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unexceptionable.

AMABLE PARTENAY.

August 12th, 1817. 3m-63

Look Here.

The subscribers wishing to retire from business, offer for sale their whole stock, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Books and Stationary, &c.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

N. B. Just received, 50 Boxes real Spanish Segars.

St Louis, Aug 8th. 1817. tf-62

Copper & Tin Ware

Manufactory.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FLUERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

For Sale,

On the 10th day of October nex. will be sold at public vendue, SIX SLAVES, belonging to the estate of the late Charles Gratiot, deceased.

VICTOIRE GRATIOT, Administratrix,

J. P. CABANNE. Administrator.

St Louis, Sep 4th, 1817 66-tf

Michael Dolan & J. M'Daniel.

Tailors.

Main street St. Louis,

OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, inform the gentlemen of St Louis and the neighborhood that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion.

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the best style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

*** Four or five journeymen tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—58 4m

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demand. The several laws relating to land—courts on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

A Blacksmith,

Is wanted to occupy a shop in Point Labbadie township, at the mouth of Bœuf.—For particulars enquire of the printer.

Sep 20th, 1817. 69

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Adam Wolford, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having any demands on said estate are requested to bring them forward, duly authenticated, according to law.

ANN WOLFORD, *Adm'x.*

Sept 27. 69

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

September Term, 1817.

MISSOURI TERRITORY, SOUTHERN CIRCUIT, } ss.

ESTATE of PETER SAFFRAY, deceased,

On Petition for the sale of Real Estate

WILL be sold at public sale, by Robert M'Cay, administrator of the deceased, on *Tuesday the twenty-first day of October next*, being the second day of the next term of the Circuit Court, for the county of New-Madrid, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon of that day, at the Court-House door, in said county, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Peter Saffray, at the time of his death, in and to one tract of confirmed land, of seven hundred and fifty arpens, situate on the river Saint Francois, in the county of New-Madrid.

By order of the court,

J. M'FERRON, *Clk.*

Sept. 27. 69.4t

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

September Term, 1817.

MISSOURI TERRITORY, SOUTHERN CIRCUIT, } ss.

ESTATE of FRANCOIS CANTELMI, dece'd.

On Petition for sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at public sale, by Robert M'Cay, administrator of the deceased, on *Tuesday the twenty-first day of October next*, being the second day of the next term of the Circuit Court, for the county of New-Madrid, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon of that day, at the Court-House door, in said county, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Francois Cantelmi, at the time of his death, in and to one tract of confirmed land, of seven hundred and fifty arpens, situate on the river Saint Francois, in the county of New-Madrid

By order of the court

J. M'FERRON, *Clk.*

4t

War Department, June 3, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT seperate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Greenbay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark, on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philips, N. Orleans, Batton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York south of the Highlands, including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right in making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.—The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Acting Secretary of War.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

Executed at this Office.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. X.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY OCTOBER 14, 1817. [No. 471]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
Illinois Advertiser;
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY.—Price Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the year.* ONE DOLLAR of which will be remitted if paid *in advance*, or before the expiration of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*:—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted: the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine,	Oil, and Dye Stuffs.
Paints,	

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53–tf

The Subscriber,

HAVING opened his SHOP, next door below *Mr Hill's Store*, on Main street, intends carrying on

The Watch & Clock Making Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;

And hopes from his knowledge of his business and attention to it, to deserve the patronage of the public. He repairs all kinds of *Clocks, Time Pieces &c*—ALSO, *Repeating Lever, Horizontal and Chronometer WATCHES.*

HE HAS ON HAND

A Neat Assortment of JEWELLRY, Side and Tucking Combs. A superb assortment of Pocket Knives—ALSO, some superior

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

ISRAEL E. GRANT.

August 30 66–tf

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Pro f Cognac Brandy	do do Teneriff do
do Jamaica Spirits	Old Port do
Holland Gin	Claret in cases.
& Whiskey	Medoc, St. Julian
L P, Madeira Wine	& Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis, Feb 6th 1817. 36

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant Changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Camoricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hk'fs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &.

ALSO—BRIDLES, SADLES and BRUSHES of every kind: besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country Produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462–tf

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUENET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, August 16, 1817. 6-65

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS;

WILL BE DISPOSED OF ON REASONABLE TERMS, TOGETHER WITH A

Stand for Business,

Equal to any in St. Louis.

Enquire of the printer.

September, 22d, 1817. 69-tf.

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale,——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of

Merchandise,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

☞ *Notes of the* Kentucky Insurance Company *will be received in payment for the above Goods, at* Cash prices.

August 22nd, 1817. tf-64

JUST RECEIVED

BY

P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine,	*Pepper,*
Long Bark Claret,	*Saltpetre,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Segars,*
New Eng. Rum.	*Spanish F. Indigo,*
Holland Gin,	*Tanners Oil,*
Cognac Brandy.	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted,*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	*&c. &c. &c.*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

Bank of Missouri.

St. Louis, August, 26th 1817.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, are notified that a third instalment, of twenty five dollars is to be paid in, on each share of the capital stock of said bank, on Monday, 1st, December, 1817.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

1std

10,000 Pounds Bacon,

Just received from Cincinnati and FOR SALE

By CHRISTIAN WILT.

September 26- 69-4t

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges, by

J. CLEMENS JR. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 817. 53—*tf.*

Cables & Cordells,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough lincs

Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*

St. Louis, July 24th, 1817. 60tf

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Smith deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having any demands on said estate, are requested to bring them forward duly authenticated according to law.

Hannah Smith, Adm'x.

Madison county I. T. Sept. 19th, 1817. 8-69

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6.

To Builders, &c.

ROBERT BAILEY

Having resided upwards of eight years in the town of Cincinnati, during which time he carried on the Business of *BRICK LAYING* in an extensive way, intends settling in this place.

☞ Any gentleman who may wish to have erected, *fine grazing mansions*, with on the most reasonable terms. His character and conduct may be known on application to *Mr. Hugh Glenn,* (lately from Cincinnati,) or to Governor *Wm. Clark,* and General *Wm. Rector.*

N. B. MR. DUVAL, Merchant, opposite the Post Office, will inform where he may be spoken with.

St. Louis, Sept. 27th, 817. 69tf.

AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 15th

OF *OCTOBER* INSTANT,

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT HIS

AUCTION ROOM, *in St. Louis,*

—WITHOUT RESERVE—

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE, AN

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT *of*

MERCHANDIZE,

Recently imported from Europe, direct,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

SUPER BROAD CLOTHS,
FINE do. do.
FORREST do.
CASSIMERES,
POINT BLANKETS,
COMMON CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
GINGHAMS,
CALLICOES,
CAMBRIC MUSLINS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.

} 30 PACKAGES.

The Sale will continue from day to day, until all of them are sold.

A credit of 4 months will be given on negotiable paper, satisfactorily endorsed.

☞ *Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, will be furnished with goods at the most reduced prices, by*

THO: F. RIDDICK, *Act'r.*

Oct, 4th. 70 2t

John Taylor & Jas H Peck

Having formed a Copartnership

IN THE

PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

Will attend the several Courts of Washington and St. Louis Counties. When either of them shall be employed in any cause in said Courts, the other will consider himself as being thereby also retained, and render his assistance accordingly. They will not, therefore, be at liberty to be retained in opposition to each other

In addition to those Courts in which the attendance of both will be given: Mr. PECK will attend those of ST CHARLES & HOWARD Counties, and MR. TAYLOR, the Courts of the ILLINOIS TERRITORY, held in the Counties of BOND, MADISON, ST CLAIR and HARRISSON. They will have the benefit of a free interchange of opinions on all questions, in which either may be concerned, in their respective circuits; and, when necessary, their aid mutually afforded in their examination.

Due attention will be given to all business committed to them, or either of them, in the line of their profession.

☞ They can at all times be seen at their Office, in St. Louis,, next door, north of the Court-House, when not attending the Courts above mentioned.

St. Louis, Sept. 27th. 1817. 69 3t.

Avis.

La soussignée ayant obtenu des lettres d'administration pour gerer la succession de deffunt Antoine Vincent Bouis, pre toutes personnes que pouvent avoir des reclamations contre la dite succession de presenter leurs comptes duement certifiés et dans le termé fixé par la loi, et toutes personnes devant à la dit succession sont priés de payer immediatement entre les les mains de l'administratrice.

MARIE M. VEUVE D. V BOUIS, *Adm'ce.*

St. Louis, le 25 Sept. 1817. -69-4t

Notice.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Anthony Vincent Bouis, late of the town of St. Louis, deceased, request all those who have any claims against the said estate to produce them duly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment, to

MARIE M. VEUVE D. V. BOUIS, *Adm'ix.*

St Louis 25th September 1817. -69-4

Notice.

Whereas I gave my note to John Hogan or Ogen, for $61-50 *cents,(due 13th October* 1817.) *in consideration of a preemption right, which said preemption is taken in by another survey, and lost to me—I therefore caution the public against taking or trading for said note, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law.*

JOHN HUTZ.

Sep. 22d, 1817 3t-68

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at St. Louis, and if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

[redacted] John A S Anderson,
Benjamin Allen, William Anderson
Berthelemy Arnaul, Elisha Ayars 2.
James Adams

B

Edward Bates 2, John Bowers,
Joshua Brock, S T Beall 2,
James Berry, Reuben Bacon.
Ephraim Boyd, John Buckannan,
John Bury 3, William Briges,
Richard Ball, Nancy Breding,
Hugh Barclay, William W Brush,
Mathew C Bowles 2, Parkes Bacon,
Peter Bramstater 2, William Burr,
Gally Beall, Pretyman Berry,
Daniel Baldwin, Charles Bosson,
Thos H Benton 2, Thos S Bellows,
William Bryan, Joshua Blair,
John Banks, Samel Berry.
John Brown

C

Stokely H Coulter, Will Craig,
Theophilus Cooksey 2, Francois Chardin,
Saml K Caldwell, Isaac Cophage,
David Coon, John Caldwell,
David Coons 2. John Cornell,
Moses Cummings, Oliver Carter,
Col J Chambers, Robinson Copeland,
William Cattell, Joseph Carnes,
Jefferson Cary, James Cooley,
George Commack, Jacob Castleman,
Richard Chitwood, Will Cleaver 2,
James Culbertson, Francois Chardin,
[redacted] Robt Craig,
Thos Cole, Tobias P Cambridge,
Robt W Clark, Will B Campbell,
Dennis Carrico, David Campbell,
EdmundB Cooper, Andrew Caldwell,
Samuel Crane, Joseph Conway,
Thos D Cathey, Will Cleaver.

D

Mary Davis, Henry Dugan,
Isabella Demun, John D Dogge 2,
Thos Dully, Pierre Detaille,
Julius Demun, Robt Duncan,
Daniel Dougherty, Joseph Dickson,
Moses Devert, Philip Darton,
Mary Davis, Susan Daugherty,
Sarah T Dutrate, F Desjonkes,
M Joseph Dunand, Elias Dorsey,
John Davidson 2, Henry Dickonson,
Frederick Dent, Andrew Downing.

E

George Everhart, Stephen Fastin,
Robt Emmerson, Peter Ellis.
Richard Earls,

F

James Fernon, J Foulk,
John Fowler, Samuel Faulkner,
Joseph Furdon, 2, Shubel Fuller,
James Farquhar 2, Alice Franklin,
Robt Frazier, Josiah Fugate 2,
Rhoads Fisher, James Fugate,
Elijah Foster, Thos Fenwick,
Jacob Fowler, James Fulton,
John Farcs 2, Peter File.
Levi Flint,

G

John Bugneon Gratiot, Harvey Gregg,
Hugh Glenn, Will Gill,
Jonathan Guest, David Garnsey,
Robt Gordon 5, Duff Green,
Thomas Golby 2, Jacob Groce,
Jacob Guger, James Girty.
Andrew P Gellasby,

H

Charles Horce, James Henthorn,
Sanford Hughes, James Harbison,
Ebenezer R Hawley 3. Francis Hickman,
John B Hogan, Andrew Hunt,
George C Hartt, James Hull,
Mary Ann Horton, Henry Harriss,
Joshua Harrison, Charles Hutchins,
Barnabas Harris, Joseph Heslep,
Edward Hogan, Maria Hinesman,
Daniel Horn, Enoch Hoye,
Archibald Huten. Samuel Hardsly,
Daniel Hankland, Benjamin Hawkins,
Stephen Handcock, Henry Hays.

J

James Jenkins, Henry Jack 2,
Will Jameson, James Jackson,
Elizabeth James, Hugh Jrager,
Mors Jones, Will Johnston,
John Johnston, John Johnson.
John Irons,

K

Jacob Kresher 2, Samuel Kean,
Amos Killogg, Josiah Kell,
Tobias Kenerick, John King,
George King, George Keemer.

L

Henry Lane, Will Lamme,
Nicholas Long, Samuel Leonard,
John Little, George Lovegrove 3,
Louis L. Beaume 2, John Lues.
Byrod Lockhart, Pierre Ladoucuer,
Mernis Loveland, John Lint,
Lewis D Lockwood, Benjamin Lewis,
Jacob Liephart, Will Lamme,
Will Lucket, Lodge No. 111 W M of
Levi Lewis, Madame Laplante.
Pierre Lami,

M

James D Millam John W Myrlie
Robert Mathes David Monastiste
Tho M'Dermott Caroline M M'Caleb
Sharon Moslander 3 Green M'Cofferty
James M'Donald James Mayes
Catharine Marshall Wrisdon M'Calla
David Musick Will M'Millen
Samuel Marshall Nancy Mathews
Benjamin Meesom Nathan Morgan
Jas B M'Henry 2 Robt Murphy
James M'Cauley Nancy M'Millen
Richard M'Brid Thos Mason
Wil Macadames Thos Maguire
Rbt Mathews John M'Colgan
Tyrey Martin Jas D Maxwell
Simon Marwell Stafford M'Gee
Alexander Miller Mr Metayer
J N Manifee James Moffit 2.

O

Obadiah Orsburn John Orr
John B Orties

P

James O Phelan Chas H Picket 2
Nath T Packard John L Perkins
Henry Peterson John Patterson 2
James Pickett Henry Parks
Aliel Philips John Peples
John Primm Will Price
Thomas Harrison George Pursly
Daniel Pettengill Amable Partnoy
Philander Powers Joseph La Pierre
Nathl Pryor James Porter
Jas W Porter 2

R

John Ridgeway Will Rabb
Jas R Reed Will Richardson
Will P Roper Richard Ripley
Rudolph N Raland 4 Elijah Renshaw
Mr Reed Josiah Ramsey
Will Robinson Will Robinson
George Rennick [redacted]
[redacted]
Adam Rizer Daniel P Ruff
John W Rankin Miller & Reed
Francis Rose Will Rowan
John Radley Leonard Reed
James Ritchie Capt Reed

S

John Scott Will Scheets,
Jesse Snead 4 Thomas Sappington,
T Y Spicer 4 David Sparks,
Stephen Sweet Thos Scott,
Jacob Stephens A Stewart 4,
Will Scheets Brown & Shallcross,
Patrick Spence 4 Will T Seely,
James Swinerton, Chauncey Shepherd,
James Schoolding 2, Thomas Stokely,
Joseph Sidenspinner, Elias Smith,
James Stephenson, Will A Shaug 2,
Alexander Scott, John Smith,
Samuel Shepard, Amos Sutton,
Samuel Stout, Joseph Sears,
Thomas Stokely, James Stewart,
James Smith 2, Daniel Shope,
Lucy Smith, Austin Shelton,
Richard Stowers, Alexander Stewart,
Alfred Sanguinett, T Y Spicer,
Daniel Shobe, Thomas Stokely,
Henry Smith 2, Will O Short.
John Scripps,

T

John W Thompson, John Tyall,
Saml Thurston, E Town,
Will Thompson, Robt Thompson,
Daniel Tolman 4, Clayton Tiffin 2
James Turner, Margaret Thompson,
Peyton Thomas, Matilda Thompson,
Asa Tennerson, G G Taylor 4,
James Turner 2, Silvanus Tykes.
Wm Turner

U

John Underwood.

V

Jesse Vanbibber, Jacob Vanderveer,
Thomas Voate, James Voshall,
Will Venes, Melviney Vining.

W

John Wamby, Abraham Wilcox,
John Watts, Eleazer Wheelock,
David Wallen, James Wilkinson,
Thomas Walker, James M Wilson,
Thomas Walker, Samuel Watson,
Joseph Wickeseram, Will S Williams,
Will Watts, John Ward,
Joseph Wells, John R Wells,
Hooper Warren, John Wells 2,
John Wells, Joseph Wells,
John Wright, Catharine Whitesides,
Will M Wilson, Will Ward 3,
John Warnock, Moses Whitemere.

Y

Will Young 2, James Yearson

MILITARY LETTERS.

A

James M Alexander Levi Amburn

B

Robt Browbe Jas Barnet
Will P S Blair Jas H Ballard
Robt Brock Jos Baldwin
Jacob Bowen Will P S Blair

C

Geoge Carlton Hugh Calen
Henry C Carter, Lawrence Crouch,
Will J Clark 2, Alexander Cathers,
Talbot Chambers 4, Joseph Calhoun,
Silas Crawford, Charles Cook.

D

George Dukes, W L Duffiley,
Joseph Dean, Conrad D Axall

E

Samuel Emmins.

F

John Farris, James Frost
Will Fisk,

G

Noah Gilles, Jesse Garigus 2

H

Thomas Howell, Jesse Homes,
Alexander Hamilton, Wm Haines,
Wm S Hamilton 2, John D Hanks,
Wm Hill, Wm Howell,
Arons Homer, R. Humphreys.
Nathaniel J Harren

J

Wm Jones, Henry Joice.

K

John C Kerr.

L

Wm C Lane, Jacob Lentz.

M

John Marshall Luther Mitchell
David Moore Wiley Martin
Samuel C Major Eli M'Nabb
Alfred Moore 2 James Messer
Joseph C Moore John Millan
M J Magee Willoughby Morgan 3
Jeremiah Martin, Lewis Martin 2.
Daniel M'Kean, James S M'Intosh 3

P

Will H Pierson John Proctor
Hugh Porter Peter B Pucket

R

Alexis Rowell John Richardson
Thomas Ramsey

S

Will Stiles Reuben Stibbings 2
John Smith John Sandlin
John Stevens Jeffrey Simes
James Stevenson 2 Frederick Belford
Samuel Stewart Elias Smith
John Stoneking Samuel Shaw
Joseph Selden 6

T

Nimrod Triplet Henry Thompson
Notly Turner Aaron Taylor
John Taylor Josiah Towsend
Barbard Thomas

U

Wm Updegraff

Y

James York White Youngs

W

John Wallace Wm Womack
Isaac Weaver James Walker
Wm Womack Abraham Wigell

R. SIMPSON, *P. M.*

St. Louis, Oct 4, 1817. 70—3t

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

To Mr. Benjamin Stephenson,

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONIES, AT EDWARDSVILLE.

SIR.—I have read your first & second numbers, and instead of seeing any thing like exculpatory evidence in your own behalf they seem to be principally composed of supercilious reproaches and erroneous and futile charges against me.—Those letters have a deceptive appearance of candour, that can only impose for a moment—all who have read my former notice of you will be able to detect the artifice. I will not charge you with writing them—I think I know better—they are in my opinion written by a man whose arrogant vanity, and presumption, are equal to your own—the one betraying him constantly into errors, the other making him persist in them—But with him I have at present nothing to do—I only regret that he should make you appear so very regardless of truth, and so indifferent to the shame of being convicted of falsehood. You well know that there are many declarations in those letters regardless of every thing but present expediency—this course he may deem necessary *for himself* as well as you, but it is all a blunder, whatever opinions it may excite there you should know that it will and can be properly estimated elsewhere.—That your writer & yourself only persevere to gull the people, I might quote many instances to prove, but having the duties of my office to attend to, I shall pass over them in silence with decent contempt, to notice a few particular points. In attempting to do this I find it difficult to use suitable terms to characterize the conduct of both yourself and your writer without using such as I cannot condescend to employ.—Were I to say that the most odious and unworthy beings that have ever presumed to be ambitious, did not, could not, be more deserving of the wages of iniquity, I might appear to many who may read this letter and be totally unacquainted with the parties, to write too passionately—but sir, it would be true, when men will seem to forget that there is a spirit of virtue and moral honesty in the people and appeal to them openly a total positive want of both—when knaves will attempt to bubble—when weak men to bully, or deceitful men to impose, it surely is not unbecoming those whose minds are uncorrupted, whose spirits are unextinguished, who have fought & bled for liberty to speak plain and plain I shall speak.

In your first attack upon me you talked much of being slandered, how applicable any such language can be in your last address to me, I am satisfied to let others decide, but to answer your purpose you keep up the cry. why sir, your talk about elections and in fact nine tenths of all you have had written for you is nothing but sheer slander upon me. I am incapable of slandering you or any other person; you forced me to come out & speak the truth, and truth is no slander." Referring to my former letter, I shall pass over all this stuff to particularize the handsome charge against me, for illegally & improperly transferring my duties!—you seem or your writer does for you, to exult in this charge as tho' you had really gained a victory; but I think the plain simple facts of this transaction will place you in such a dilemma as a man of even common honesty will envy your situation. As district paymaster it is and ever has been, out of my power legally to transfer my duties; and no person, I presume, except he were a knave or a fool, would receive such a transfer from me. Without having ever made one, I do acknowledge sir and with pleasure too, that in many instances it has been in my power to employ respectable and suitable persons, to aid me in the settlement of the numerous scattered militia claims throughout the district—But I do most unequivocally deny that I ever selected or employed you to do or perform any part of my duties as paymaster. I acknowledge that from your own solicitations & importunities, permitted you to become the voluntary agent of a number of individual claimants, who did not attend at the places appointed for the General payments to take place, in due time.—You represented the situation of the absentees to be such as precluded the possibility of their attendance, and appeared to express considerable solicitude that they should without delay receive their pay. Under those considerations and a knowledge of your apparent standing at that time, I did permit you to become their verbal agent, but never made you mine—no sir, you took upon yourself the responsibility to sign the names of the claimants, or make their marks on the receipt rolls of the companies to which they belonged, and it was upon the validity of this that I paid you the money, which you promised faithfully to give, or rather deliver to the different individuals for whom you had signed This sir is the the statement of your *agency*, and I will leave it for the public to judge whether I made any transfer to you—whether you acted for me or represented and acted for the individual claimants I sanctioned the arrangement it is true, to accommodate the claimants which I had a right to do when you signed their names & I also reported the payments as made. I do not know, nor have I ever enquired whether you did, or did not, give the money to its real owners; not situated as you were and are, is it of any importance in this enquiry—It is of no importance to me But I should presume from the situation you then stood before the people, as a candidate for congress, using your utmost endeavours to forestall their desires that you paid it. Indeed money, and the talk about money, may have been serviceable auxiliaries to your purpose; and were I to judge from some of the matter in your electioneering addresses you could make them serve the end in view may not this account for your anxiety to get possession of it? I was fully authorised to do all I did do; if in delivering the money to the men you performed your duty with equal faithfulness, there is no room for blame.

Now sir in all your struggles to locate a crime upon me, pause for a moment, and reflect what you have done for yourself—too however willing you may be for the sake of malignant self gratification to plunge into a vortex, if there be a chance of getting out of it! How long is it since you or your advocates charged me with being severe, morose, and unaccommodating? It is not long sir—yet you are now furnishing the very matter which proves the falsehood of that former charge also—If I had been thus, would I to accommodate the absent claimants, have suffered you to sign their names and paid you the money for them? no sir and you know it—But think I beseech you: before it be too late—for although you may have sin highly elevated, urging you on—yet perhaps it is easier at your stage of life, to retreat than progress—and safer too. That man must be callous to the moral turpitude of crimes, who can ever be urged to persist, when conscious of the fate that must await him. This advice is suggested by your own ideas—You say I do not know that you have paid the money! I will repeat that I do not, nor is it necessary as the case stands, that I should know. There are competent witnesses to the transaction. It was not done in secret, it was done in open daylight; and sir if there be one individual from whom you may possibly have withheld his money, he may commence suit against you, and not only recover his pay but if he does not choose to admit it, he may expose you to the penalties of the law for forging his name, and fraudulently withholding his money will be proof of his original design

You may now have some view of the situation into which your writer may have thought it serviceable for *himself*, to place you, and if he continues his *friendly* endeavours he may yet place you in even a worse one, were it necessary I could show the impropriety and inconsistency of a great part of all you have said, that can in any degree affect me. I will content myself with a very few instances. You sign your name to the pieces that have been addressed to me—Yet I have intimated that I believe you are not the writer. To show why I believe so; and shew the inconsistency, or falsehood of the declaration you make that you are not become familiar to complaints, I will publish a letter from your own dear self; and as it is here published letter for letter from the original. I hope it will in part, do away any cause I might hereafter have to correct your statements, I hope it will refresh your memory, improve your mind & convince the public whether you are *accustomed* to complaints or not—Here it is.

KASKASKIA AUG. 8, 1816.

DEAR SIR,

While at Washington city, I communicated from time to time to my constituents the information I received from Mr. Brent paymaster General, relpecting the pay to the rangers and militia of Illinois he told me that early in the winter he had sent on drafts, for a part and on the 30th of April he communicated to me from a letter he had received from you, that you had then drafts sufficient to pay of all the troops of every discription except about $8 000 on my return I found great dissatisfaction from some parts of the Territory against me for not getting them their money I am extreamly anxious to now how the business is, as some blames me and some blames you I presume that you have not been able to change the drafts, or otherwise Mr. Brent have made some mistake, as I have been told that you have not yet got the mony—pleas rite me.

Yours Respectfully,

B. STEPHENSON.

N B Capt. Bottinghous's company's muster roll was sent to me amounting to upwards of $8 000 which sum I rec'd of Mr. Brent and have paid to the men since my return.

Yrs. &c

B. STEPHENSON.

I should be glad to hear from you which would enable me to satisfy the men of the will be satisfied.

—

The flat and curious manner in which it appears you wrote epistolary letters would cause no man to believe that you wrote the 1st & 2d numbers before mentioned. This circumstance may be some apology for your inconsistency and self condemnation—but when I revert to the excuse for your signing false muster rolls it will be of no avail either to you, or to the writer. Your reasoning (if I may be excused for so calling it,) betrays a total ignorance, or a total want of sincerity, upon both the false musters and your own responsibility—it betrays sheer ignorance if you believe what you say—sheer hypocricy, if you do not, what duties did the government commission & pay you as inspector to see performed; were you to receive pay and hold rank to inspect forms or *substance!* Forms of which the Government furnished models to satisfy and please themselves, or *substance* of which they know nothing, until they be presented. 'Twas to examine and inspect the *substance* sir, not to look at the size of the paper, or the number of strait lines on it.—You really think you were only responsible for form? no you do not?—you or your writer, must I think know better. By saying so however, you endeavor to throw the whole weight of the substantial matter of the Rolls upon your subordinate officers—strange indeed? What sir, do you believe those officers must think of you? when they discover a pretence to praise them in one sentence, and in the next an endeavour to brand them with false musters in order to acquit yourself; You tell me to read your circulars, I have seen enough of them to forfeit,—when you were electioneering you promised to use your best exertion to gratify the wishes of those men, you gained their suffrages, and as your present situation proves, used them with your best exertions no doubt, for your own advantage.

If your writer had not motives and feelings of his own, he would not make you appear as he has—would it not have been more creditable—so honorable under present circumstances for a man to have even sunk under the calamities of his friends, than to have plunged himself into ruin, under the false and pretended hope of dragging his adversary after him, unhappy man, dependant on one who will lead you into the thorny path of error and inconsistency—one who rather resembles a volunteer than a soldier regularly enlisted, one who say what he chooses—one who will deem it prudent to desert you, when his own safety requires it—and one too who will, if I mistake not, shew you in the end, that it is only for that he now cares. Unhappy man, your writer makes you seek protection and safety in even slandering the dead. Col. Whiteside is now in his grave else I should appeal to him for a contradiction of your tale respecting the servant.—*He* was a *man* and would not swerve from what he believed to be right I had proceeded so far in reply to your two first numbers when your third came to hand, a few hours since. It appears to be composed of the very same materials as the preceding, and my observations on them will without alteration apply to it—without any regard to your own character your *accomplished* writer makes you aim altogether at conjuring up something to criminate me—all this were it even so will not shield either of you But sir, you well know 'tis not so and when the whole matter be sifted, whether you know it or not the *false rolls* will be far to establish its total incorrectness. As you really appear to be much at a loss for some plausible expedients that may for a moment be perverted to suit your *honest* purpose and as you have again brought forward the unfounded charge of a transfer of duties, etc. &c. I will without hesitation furnish you with my own certificate of the facts—read it sir, and make it appear any thing that can cover your shame or your guilt.

—

I, Ambrose Whitlock, Dis. paymaster do hereby certify that I did permit Benjamin Stephenson—then called Major Benjamin Stephenson, since the Hon'ble Benjamin Stephenson, delegate in congress, now Benjamin Stephenson, Esq Rec'r. of public monies, district of Edwardsville, (I am thus particular least the public may mistake the man) to become personally accountable and responsible for signing of his own voluntary free will, the names sundry individual claimants for pay, on account of services rendered in the years 1812 & 1813 and that I paid to the said Benjamin the amount due the said absent claimants which he promised faithfully to deliver them and each of them.

A. WHITLOCK.

—

Now sir if you can find any other man under similar circumstances, who arranged matters as you did and at this time entertains the same compunctions of honesty that appears in you with regard to delivering the money to its lawful owners, I will if he appears as you have, give him also certificate of the fact—You say I have trused to some who are unworthy, omiting your own name, I defy you to point out another, however if there be any give the name and it will afford me pleasure to *mark* it with yours.

What must your friends think of you when they read these letters and revert to the manner and circumstance in which you must have made them believe you got hold of their money? Did you not tell them that it was for their accommodation and convenience that you had taken it upon yourself to sign their names? And what is it natural to suppose they should think of you now, when they see your pitiful attempts to brand me (four years afterwards,) with a crime for suffering you to carry this money to them? Can you believe that those men or the public will ever view a man worthy of their confidence in any respect, who permits himself to be made guilty of such inconsistent and disgraceful conduct by his own writer too, who to serve himself may say any thing—and all shall be of no avail. Truly sir, this writer of yours has made you stand before the public in a singular situation. Magnanimity would have acknowledged error when proven to be so—while futile attempts to cover it can only add to the original guilt. Your dastardly notice of my remarks upon the barefaced attempt to displace me at a moment when if you had succeeded it must have delayed the payment of the militia and rangers probably twelve months longer, it is unworthy of any notice from me.—To shew the people however one of your contemptible perversions of obvious facts, I will refer them to my former letter where "your conduct, situation and circumstances," are alluded to—the remark can only be applied to your conduct as a public officer and your situation as a merchant.—With regard to my own pecuniary matters I said nothing—nor could I with you, bear any comparison. for quite unlike you I have served without profit I have sowed without reaping. After abusing me in the most unjustifiable manner you tell me near the close of the 3d number, not to abuse you—quite superfluous. You first insidiously attempted to destroy my reputation—I openly charge you with the fact and reply with calmness and moderation—You then attempted throughout three long epistles, to mistate facts, falsely criminate me and cloak your own infamy—and modestly close the whole by telling me not to abuse you'—I cannot abuse you sir, your writer has degraded you, and situated as he leaves you, it would require a disposition that I do not possess to abuse. The man who betrays his own trust and confidence and who employs a writer whom he serves and who resembles him, to stick up his feigned character and conduct to the world, tinselled over with the most unjust and unmanly abuse of a man who has now become grey in the service of his country, shall never be abused by me in return—No I will merely show him as he is, and thus palsy the disgraceful undermining machinations of himself and the *great* men who now compose, his host of counsellors—They only require to be properly known, and I ask nothing more for myself.

Weak and silly mortal, your writer would make you pass me on the nation for that which I am well known not to be, in order that himself and you may appear different from what you are—'tis a base and fruitless task Whatever opinion, or clamor, you may be able to produce around you, the voice of truth cannot be effectually drowned—all your endeavours to injure me, or show yourself different from what you are, must therefore prove unavailing I have been attacked one way or another by every reptile of corruption within my district. They have assailed me from the crawling worm of infamy, up to the poisonous adder that has wriggled into loathsome elevation. To this I have sometimes become reconciled.—They have thought it necessary for their salvation and I have individually experienced but little harm or inconvenience from all such endeavours—but labouring in the service of my country, I have unfortunately felt its effects. With none but you have ever I contended, because none but yourself has dared *publicly* to assail me. Whether you and your friends have now any just cause to rejoice at, or real cause to regret, the unprincipled attempt the public are left to judge. It only remains for me to declare that until I can avail of your testimony to some facts pertinent to hear what you may say, nothing that hereafter comes from you can merit or receive any public notice from me.

A. WHITLOCK.

—

THE RESUSCITATION:

FROM THE GERMAN.

THE sensations which a participation in acts of benevolence affords the human heart is of a nature extremely grateful—more especially when it is proved that those efforts have been answered ..... Professor Junker well known to possess no mean abilities in the Galen school, is an instance amongothers, of the happiness derived from being engaged in the works of mercy. A relation of the means pursued in snatching from perdition a fellow creature, & the consequent preservation of a valuable member of society, was communicated in substance, by the Professor to a foreigner of distinction, who having obtained permission, gives it to the world.

Being Professor of anatomy, he once procured for dissection, the bodies of two criminals, who had been hanged. The key of the dissecting room, not being immediately at hand when they were carried home to him, he ordered them to be laid down in a closet which opened in his own apartment; the evening came, and Junker, according to custom, proceeded to resume his literary labors, before he retired to rest. It was now near midnight, and all his family were asleep, when he heard a rumbling noise in his closet, thinking that by some mistake the cat had been shut up with the dead bodies, he rose and taking the candle, went to see what happened. But what must have been his astonishment, or rather his panic, on perceiving the sack, which contained the two bodies, was rent in the middle, he approached, and found one of them was gone. The doors and windows were well secured, and he thought it impossible the bodies could be stolen; he tremblingly looked round the closet, and observed the dead man seated in the corner. Junker stood for a moment, motionless; the dead man seemed to look towards him; he moved both to the right and left, but the dead man still kept his eyes on him. The Professor then retired step by step, with his eyes still fixed on the object of his alarm; and holding the candle in his hand until he reached the door, the dead man instantly started up & followed him. A figure of so hideous an appearance, naked and in motion, the lateness of the hour, the deep silence which prevailed, every thing concurred to overwhelm him with confusion. He let fall the only candle which he had burning and all was darkness, he made his escape to his bed chamber, and threw himself on the bed; thither however, he was pursued, and he soon felt the dead man embracing his legs, and loudly sobbing.—Repeated cries of "leave me, leave me!" released Junker from the grasp of the dead man, who now exclaimed "Ah! good executioner! have mercy upon me." Junker soon perceived the cause of what had happened, and resumed his fortitude. He informed the reanimated sufferer, who he really was, and made a motion to call up some of the family,—"you wish them to destroy me," exclaimed the criminal, "if you call any one, my adventure will become public, and I shall be taken a second time and executed, in the name of humanity, I implore you to save my life." The physician struck a light, covered his guest with an old night-gown, and having made him take a cordial requested to know what had brought him to the gibbet? The poor wretch informed him, that he had enlisted for a soldier, but that having no great attachment to the profession, he had determined to desert: that he had unfortunately entrusted his secret to a kind of crimp, a fellow of no principle, who recommended him to a woman, in whose house he was to remain concealed; that this woman had discovered his retreat to the officer of police, &c. Junker was extremely perplexed how to save the poor man; it was impossible to retain him in his own house and keep the affair a secret, and to turn him out was to expose him to certain destruction, he resolved to conduct him out of the city, in order that he might go into a foreign jurisdiction, but it was almost impossible to pass the gates as they were strictly guarded; he however gave him some of his old clothes, covered him with a cloak, and at an early hour set out for the country with his protege behind him. On arriving at the city gate where he was well known, he said in a burrying tone that he was sent to visit a sick person who was dying in the suburbs. He was permitted to pass. Having both got into the open fields, the deserter threw himself at the feet of his deliverer, to whom he vowed eternal gratitude, and after receiving some pecuniary assistance, departed, offering up prayers for his happiness. Twelve years after, Junker having occasion to go to Amsterdam, was accosted on the exchange by a man well drest and of the best appearance, who he had been informed was one of the most respectable merchants in that city. The merchant, in a polite tone, enquired whether he was Professor Junker of Hull, and on being answered in the affirmative, he requested in an earnest manner, his company to dinner, the professor consented. Having reached the merchant's house, he was shewn into an elegant apartment, where he found a beautiful wife and two fine healthy children, but he could scarcely suppress his astonishment at meeting with so cordial a reception from a family with whom he thought he was entirely unacquainted. After dinner, the merchant taking him, into his counting room, said, you do not recollect me—not at all—but I well recollect you, and never will your features be erased from my memory. You are my benefactor I am the person who came to life in your closet, and to whom you paid so much attention. On parting from you I took the road to Holland. I wrote a good hand, and was tolerably expert at accounts, and I soon obtained employment as a clerk. My good conduct and zeal for the interest of my patron, procured me his confidence and his daughter's love. On his retiring from business, I succeeded him, and became his son-in-law. But for you, however I should not have lived to experience these enjoyments. Henceforth look upon my house, my fortune, and myself at your disposal. Those who possess the smallest portion of sensibility, can easily represent to themselves the feelings of Dr. Junker.

—

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE

THE CONFESSION OF RICHARD FRANCIS.

At the court of general sessions for Barnwell district, fall term, 1816. Richard Francis was convicted of horse stealing, and was executed on the 21st of December following.

For some time after his conviction he appeared to regard his approaching fate with the most perfect indifference, arising it was supposed from a hope that he would be pardoned by the governor.—About a week before his execution, he desired to see Mr. Trotti, the sheriff of the district, of whom he enquired if there was any reason to hope for a pardon; being answered in the negative, he wept bitterly, and from that time till his execution, he continued to pray almost incessantly, and apparently with much fervour. On the day preceding his execution, he sent again for Mr. Trotti, whom he informed that he wished to make confession of the crimes of which he had been guilty, adding, that by doing so, he thought he could die with more resignation. Paper and ink being procured, & another gentleman being called in, he related as follows:

That he was about 32 years of age, the

...son of Richard and Mary Francis, and was born in North Carolina, from which state his parents removed to South Caro. soon after his birth. His youth was spent in idleness, ignorance, folly and vice. The first crime of magnitude of which he was guilty, was the stealing of a horse of his uncle Jourdan Harrel, near Kingstree, for which he was apprehended tried and convicted, but was pardoned by governor Allston, on condition that he would enlist in the naval service—that he was accordingly conducted on board the gun boat cutter Boxer, stationed at Georgetown, under the command of Lt. Marks where he remained about a year; that in company with two other sailors he deserted, and came to Marlborough district, where he had friends and relations; and where he remained until hearing he was advertised as a deserter—that he then directed his course towards Florida, in company with Isaac Sauls, his wife's uncle; that in passing through Bryan county, Georgia, they came across a man lying drunk & asleep, on Jenk's bridge, over Black or Mill creek; they threw the man from the bridge into the water, and took along with them his horse, which was standing feeding a little distance off. The water under the bridge did not appear to be over a foot deep, but the space between it and the top of the bridge was between 20 and 25 feet, and the bottom was covered with logs and rubbish. They heard the man reach the water, and struggle, but what became of him afterwards they never understood. On the Altamaha river, he fell in company with one Thomas Jones, with whom he engaged in the commission of theft, robbery and villainy of every description; that during the time he was with Jones, which was about 18 months, they robbed many persons & houses of money, watches and clothes—stolen horses and 3 negroes all of which they sold to the Spaniards in East Florida. One of the negroes who he bragged as he said to Mrs. Beck, they stole from Beck's ferry, on the Savannah river; the other two from James Caswell of Tattnall county, Georgia, that while in company with Jones he stole on his own account a horse from Mrs. Harvey, of Marlborough county; that himself, Jones and one Lewis Randall, an associate of theirs, met at St. Mary's with a man by the name of Johnston, and two others the name of Williamson—after spending some time in drinking and gambling together, a quarrel arose between the two parties; Johnston was killed and they dispersed. After this they committed many murders and robberies.

In short his own and his own ignorance he ascribed the depravity of his mind.—He has often experienced compunctions of conscience, but believing his situation desperate, both in this world and the next, these sensations served only to propel him with greater rapidity in his ...ious career.

He was much agitated while making the above statement; but on concluding grew more calm. A minute or two after was however, his discomposure returned with great violence. His whole frame became suddenly convulsed; his countenance evincing the greatest mental agony. Becoming a little more composed, he observed that he had committed the most attrocious act of murder unintentionally, for his wish was to dispose every thing he could realize. He then made several attempts to proceed, but was unable—the power of utterance had entirely forsaken him. His reputation gradually solicited that he might be ... morning when he would ... confession.

In the ... he confessed where a number of ... could be found and pointed out the mode to their conviction.

He was attended by a clergyman at the gallows, and prayed with much earnestness. As the sheriff struck the board from under his feet, he exclaimed sufficiently loud to be heard by the bystanders though apparently addressing himself, "Wessee Wessee is the man who ... the horse! Wessee Wessee of Beaufort district, is the man who brought me to all my troubles! The Lord have mercy on us! The Lord have mercy on us!"

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, October 11.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

The STEAM BOAT CONSTITUTION, will leave this place on Monday morning, 16th inst. at 8 o'clock precisely for New-Orleans.

We have seen in the last Emigrant, the copy of a petition stated to be the Memorial of the citizens of Missouri Territory, praying to be admitted into the union of the states, within certain limits. We have not been informed to learn from whence it originated nor have we seen it in any of the newspapers. We therefore trust it is not ... the memorial of the citizens of ... But let it have sprung from whatever quarter it may, the sentiments and expressions contained in it are such as we highly approve. We are of opinion however that to the list of evils attendant upon a second grade of Territorial Government, one other ought to be added which from experience has been found most prevalent and mischievous the constant collision existing between the will of the people as expressed thro the representatives and that of the Territorial executive will. The one cannot be controuled by the other by reason that his veto is absolute upon the acts of the general assembly, and for another cause, that he has at his will and pleasure power to pardon offences he might instigate the commission of, and to issue into office and at pleasure to turn them out, swarms of officers to eat out the substance of the people and hunt them down without being therefor responsible even to public opinion. Every dependent becomes a tool, whereby a system of depravity, corruption and petty tyranny, unknown to a republican Government is established and practised, as destructive to the morals of society as it is abhorrent to the feelings of every virtuous and independent American citizen.

We think the projector of that memorial is mistaken as to the true interests as well as the wishes of the citizens of the two districts proposed to be formed into states; no reason is given why the Kentucky and Tennessee line should be extended across the Mississippi: and as a division can take place without the aid of that line, it is presumed none can be given:—And as an objection thereto we hazard our opinion that 3 1-2 degrees fronting on the Mississippi (equal to 241 1-2 miles) considering the immense waste land within each district of Territory would not satisfy the inhabitants of either of the states of Arkansas or Missouri; besides that line would divide the township of New Madrid and sever the county of Lawrence at its vitals.

We hope the memorial will be so changed as that a line drawn due west from the lower bank of the mouth of the river Ohio, and also from the first or 42d degree of latitude with ... south and northern—and a line drawn ... north and south from the mouth of the river Kaneez to intersect those parallels of latitude; with the Mississippi river in front will form the future boundaries of the State of Missouri.—And it is to be hoped that the people will deliberate and reflect deeply on so interesting a subject to their future prosperity before they give their signatures.

The mouth of Kencez river, at a line to be drawn due north and south through it from actual survey are estimated to be 240 miles west of St Louis.—A point on the Mississippi, 70 miles north of St. Charles near the mouth of *Salt river* in township 55, is 187 miles east of that indian boundary line, actually surveyed 100 miles north from the mouth of the Kaneez. And at and near the 40th degree of latitude. That line, is distant from the river Mississippi only about 160 miles—making a medium width of 200 miles and the length 276 or 345 miles to form the proposed state of Missouri—And can any person maintain that this extent of Territory will afford as great a population as the state of Ohio.

We learn that a party of troops consisting of 60 men & officers, either going to, or returning from the army of General Mina, were met in the plains, a few days march west of the Sabine river, by 300 royalists and indians, who engaged them and defeated the party. Upwards of 40 of the patriots were killed and wounded and the remainder made prisoners. Two expresses from Mina's Army had arrived at Natchitoches with a large bundle of despatches. Translations were making for the Red river Newspaper.

(FROM THE MISSOURI GAZETTE)

SIR CHARLES,

A friend to humanity would put the following questions to the proper authority

From whence is derived the authority to load a prisoner with irons before conviction and condemnation? Was the prisoner now in the county jail of St. Louis committed for safe keeping or for punishment?

Where is the necessity of calling out the militia to guard a prisoner already loaded with irons and in a stone prison? Is the county jail not sufficiently strong to prevent the escape of a prisoner ironed hands and feet, without harrassing the militia of St Louis with such unpleasant duty? If it is not, why not build a stronger one? What has become of the law authorising the building of a jail, and the large sums of money levied on and collected from the people of St. Louis County for that purpose.

A MILITIA MAN.

COMMUNICATED.

As nature has made me the guardian of my children, whilst they are not able to protect themselves; and as Charles Lucas has left behind him a character and reputation, recently injured or at least traduced, which is still his own and which he is unable to defend. I promise his friends and the public, that as soon as time, which is now entirely taken up with most urgent and important business, will allow me, I will assume the sacred task, to present them with a sketch of his biography, wherein the circumstances which led to the catastrophe that closed his life, will be fully developed. I give beforehand the most formal assurance that nothing is more foreign to my intention than to raise the reputation of my late son on the ruin of any person; but however I shall undeviatingly pursue truth and expose facts, so far as I may deem it necessary, to present a whole view of the transactions in which Charles has been lately concerned. My touches, when occasion will require it, shall not be less bold than appropriate; if they should shake off or break any varnish—if they should do away the effect of any trappings, or dispel the little charm that may have been created by studied airs and spish refinement, and expose to view the disgusting deformity, the native hideousness which may yet be concealed it will be a consequence which I cannot help, and care little for.—In all that surrounds me, I see nothing, nor do I hear of any thing that appals me.

JOHN B. C. LUCAS.

Just Received

From Philadelphia, and lately imported from France, a large and well chosen assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery: among which are, ladies watches, which will be disposed of, by wholesale and retail, for cash, on the most accommodating terms, by

ANTY DANJIN.

St. Louis Brewery.

Such Farmers as have any crops of Barley, which they intend delivering to the St Louis Brewery, are earnestly solicited to bring in the same without delay, by doing which they will ensure to themselves 12 1-2cts. on each & every bushel, over and above the price of the original contract. The Brewery will not consider itself obliged to receive any Barley which may be brought in after the 15th of next November.

St. Louis, 10th Oct. 1817. 4t

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at St. Charles, which ... taken out in three months, will be forwarded to the General Post Office.

A.

Presley Anderson, Wm ... 3. Benj. Allen, Davenport Ayres, ... Armstrong. David Arkins.

B.

Daniel Boon, Jr. Joshua Brock. Joseph Beatty. Wm Van Burkelow, John W Boon. Dan Boling. James ... David Boyd. John Boon.

... Cole. ... Cal. ... Tilman ... John Gatman, Wm Cobb. Joshua Coy, 2.

D.

Zachariah G Draper. James Dixon, 2.

E.

Patrick Ewing.

F.

Isaac Fulkerson. Young Fowler. James Fugate.

G.

Bennet Goldsberry, 2.

H.

Absalom Hays. Wm Hencock. Antoney Head. Robert Hemphill. John G Heath. Nathan Heald.

J.

Thomas Jones. Joshua James.

K.

Charles Kirkpatrick.

L.

Mrs Latreitte. Jacob Lensada. Thos L Lock. Patrick Lee. Hugh Lucas.

M.

John M'Ray. John M'Millan. Jas M'Coy. John Murphy. John M'Mickle. Willis Mitchal. John Man. John M'Connald.

O.

John Orngs. Judiah Osmun.

P.

Drewry R Pritchard. Hanes Patton. Wm H Person.

R.

Robt ... Hawkins. James Richards, Samuel Rowlet ... F Rowlett. Geo Reynolds. James Rutherford, 2. Merit Rowges.

S.

John B Scott. Jacob Lasswell. Robt Stuart. James Smith.

T.

James Tagart.

V.

Andrew P Vamatre. Jandre Veatch.

W.

John Wood. Edward Warren. James Wetherser.

Y.

Dect John Young. George Young.

PETER POWELL, *P. M.*

St. Charles, Oct. 11th, 1817.

A fine time to pay old DEBTS!

The subscribers would be glad to receive the notes of the KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY, (which some folks say are good for nothing) at TWO per cent advance for all debts due them.

SIMPSON & CHARLES.

October 9th.—71

Hartly Sullivan,

Tenders his services to the inhabitants of St. Louis, as a TUTOR, and intends (with proper encouragement) to open

A SCHOOL,

In the house lately occupied by Mr Giddins, for one quarter, to commence on Monday the thirteenth October, 1817. Where he will teach the following branches of literature, on the following terms

	PER QUARTER.
Spelling & Reading,	$5 00
Writing, round and Italian hands with propriety, also plain Arithmetic	6 00
Vulgar & Decimal Arithmetic, on a superior plan,	7 00
Stereometry and Guaging in all its various forms,	8 00
Book-keeping, by double entry.	10 00

Attention to the morals of those children entrusted to his care and an unceasing exertion to facilitate their studies together with the salubrity of that quarter of the town where the school house is located, will he hopes merit the notice of a discerning public.

Oct'r. 10th. 2t-71

SALES AT

AUCTION, AT SAINT CHARLES.

On Thursday the 16th OF *OCTOBER*,

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT HIS AUCTION ROOM, in *St. Charles*,

—WITHOUT RESERVE—

An extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

FINE CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
POINT BLANKETTS,
FLANNELS,
CALLICOES,
BOMBAZETTS,
VEST PATTERNS, *for Winter*,
SHIRTING CAMBRICK,
SEWING SILKS,
KNIVES, *of every description, &c.*

AND VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

The Sale will continue from day to day, until all of them are sold.

A credit of 4 months will be allowed to purchasers for all sums above $50, by giving approved security.

☞ *Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, will be furnished with goods at the most reduced prices, by*

PATRICK LEE, *Auct'r.*

Oct. 8th. 7t if

Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has REMOVED to the next store below KERN & BELL, where he has opened

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Silks for Ladies Dresses,

JUST IMPORTED, DIRECT FROM EUROPE, *Consisting of*

TWILLED FLORENCES, *various colours.*
Do. LEVANTINES. *do. do.*
RICH SILK SHAWLS, *of various sizes.*
MERINO SHAWLS. *with large borders.*
TRIMMINGS & RIBBANDS, *some of them elegant and wide.*
WHITE & BLACK SILK HOSE & GLOVES.

ALSO,

A FAR ASSORTMENT OF OTHER

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS,

FINE BLUE CLOTHS.
COARSE GREY, OLIVE & BLUE do
BOMBAZETTS of various colors.
CALICOES do. do.
COTTON HOSE, men's & women's.
SHOES, do. do.
DOMESTIC GOODS, &c. &c. &c.

DETANDEBERRATZ.

St. Louis, Oct. 8th. 71 3t.

Something New.

The subscribers will give the highest price in CASH or GOODS for any quantity of

Pecons or Hazlenuts,

AT THEIR STORE,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, October 10th—71

Wanted to Hire

2 or 3 *MEN TO CUT & PILE*

THE UNDER BRUSH OF 50 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 18 MILES OF ST. LOUIS,

Enquire at this Office.

Lands For Sale.

REUBEN EASTON, will sell 148 acres of most valuable

Wood Lands

Situated 4 miles above St. Louis on the eastern side of the river Mississippi adjoining Charles Dimmies—160 acres of bottom land in the 6 mile prairie with 37 acres of timbered lands convenient to it—640 acres of choice land adjoining the Village of St. Mary on Wood river.

214 1-3 arpens of land situate on the north bank of the Missouri 6 miles below St. Charles, 320 acres of the tract on the waters of Dardenne, in St. Charles county, granted to Micajah Baldridge: and 533 1-3 arpens situate on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Duwitt, cheap for cash.

St. Louis, Sept 10th, 1817. 67tf

Town of Illinois.

This Town is situate and laid out on Cahokia creek, or L'abbe river, *immediately opposite the town of St. Louis*, and is about 240 yards distant from the river Mississippi, with streets 60 & 66 feet wide, running at right angles, nearly north and south, east and west, in squares of 800 feet, and divided into ten lots of 60 feet front, by 140 in depth, leaving an alley dividing the sq'rs. of 20 feet.

The undersigned proprietors, on *THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER* next, at the AUCTION ROOM of TH. F. RIDDICK, in St. Louis, at the hour of *ten o'clock in the forenoon*, intend to offer

The whole of said Lots For Sale,

to the highest bidder, on the following terms: One third of the purchase money must be paid in twelve months, for which a negotiable note, satisfactorily endorsed, payable at either of the Banks in St Louis, will be received. The payment of the remaining two-thirds at twenty-four and thirty-six months time, may be secured by mortgage, or negotiable notes, at the option of the purchaser.

The proprietors deem it entirely unnecessary to say any thing as to the probable advantages which may be derived from a settlement in this town, as they must be obvious to every person acquainted with the surrounding country, which is as fertile as any other yet known.

☞ *A plan of the Town may be seen at the Auction Room.*

M'KNIGHT & BRADY.

October 11th. 71-4t

SALE OF

LOTS,

IN THE TOWN OF MONROE.

The town of MONROE, is situated on the river Cuivre, about 18 miles from the town of Saint Charles, two and a half from the river Missippi, and not more than ten miles from what may be called the heart of the county of Saint Charles.

The scite on which this town has been laid out, is an elevated plain of a dry sandy soil.

The town fronts on the river Cuivre leaving a street of from 80 to 120 feet wide, for the use of the public. It is laid out in squares of 200 feet each way; and each square is divided into four equal lots. The streets are sixty feet wide, and cross at right angles. 144 lots have been laid out, and will be offered for sale.

The town possesses many natural advantages.—The river Cuivre being navigable to this place very happily, makes this the nearest navigable point, to most of the inland parts of the county of St Charles. The town is surrounded by a country of rich timbered and prairie lands.

The sale of lots will commence on the 29th day of this month, the purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, to pay his bid in twelve months.

IRA COTTLE,
NATH'L SIMONDS,
ALMOND COTTLE, } *Proprietors.*

October 9th, 1817. 71-8t

SALE BY ORDER OF COURT.

In the Superior Court. Northern Circuit } ss. } *Of the term of Aug. 1817.*

John Ewing Adm'r &c. } *On Petition for the*
of William Ewing dec'd } *sale of lands.*

Will be sold by the administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months at the court house of the county of St. Charles at the town of St. Charles on Wednesday the twenty sixth day of November next, being the third day of the November term of the circuit court of the said county of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William Ewing at the time of his death, in and to the fourth part of a saw mill and mill seat situate on Sandy creek in the said county of St. Charles.

By order of the court,

J. V. GARNIER Clk. S. C. N. C.

...dvis.

... avant ... ses ... sentiment ... bien ... de ... patronat ... tres ... et depuis peu ... de France; ... soit en detail, aux prix les plus moderés et aux conditions les plus avantageuses.

ANT'NE. DANJIN.

St. Louis, Octobre 8, 1817. 4t

A WATCH FOUND.

Which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement: Apply at this Office, or at Dowling's boarding house, upper end of Main Street, St. Louis. 9th Oct 1817.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

From the subscriber, living in St Louis, (M. T.)

On the 4th of October 1817.

A DARK MULATTO MAN NAMED

MURPHY,

about 27 years of age, about five feet five or six inches high:—had on, or carried with him one black coat, made of broad cloth; three pair of pantaloons, one of velvet, one of linen, and one of striped gingham; two mersailles vests, one striped; one new fur hat; one pair of half boots; one pair of shoes; three shirts. Also, one *RIFLE GUN*, brass mounted, and a large powder horn.

The above reward will be given to any person that will secure him in any jail so that I can get him again, or deliver him to me in St Louis. Or if he is taken at a distance from this place, all reasonable charges will be paid in addition to the above reward, if delivered to me.

JOHN JACOBY.

St. Louis Oct. 8th, 71tf.

Negro Bill,

Who says he is the property of a certain George Howard, has been taken up by the subscriber.—Bill says he absconded with 2 negroes, John & Charles, in a skiff, about the 27th or 29th of August last. Bill is about 16 years of age, scar in his forehead, chunky made, and of a yellow cast. The owner is requested to call for Bill at my house, near Whitesides' station, Monroe county, Illinois Territory.

ARTHUR EBERMAN.

September 29.—11t

Sportsmen Attention.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 12th, *NOVEMBER AT 12 O'CLOCK,*

The fall races will commence. The first days running will be four miles & repeat purse one hundred and sixty two dollars, the second days purse will be the entrance money of the first day, three miles and repeat, and the third days purse will be the entrance money of the second, two miles and repeat, the entrance money of the third day will be run for, with the sweep stakes precisely at 3 o'clock at Gallitin's track, four miles from St. Louis. Free for any horse mare or gelding the entrance money the first day twenty five dollars, second day twenty, the third day fifteen and sweep stakes ten dollars. All who have a desire to enter one or more horses will apply to Abraham Gallitin at his house the evening previous to the day of running or Daniel Farrow at St Louis. Any other regulations necessary will be attended to on the ground, by the jockey club. 71-3t

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed

From the plantation of M'Knight and Brady, near St. Louis, sometime ago, a sorrel horse 5 or 6 years old about 14 12 or 15 hands high, hollow back, nicked, no marks or brands.—Also a brown mare, same age and height as above, branded with M on her near fore shoulder and a W on her buttock. Whoever may take them up and deliver them to Mr. Daniel Shope in St Louis, shall receive a reward of ten dollars.

St. Louis, Oct. 9th, 1817 3t-71

Taken up by John Gilmore, St. Genevieve county, plain on township, platon creek, a chesnut sorrel horse, seven years old last spring, about fifteen hands high, hind feet white, bald face, both glass eyes, has the fistula broke and running on the near ... valued to sixty dollars by *William Alexander* and *John A Sturgus* August 29th 1817.

A true copy from my strey book.

Peter T. M'Cormack J. P.

A true copy of the record in circuit court office, county of St. Genevieve and recorded 6th Sep 1817,

Test, Tho. Oliver, Clk.

Taken up by Stephen Maddox living on the river des perre, a sorrel horse, about six years old, fourteen hands three inches high, no brands perceivable, white mane, a star in his forehead nearly in the shape of a diamond, the near hind foot white. Appraised to fifty dollars before me this 2nd of September 1817.

THOMAS SAPPINGTON, J P.

True copy from the strey book.

Andrw. S. M'Clirk. D. Clk,
for M. P. Leduc Clk.

Sept. 24th 1817. 71-3t

SALES, BY ORDER OF COURT.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Northern circuit, } ss. { *Of the term of August, 1817.*

Marie P Leduc & Hipolite Papin, executors of the last will and testament of Marie Louise Papin, who was executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Marie Papin, deceased } On petition for the sale of lands.

Will be sold by the said executors, on wednesday the fifteenth day of October next, being the third day of the October term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in St. Louis, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said *Joseph Marie Papin* at the time of his death to a certain tract or parcel of two hundred acres of land, situate about two or three miles south of the town of St. Louis, fronting on the Mississippi river, eight arpens, and running twenty five arpens in the rear, bounded northwardly by land conceded to Moutard, southwardly by land of Joseph Tayon, deceased and westwardly by a line at the end of the said twenty five arpens

By order of court. J. V. GARNIER, clk.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Northern Circuit, } ss. { *Of the term of March, 1817.*

Nimrod H. Moore, Administrator of all and singular the goods & chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jesse Pendegrass, deceased. } On petition for the sale of land.

Will be sold by the said Administrator on wednesday the fifteenth day of October next, being the third day of the October term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, on a credit of twelve months, at the court house in St Louis, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Jesse Pendegrass, at the time of his death, to four hundred arpens of land, materially injured by earthquakes, the same situate lying and being in the county of New Madrid, a certificate whereof issued by the recorder of land titles, the sixth day of January 1817, n° 233, authorising the said Pendegrass or his legal representatives to locate the said quantity of land on any public land in the territory of Missouri, the sale of which is authorised by law.

By order of the court. J. V. GARNIER, clk.

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES HUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. 52 tf

Rene Le Meilleur,

INFORMS *his country customers, and the publicin general, that he has*

JUST RECEIVED AT HIS STORE IN STE. GENEVIEVE

IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER STOCK,

A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITED FOR THE SEASON,

which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

St Genevieve, September 13th, 1817.

N. B. The highest market price will be given for Pork, Tallow and Beeswax

Territory of Missouri, county of Washington Richwood township. ss.

Personally appeared before me a justice of the peace in and for the township aforesaid, Benjamin Horine, who being duly sworn according to law, made oath that he lost or mislaid a note on Alexander Spencer, for sixty four dollars and some cents.

Given under my hand this twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JOHN HORINE, J. P.

Public Vendue.

On Tuesday the 14th day of October next, will be offered for sale, at the late dwelling of Adam Wolford, dec'd. the following property, viz.

One horse, one cow and calf, four Chinahogs—two ten plate stoves—a large pickling trough—one bed and bedstead—one clothes press with glass doors—one table and bureau—one silver watch—one gun—together with a variety of other articles too tedious to insert. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. A credit of four months will be given on all sums above 10 dollars.

ANN WOLFORD, *Adm'x.*

St. Louis, Sept. 19th, 1817. 3t-63

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Wanted,

TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,

An Industrious sober man acquainted with the management of a Kitchen garden. To such liberal wages will be given. *Enquire of the printer.*

Sep. 16th.

BLANK CHECKS,

ON THE BANK OF MISSOURI,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th day of January, 1817, for the collection of taxes due in the county of Saint Louis, that there will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 18th day of October next, the whole or a sufficient part of the following tracts & lot of land, lying and situate in the county aforesaid, to pay the taxes and costs due thereon, unless sooner released by the owner paying the same.

Owners Names.	No. arpents confirmed lands.	No. arpents unconfirmed lands.	Original Claimants.	Water Courses and situation.	No. of years for which taxes are due.	AMOUNT. Dollars.	Cents
Russell, William	250		Isaac Hilderbrand	Merrimack	Double tax, 1816.	2	93
do do	320		Pricilla Estate	Big River		2	88
do do	640		Thomas Waters	Sandy Creek		5	76
do do	640		Ephraim Simpson	do do		5	76
do do	640		John Litton	do do		5	76
do do	640		George Pursley	Point Labbadie		5	76
do do	320		James Pritchett	do do		2	88
do do	640		Philip Robert	Grand Glaize		5	76
do do	320		John Saunders	Merrimack		2	88
do do	160		Widow Charleville	River Des Perres		1	34
do do		500	William Bradley	Missouri			93
do do		650	Thomas Burns	St. John's		1	22

[This land will be sold at the risque of a former purchaser who bought the land at the last May term of the circuit court, and did not pay for the same.] The sale to commence at ten o'clock and continue until the whole is sold.

St. Louis, September 26th, 1817. JOHN W. THOMPSON, sh'ff.

For Sale,

A Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

On the River DARDENNE,

St. Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 600 bearing apple, pear and cherry trees, and an elegant garden There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, 2 barns, &c.—ALSO a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A. RUTGERS

Sep. 1st. 64-

TAILORS! TAILORS!!

Wanted Immediately,

3 or 4 JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

To whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given.

JOHN S. DAVIS.

Sep. 13th. 67

Valuable Ferry For Sale,

The Subscriber will sell for CASH, his

FERRY ON THE OSAGE RIVER,

TOGETHER WITH 160 ACRES OF LAND ATTACHED TO IT.

This land is situated on the eastern bank of the Osage river, at the point where the great road leading from Mine a Breton, and all the lower part of Kentucky, Tennessee, and this territory, to Boons Lick, crosses the Osage river.

☞ For particulars enquire of the subscriber at St. Louis. *P. QUARLES.*

Oct. 4. 70 7t.

Bank of Missouri.

October 3rd, 1817.

THE President and Directors have this day declared a dividend at the rate of *Six per cent. per annum*, on the Capital Stock, paid in previous to the 31st ultimo; which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives after the 5th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

St. Louis, Oct. 3rd, 1817. 3t

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late *Madame Labadie*, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th, 1817. 66-6m

Avis.

LE soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres, et cy devant la propriété de mr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de couper aucuns bois sur les terres ci dessus dites, sous peines d'être poursuivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

September 6th. 1817. 66-6m

Entertainment.

DESIRous to give satisfaction to the publick, that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Chouteau's,

WHERE HE WILL CONSTANTLY KEEP

(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS.)

Travellers are informed that the House is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good air and water. He will spare no pains or expence to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company.

St. Louis, Sep. 13th. 67-tf

For Sale

AT MINE AU BRETON,

Washington County.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, for CASH, LEAD, BEAVER, FURS, or for any other saleable articles, his

Farm

At the seat of justice of Washington County, containing 500 acres of first rate land; on which is about 55 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 50 feet long by 23 feet wide, 2 stories high, water grist Mill th overshot wheel—an excellent Garden fenced in with new cedar pickets and a young orchard—It is presumed the purchaser will view the premises, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unexceptionable.

AMABLE PARTENEY.

August 19th, 1817. 3m-63

Look Here.

The subscribers wishing to retire from business, offer for sale their whole stock, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Books and Stationary, &c.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

N. B. Just received, 50 Boxes real Spanish Segars.

St. Louis, Aug 9th, 1817. tf-66

Copper & Tin Ware

Manufactory.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, BOILERS, HATTERS' WORK, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bits and stirrup Irons. Heads and Castles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Boston and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniati NAIL RODS, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

For Sale,

On the 16th day of October next, will be sold at public vendue six acres, belonging to the estate of the late Charles Gratiot, deceased.

VICTOIRE GRATIOT, Administratrix,

J. F. CHANNE, Administrator.

St Louis, Sep 16, 1817. 68-tf

Michael Dolan & J. M'Daniel.

Tailors.

Main street St. Louis,

OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, informs the gentlemen of St Louis and the neighborhood, that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion.

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the best style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

☞ Four or five Journeymen tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—58 4m

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the subscribers, WEST END OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demand. The several laws relating to land—courts on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

A Blacksmith,

Is wanted to occupy a shop in Point Labbadie township, at the mouth of Boeuf.—For particulars enquire of the printer.

Sep. 20th, 1817. 69

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Adam Wolford, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having any demands on said estate are requested to bring them forward, duly authenticated according to law.

ANN WOLFORD, *Adm'x.*

Sept. 19. 69

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

September Term, 1817.

MISSOURI TERRITORY, SOUTHERN CIRCUIT, } ss.

ESTATE of PETER SAFFRAY, deceased,

On Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at public sale, by Robert M'Cay, administrator of the deceased, on *Tuesday the twenty-first day of October next*, being the second day of the next term of the Circuit Court, for the county of New-Madrid, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon of that day, at the Court-House door, in said county, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Peter Saffray, at the time of his death, in and to one tract of confirmed land, of seven hundred and fifty arpens, situate on the River Saint Francois, in the county of New-Madrid.

By order of the court,

J. M'FERRON, *Clk.*

Sept. 27. 69-4t

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

September Term, 1817.

MISSOURI TERRITORY, SOUTHERN CIRCUIT, } ss.

ESTATE of FRANCOIS CANTELMI, dec'd.

On Petition for sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at public sale, by Robert M'Cay, administrator of the deceased, on *Tuesday the twenty-first day of October next*, being the second day of the next term of the Circuit Court, for the county of New-Madrid, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon of that day, at the Court-House door, in said county, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Francois Cantelmi, at the time of his death, in and to one tract of confirmed land, of seven hundred and fifty arpens, situate on the river Saint Francois, in the county of New-Madrid.

By order of the court

J. M'FERRON, *Clk.*

War Department, June 8, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT seperate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive until the 31st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz

1st. At *Detroit*, Michilimackinac, Greenbay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark, on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philips, N. Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, south of the Highlands, including Wall Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right in making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the rations aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.—The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, but there shall, at all times during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months, in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Acting Secretary of War.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

Executed at this Office.

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND Illinois Advertiser;

BY

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY.—*Price*, Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the* year. ONE DOLLAR of which will be remitted if paid *in advance*, or before the expiration of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

*** ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*:—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

Bank of Missouri.

St. Louis, August 26th 1817.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, are notified that a third instalment, of twenty five dollars is to be paid in, on each share of the capital stock of said bank, on *Monday*, 1st. December, 1817.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

1st4

10,000 Pounds Bacon,

Just received from Cincinnati and FOR SALE

By *CHRISTIAN WILT.*

September 26 60-4t

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges, by

J. CLEMENS JR. & Co.

St. Louis, 23th May, 1817.

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSENG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 817. 53—*tf.*

Cables & Cordells,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough lines

Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*

St. Louis, July 24th, 181?.—60tf.

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUENET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, August 15 1817. tf-63

JUST RECEIVED

BY

P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine,	*Pepper,*
Lang Cork Claret,	*Copperass,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Segars,*
New Eng Rum	*Spanish Indigo,*
Holland Gin,	*Tanners Oil,*
Cognac Brandy.	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted,*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	*&c. &c. &c.*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,

Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,

Cotton by the bale.——Spun Cotton,

Beef and Pork put up for family use,

Kentucky superfine Flour,

Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,

A supply of Indian Goods,

Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,

Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,

White Lead. Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.

Window Glass,

Soal & upper Leather.

Together with a general supply of

Merchandise,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

☞ *Notes of the* Kentucky Insurance Company *will be received in payment for the above Goods, at* Cash prices.

August 22nd, 1817. tf-64

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints,	Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53—*tf*

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths;
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffil—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Muslins Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk; cotton bandanas Hk'fs—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soap Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars. Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco &c. &.

ALSO—BRIDLES, SADLES and BRUSHES of every kind: besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Fury, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-tf

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy	do do Teneriff do Old Port do
do Jamaica Spirits	Claret in cases.
Holland Gin & Whiskey	Medoc, St. Julian
L. P. Madeira Wine	& Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb 6th 1817. 36

The Subscriber,

HAVING opened his SHOP, next door below *Mr. Will's Store*, on Main street, intends carrying on

The Watch & Clock Making Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;

And hopes, from his knowledge of his business and attention to it, to deserve the patronage of the public. He repairs all kinds of *Clocks, Time Pieces, &c.*—ALSO, *Repeating, Lever, Horizontal and Chronometer WATCHES.*

HE HAS ON HAND,

A Neat Assortment of JEWELLRY, Side and Tucking Combs. A superb assortment of Pocket Knives.—ALSO, some superior

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

ISRAEL B. GRANT.

August 30. 66-tf

To Builders, &c.

ROBERT BAILEY,

Having resided upwards of eight years in the town of Cincinnati, during which term he carried on the Business of *BRICKLAYING* in an extensive way, intends settling in this place.

☞ Any gentleman who may want buildings erected, the ensuing season, will be treated with on the most reasonable terms. His character and conduct may be known on application to *Mr. Hugh Glenn*, (lately from Cincinnati,) or to Governor *Wm. Clark*, and General *Wm. Rector.*

N. B. Mr. DUVAL, Merchant, opposite the Post Office, will inform where he may be spoken with.

St. Louis, Sept. 27th, 1817. 69tf.

Michael Dolan & J. M'Daniel.

Tailors.

Main street St. Louis,

OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, inform the gentlemen of St Louis and the neighborhood that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion.

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the best style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

*** Four or five journeymen tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—58 4m.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at St. Louis, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Reuel Arbuckle,
Benjamin Allen,
Berthelemy Arnaul,
James Adams

B

Edward Bates 2,
Joshua Brock,
James Berry,
Ephraim Boyd,
John Bury 2,
Richard Ball,
Hugh Barclay,
Mathew C Bowles 2,
Peter Bramstater 2,
Gally Beall,
Daniel Baldwin,
Thos H Beaton 2,
William Bryan,
John Banks,
John Brown

C

Stokely H Coulter,
Theophilus Cooksey 2,
Saml K Caldwell,
David Coon,
David Coons 2.
Moses Cummings,
Col J Chambers,
William Cattell,
Jefferson Cary,
George Commack,
Richard Chitwood,
James Culbertson,
Monsiner Charpentee,
Thos Cole,
Robt W Clark,
Dennis Carrico,
EdmundB Cooper,
Samuel Crane,
Thos D Cathey,

D

Mary Davis,
Isabella Demun,
Thos Dully,
Julius Demun,
Daniel Dougherty,
Moses Devert,
Mary Davis,
Sarah T Destrate,
M Joseph Denaud,
John Davidson 2,
Frederick Dent,

E

George Everhart,
Robt Emmerson,
Richard Earle,

F

James Fenson,
John Fowler,
Joseph Furdon 2,
James Farquhar 3,
Robt Frazier,
Rhoads Fisher,
Elijah Foster,
Jacob Fowler,
John Farra 2,
Levi Flint,

G

John Gugneon Gratiot,
Hugh Glenn,
Jonathan Guest,
Robt Gordon 5,
Thomas Golby 2,
Jacob Guger,
Andrew P Gellasby,

H

Charles Horce,
Sanford Hughes,
Ebenezer R Hawley 3,
John B Hogan,
George C Hartt,
Mary Ann Horton,
Joshua Harrison,
Barnabas Harris,
Edward Hogan,
Daniel Horn.
Archibald Huten.
Daniel Hankland.
Stephen Handcock,

J

James Jenkins,
Will Jameson.
Elizabeth James,
Miers Jones,
John Johnston,
John Irons,

K

Jacob Kresher 2,
Amos Killogg,
Tobias Kenerick,
George King,

L

Henry Lane,
Nicholas Long,
John Little.
Louis Labeaume 2,
Byrod Lockhart.
Mernis Loveland,
Lewis D Lockwood,
Jacob Liephart,
Will Lucket,
Levi Lewis.
Pierre Lami,

M

James D Millam
Robert Mathes
Tho M'Dermott
Sharen Moslander 3
James M'Donald
Catharine Marshall
David Musick
Samuel Marshall
Benjamin Meesom
Jas B M'Henry 2
James M'Cauley
Richard M'Brid
Wil Macadames
Rbt Mathews
Tyrey Martin
Simon Manwell
Alexander Miller
J N Manifee

N

Obadiah Ornburn
John B Orties

O

James O Phelan
Nath T Packard
Henry Peterson
James Pickett
Aliel Phillips
John Primm
Thomas Harrison
Daniel Pettengill
Philander Powers
Nathl Pryor
Jas W Porter 3
John A S Anderson;
William Anderson
Elisha Ayres.

B

John Bowers,
S T Beall 2,
Reuben Bacon.
John Buchannan,
William Briggs,
Nancy Breding,
William W Brush,
Parkes Bacon,
William Burr,
Protyman Berry,
Charles Bosson,
Thos S Bellows,
Joshua Blair,
Samel Berry.

C

Will Craig,
Francois Chardin,
Isaac Cophage,
John Caldwell,
John Cornell,
Oliver Carter,
Robinson Copeland,
Joseph Carnes,
James Cooley,
Jacob Castleman,
Will Cleaver 2,
Francois Chardin,
Robt Craig,
Tobias P Cambridge,
Will B Campbell,
David Campbell,
Andrew Caldwell,
Joseph Conway,
Will Cleaver.

D

Henry Degan,
John D Degge 2,
Pierre Detaille,
Robt Duncan,
Joseph Dickson,
Philip Darton,
Susan Dougherty,
F Deponkes,
Elias Dorsey,
Henry Dickenson,
Andrew Downing.

E

Stephen Eastin,
Peter Ellis.

F

J Fenik,
Samuel Faulkner,
Stubel Fuller,
Alice Franklin,
Josiah Fugate 2,
James Fugate,
Thos Fenwick,
James Fulton,
Peter File.

G

Harvey Gregg,
Will Gill,
David Garnsey,
Duff Green,
Jacob Groce,
James Girty.

H

James Henthorn,
James Harbison,
Francis Hickman,
Andrew Hunt,
James Hull,
Henry Harris,
Charles Hutchins,
Joseph Heslep,
Maria Hinesman,
Enoch Hoye,
Samuel Hardely,
Benjamin Hawkins,
Henry Hays.

J

Henry Jack 2,
James Jackson,
Hugh Jreger,
Will Johnston,
John Johnson.

K

Samuel Kean,
Josiah Kell,
John King,
George Keemer.

L

Will Lamme,
Samuel Leonard,
George Lovegrove 3,
John Lues.
Pierre Ladouceur,
John Lint,
Benjamin Lewis,
Will Lamme,
Lodge No. 111 W M of Madame Laplante.

M

John W Myrile
David Monastiste
Caroline M M'Caleb
Green M'Cofferty
James Mayes
Wrisdon M'Calla
Will M'Millen
Nancy Mathews
Nathan Morgan
Robt Murphy
Nancy M'Millen
Thos Muson
Thos Maguire
John M'Colgan
Jas D Maxwell
Stafford M'Gee
Mr Metayer
James Moffitt 2

O

John Orr

P

Chas H Pickett 2
John L Perkins
John Patterson 2
Henry Parks
John Peples
Will Price
George Purdy
Amable Partney
Joseph La Pierre
James Porter
Jos L Reed
Will Fullmer
Rudolph N Rubard 4
Mr Reed
Will Robinson
George Reniche
Will Russell 2
Adam Rankin
John W Rankin
Francis Ross
John Radley
James Ritchie

S

John Scott
Jesse Speed 4
T Y Spicer 4
Stephen Sweet
Jacob Stepkens
Will Schoets
Patrick Spence 4
James Swinerton,
James Scheolding 2,
Joseph Sidesspinner,
James Stephenson,
Alexander Scott,
Samuel Shepard,
Samuel Stout,
Thomas Stokely,
James Smith 2,
Lucy Smith,
Richard Stowers,
Alfred Sanguinett,
Daniel Shobe,
Henry Smith 2,
John Scripps,

T

John W Thompson,
Saml Thurston,
Will Thompson,
Daniel Tolman 4,
James Turner,
Peyton Thomas,
Asa Tennerson,
James Turner 2,

Wm Turner

U

John Underwood.

V

Jesse Vanblibber,
Thomas Voate,
Will Venes,

W

John Wamby,
John Watts,
David Wallen,
Thomas Walker,
Thomas Walker,
Joseph Wickeserem,
Will Watts,
Joseph Wells,
Hooper Warren,
John Wells,
John Wright,
Will M Wilson,
John Warnock,

Y

Will Young 2,

Jesse Speed
T Y Spicer
Thos Scott,
A Stewart 4,
Brown & Shallcrotts,
Will T Seely,
Chauncey Shephard,
Thomas Stokely,
Elias Smith,
Will A Shangle,
John Smith,
Amos Sutton,
Joseph Sears,
James Stewart,
Daniel Shope,
Austin Shelton,
Alexander Stewart,
T Y Spicer,
Thomas Stokely,
Will O Shoft.

T

John Tyall,
E Town,
Robt Thompson,
Clayton Tilla 2
Margaret Thompson,
Matilda Thompson,
G G Taylor 4,
Silvanus Tykes.

U

V

Jacob Vandervoort,
James Voshall,
Melviasy Vining.

W

Abraham Wilcox,
Elcanor Wheelock,
James Wilkinson,
James M Wilson,
Samuel Watson,
Will S Williams,
John Ward,
John R Wells,
John Wells 2,
Joseph Wells,
Catherine Whitesides,
Will Ward 2,
Moses Whitemore.

Y

James Yeamon.

MILITARY LETTERS.

A

James M Alexander — Levi Amburn

B

Robt Browbe — Jas Barnet
Will P S Blair — Jas H Ballard
Robt Brock — Jos Baldwin
Jacob Bowen — Will P S Blair

C

George Carlton — Hugh Calen
Henry C Carter, — Lawrence Crouch,
Will J Clark 2. — Alexander Cathers,
Talbot Chambers 4, — Joseph Calhoun,
Silas Crawford, — Charles Cook.

D

George Dukes. — W L Dalphey,
Joseph Dean, — Conrad Duvall.

E

Samuel Emmine.

F

John Farris, — James Frost.
Will Fisk,

G

Noah Gilles, — Jesse Garigus 2.

H

Thomas Howell, — Jesse Homes,
Alexander Hamilton, — Wm Harres,
Wm S Hamilton 2, — John D Hanks,
Wm Hill, — Wm Howell,
Arons Homer, — R Humphreys.
Nathaniel J Harren

J

Wm Jones, — Henry Jolce.

K

John C Kerr.

L

Wm C Lane, — Jacob Lentz.

M

John Marshall — Luther Mitchell
David Moore — Wiley Martin
Samuel C Muir — Eli M'Nabb
Alfred Moore 2 — James Messer
Joseph C Moore — John Millan
M J Magee — Willoughby Morgan 8
Jeremiah Martin, — Lewis Martin 2.
Daniel M'Kean, — James S M'Intosh 8

P

Will H Pierson — John Proctor
Hugh Porter — Peter B Packet

R

Alexis Rowell — John Richardson
Thomas Ramsey

S

Will Stiles — Reuben Stibbings 2
John Smith — John Sandlin
John Stevens — Jeffrey Simes
James Stevenson 2 — Frederick Sefford
Samuel Stewart — Elias Smith
John Stoneking — Samuel Shaw
Joseph Selden 8

T

Nimrod Triplet — Henry Thompson
Notly Turner — Aaron Taylor
John Taylor — Josiah Townsend
Barbard Thomas

U

Wm Updegraff

Y

James York — White Young

W

John Wallace — Wm Womack
Isaac Weaver — James Walker
Wm Womack — Abraham Wigell

R. SIMPSON, *P. M.*

St. Louis, Oct 4, 1817. 70—3t

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at CHARLESTON, Missouri, which if not taken out within three months, will be forwarded to the General Post-Office.

A.

Presley Anderson. Wm. Adams, 2. Benj Allen. Davenport Ayres. Wm. Armstrong. David Adkins.

B.

Daniel Boon, Jr. Joshua Brock. Joseph Beatty. Wm Van Barkelow. John W Boon. Dan Boling. James Beatty. David Boyd. John Boon.

C.

James Cride. Josiah Cobb. Burwell Calvert. Tilman Calloe. John Cushman. Wm Coats. Joshua Cox, 2.

D.

Zachariah G Draper. James Dixon, 2.

E.

Patrick Ewing.

F.

Isaac Fallenson. Young Fowler. James Fugate.

G.

Bennet Goldsberry, 2.

H.

Absalom Hays. Wm Hancock. Antoney Head. Robert Memphill. John G Heath. Nathan Heald.

J.

Thomas Jones. Joshua Jamed.

K.

Charles Kirkpatrick.

L.

Mrs Latrobe. Jacob Lounds. Thos L Lock. Patrick Lee. Hugh Lama.

M.

John M'Ray. John M'Millan. Jas M'Coy. John Murphy. John M'Mickle. Willis Mitchal. John Man. John M'Connald.

O.

John Ourngs. Judiah Osman.

P.

Drewry R Pritchard. Hanes Patten. Wm H Person.

R.

Robert L Rankins James Richards. Samuel Reavis. Jesse F Royston. Geo Reynolds. James Retherford, 2. Merit Rowgee.

S.

John B Scott. Jacob Lesswell. Robt Stewart. James Smith.

T.

James Tagart.

V.

Andrew P Vanatta. Sandre Veatch.

W.

John Wood. Edward Warren. James Wetherner.

Y.

Dect John Jones. George Young.

PETER POWELL, *P. M.*

St. Charles, Oct. 11th, 1817.

FROM THE BOSTON YANKEE.

THE BANS FORBIDDEN.

"Marriage is intended between AMERICAN DEMOCRACY and NEW ENGLAND FEDERALism.—Whoever may know of any impediment, or any sufficient cause why these parties should not be joined in wedlock, let them now speak, or forever hold their peace!"

—WE FORBID THE BANS—

"You do? Then please to shew cause."

Then, and please your reverence, the cause is morally, if not legally sufficient—it is no less than absolute and irremovable INCOMPATABILITY.

"But do you not wish for the abolition of party spirit, and the restoration of general harmony?"

Certainly—all the *personal* spirit of party—all pistoling, cudgelling, nose pulling, abusive, slanderous party spirit, (such as that of 98,) is already pretty much at an end; and so much of that spirit as militates against good neighborhood, I wish entirely extripated; as much *social* harmony as your reverance pleases; but no confounding of characters—no marrying. If we grasp at too much, we shall lose what we have got. If you would have the parties peaceable, do not bring them *too near* together. Your reverence undoubtedly knows of some, who get along very well as friends and neighbors: but marry them, and they would soon quarrel. Therefore we forbid the Bans.

Am. Watchman.

FEDERALISTS.

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes:

"I fear the Greeks when they bring us gifts." said the cautious Trojan. How grateful must it have been to the exhausted city of Troy, after the desolation of a ten years war, to find their pow-

erful and formidable foes advancing towards them with the smiles of friendship; and instead of the arms of destruction, bearing the presents of kindness. What a delightful sight! What a subject for universal congratulation and joy! So thought the happy Trojans. The prudent Laocoon alone thought otherwise. An act of friendship from an enemy excited his suspicion. He remonstrated with his countrymen to distrust appearances—to act with caution. They would not hear his voice.—They tho't him a cynic snarling at happiness. In vain he implored them not to open the gates. All were transported with joy. They ran to meet the smiling Greeks, and —they perished.

There has been so much of sincerity in the contempt—so much of zeal in the abhorrence—so much of deep rooted hatred & consistency in the opposition of federalists to republicans, that we cannot help doubting the sincerity of their sudden friendship. It is uncommon for men all at once to cease to be what they have been for a long time before. They usually evince some sentiment that shows that even the weakness of human nature does not quit the field without a struggle. When anger yields to superior force it becomes sullen; when error falls before truth it is mortified: when vice submits to virtue, it is humbled and ashamed. To acknowledge improvement is a reflection on the past, and even repentant guilt is ashamed of its inconsistency. But when duplicity assumes the garb of truth, you perceive at once its open smile and ingenuous air, without one shade of contrition to remind you of its past delinquency. Anticipated vengeance gives a triumphant feeling to the attitude of humility, and the smile is unconstrained that lights the victim to destruction. "I fear the Greeks when they bring us gifts." Such was the language of Laocoon, who had no fears to meet them in the field.

Ever since the adoption of the federal constitution, the people of the U. States have been divided into two parties. They have differed widely on questions of internal government and economy; they have manifested different and opposite attachments to European interests. Both aimed at the exclusive direction of the public affairs; one succeeded, and the other, in being defeated in its aim, increased in the energy of its opposition, and in the acrimony of its hatred. Who has forgotten the deadly struggle of fallen federalism which, like the devil of Milton, sought again to rise even by the wreck of creation. Look at the acrimony of its language, the activity of its zeal, the desolation of its course, and the fury of its overpowered, but unconquered hatred. An unquenchable fire raged in the bosom that knew no rest: with an eye that never quailed in its aim, and a wing that never faltered in its flight, it sought the loftiest pinnacle of ambition, over the discord of society and the ruins of patriotism. What name was given to the party which directed the public affairs? None which did not imply a reproach of infamy, and a sentiment of execration. Attached to a republican government, it was too much to call them republicans—opposed to kings they were not friends of the people; democrats, jacobins, levellers, disorganisers, & anarchists; plunderers of the rich, and revilers of the good, they opposed the authority of the laws, and the supremacy of the deity. Such was the language of federalists when speaking of their opponents. The majority of the people, and the government of the country, were pointed out for the sword of patriotism, and the curse of religion.

Look too at the conduct of federalists. What national evil ever induced them to relax in the objects of a party? None. Has our government ever oppressed other nations? Who has accused it? What minister bore complaint to our shores? In what language was remonstrance addressed? Alas! the records of our country contain no complaints but of our own suffering. Was our property sacred? See our commerce chased from every sea, plundered in every port. There was none so humble as to respect, so weak as to fear us. That flag, the ensign of a nations power, the emblem of protection, and the harbinger of its vengeance, was a mark for plunder, not respect. The cowed seaman hid his stripes, and plucked his stars from their firmament. Even the dauntless eagle drooped his wings, hung his head, and quailed to the lash of oppression. Did our government neglect to seek redress? Oh no! In every court of Europe, patience itself was fatigued with the dull, reiterated round of American complaint, and American remonstrance. Did governments disavow the authority of their agents, and promise a redress of their aggression? Nothing like it. Did they justify the act by any usage or law, human or divine? No. Reason would have blushed to defend even where principle did not falter to injure. We do not deny Americans, that you are oppressed, but England oppressed you first; France oppressed you first; Spain insulted you first—great and powerful nations riot in your spoils, why should not the weak and poor relieve their necessities, and augment their wealth? Make France desist and then I will: make England desist and I will follow her example. But do you acknowledge injury; do you justify oppression; have you no fear of American vengeance? *Fear?* Ridiculous!

Were the American people submissive to injury, and patient under insult? The tables of Congress bent under loads of remonstrance and complaint. All nations plunder us without justification or pretence; we have no security—no trade! Let the government assert our rights, remonstrate with energy, and back remonstrance with force. We will support them with our fortunes, we will protect them with our blood. Such was the language of Philadelphia, of New York, of Baltimore, and of Boston—of the city and the country, of federalists and of republicans. Government did remonstrate. It reasoned till argument was silenced; it remonstrated till patience was subdued; it threatened till impudence laughed, and insulting and avowed oppression was substituted for evasive injury, and suppressed contempt. Poor, pusillanimous, dastardly government, said the opposition, they will not, they *dare not* fight. Devoted to a party they will not hazard its success; traitors to their country, they have sold its rights; cowards in danger, they dare not face a foe. Poor, miserable country of Washington, how hast thou fallen! Patient, but determined; cautious, but bold: moderate, but indignant—the American government calmly poured out the last drop of forbearance, and threw down the gauntlet of war. It bid the dejected seamen to be cheerful for protection was near; it told the cowed eagle to raise its head for vengeance was at hand. In the last appeal for the inviolability of the constitution, and the integrity of our independence, it called the citizen to arms, to honor and to glory. But, stop! You who have heard the story of American patriotism, and read the proud annals of revolutionary gallantry, read no further. Learn not the conduct of men who suffered and complained; of men who demanded vengeance, and pledged their blood to support it. Will you believe that these refused to fight! They who spoke of American honor as preferable to all wealth: of American independence, far more dear than peace; that instant and prompt vengeance was the best remedy for aggression; that submission was infamy, and forbearance fear? Will you believe that these men refused to fight?

[*To be continued.*]

FROM THE LOUISIANA RAMBLER.

Late from the South.

Natchitoches, August 27.

The enclosed sheets are translations of some documents brought in from the Camanches by the Estradas, and there is no doubt of their authenticity. They were taken from two couriers, who were on their way from San Antonio to La Bahia, by a party Indians, who killed the messengers and carried their dispatches to the nation. They will be found to contain important news of gen. Mina, who is now in the heart of the Vice Royalty of Mexico, in the vicinity of Zacatas, Guadalaxara, and in the Indepency of St. Louis de Potosi.

Translation of documents brot in from the Camanches by Don Julio Estrada.

COL. PERRY's DEFEAT.

Don Antonio Maria Martines, lieutenant colonel of the royal armies, decorated with the cross of the North of Germany, civil and military governor of the province of Texas, New Philipinas, &c. &c &c.

I certify that Don Francisco de la Hoz, lieut of the first veteran company of colonial cavalry, having marched from this capital on an expedition by my order, I directed him to La Bahai, on the 18th of June inst. in order to pursue, with a detachment of 100 men, on the road to the interior of this province, a party of 44 factious Americans, commanded by colonel Perry, who had disembarked on these coasts with hostile intentions, under the command of the traitor Mina; which officer complying with the greatest exactness with the instructions I had given him, overtook and attacked them at the dawn of the 10th instant, at a place called the Two Cow Pens, and completely routed them; taking fourteen prisoners, of whom 12 are dangerously wounded, and leaving 26 dead upon the field of battle, and among them the above named colonel Perry and major Gordon. In this action lieutenant de la Hoz was severely wounded, having displayed not only the greatest valor, but superior military knowledge; and that he make it appear on all suitable occasions, and claim the reward of his services, I give these presents, which I have signed at Bexar, this 26th of June, 1817.

(Signed)
ANTONIO MARTINES.

Journal of the operations of the army of Arredondo, against the fort of Soto la Marina and its surrender.

June 9.—By letters from the army of the 8th instant, at Palo Alto, 7 leagues from La Marina, it is ascertained, that they were marching with 700 excellent infantry, 12 pieces of artillery and upwards of 100 cavalry, to attack the rebels who were there. That the same number of infantry and 600 cavalry, under the command of col. Arminan, were to have beaten, before that time, the rebel Mina; for that officer had just given official information that he was in pursuit of this wretch, and having already passed the mouth of the Bay, in direction of Guasteca; but that, at all events, his design was to pursue him at all hazards; and we soon shall be informed of the result of his expedition. That the main body under gen. Arredondo would accomplish this expedition by destroying those that remained at Soto la Marina, with father Mier, commandant Sarda auditor Infante and Secretary Veroz. These wretches have burned the towns on their passage from St. Jose—have razed the whole of La Marina, shutting themselves up in a fort, where they have cannon of a large calibre, bombs, grenades, arms and ammunition of all kinds. Within a few days past they dispatched a party of 50 or 60 men, by the coast of the Refugio, as it is said, with a view to bring on Guitterrez, whom they expect to seduce, and alarm the people of the country; and another of equal numbers, by Berrerano and Peresos, to chastise Paradex; and don Philippe de la Garza and don Luciano Garcia are in pursuit of them with 120 men each. The frigate Sabine, with the Belona and Proserpine, returned a second time to the bar of Soto la Marina, as the commander of the former has officially made known, and it is ascertained that he burnt one of their vessels and took a brig; by this means no ship will dare to enter, and their retreat is cut off. The vice-roy has given repeated orders to pardon none, to put all to the sword, since they continue in their obstinacy. The nearer we approach them the less information we have of their situation; but we are daily insulted with printed proclamations which they promulgate wherever they can catch our people.

It will not be long before capt. Villasor, with 100 men of Sierragorda, and also a regiment of more than 1000 men will effect a union with the army. This will completely undeceive our secret enemies.

June 10.—At five o'clock this afternoon the army of Arredondo arrived at St Jose, two leagues distant from Soto la Marina, and will commence its operations early to-morrow, within cannon shot of the fort.

June 20.—By letters from the army of the 13th ins. at a distance of three quarters of a league above Soto la Marina, it is said as follows: On the 10th, at two o'clock in the morning, we came in sight of the fort of that town, and in three quarters of an hour the enemy opened their first fire upon us, and although our van guard advanced to within three hundred paces, and they fired canister, no injury was done the whole day. On the 11th we erected a battery of four pieces of cannon, four to eight pounders, which opened on them very early in the morning. They continued to fire granades without any particular occurrence.

This day arrived in camp, one captain and two lieutenants, prisoners to don Philippe de la Garza and captain Castro, who routed a party of 40 of the enemy, killing a captain and several Americans, bringing in various prisoners, with others taken in the vicinity of the fort, having already 30, with the rogues of the country who have been imprisoned. On the 12th the captain commandant of artillery and another of fusileers, presented themselves for pardon. A pretty constant fire has been kept up on our part, and has been answered by them.

To-day, the 13th, the enemy's fire has been very remiss, and now at 10 o'clock at night, they have fired two cannon shot; for they must have perceived that we were erecting a battery within musket shot to open upon them to-morrow, to force this fort to surrender, which contains the greatest villains of the party of Mina. An immense quantity of horned cattle, horses and mules, has been taken from them which they had fed under the guns of the fort, by lieut. cols. Sarda and Garza, and captains Elguesabal, Leanos and many other officers, who even quarrel among themselves which shall go out against the enemy.

June 21—10 *o'clock.*—By despatches from the Gen. dated the 16th inst. in his head-quarters at Soto la Marina, it appears that he entered the fort which the rebels had erected, and which was surrendered by them, they remaining prisoners at discretion, together with the disenchanted Bishop Father Mier. That he found in the fort a great quantity of arms, ammunition & clothing, of which an inventory was to be made.

June 24.—By express from San Luis Patosi we are officially informed, that the colonel of the regiment of Estramadura, Arminan, overtook Mina in the field of St. Jose, near the Hacondo of Peotillas, not far from Mateguala, and although the latter drew up in order, and was determined to die combatting, after a battle of three hours and a half, he was completely routed; & if the cavalry of Rio Vende had not fallen into disorder, and flying back, breaking the infantry, they probably would have exterminated the rabble, which the troops of Sierragorda, Tulancingo and New Biscay are still pursuing: From which it is believed that Mina is going to unite with the rebels at Bario Lagos, who are under the directions of the curate Torres and Morepo.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN FORT AT SOTO LA MARINA AND THE BATTLE BETWEEN ARMINAN AND MINA.

Rout and Capture of the Fort occupied by the Rebels at La Marina.—After three or four days cannonading on both sides, and the consumption on our part of an immense quantity of ammunition, so that for this reason we were resolved to assault the fort, the besieged demanded a parley, and surrendered in number about 200, and among them Piere and Father Mier, on condition that their lives should be spared, and in other respects at the discretion of the Vice Roy, to whom the principal prisoners have been sent, by the way of Altamira, escorted by capt Don Felix Cevallos. They had about 10 or 12 killed besides the wounded. The commandant of artillery, another captain, and a subaltern contributed very much to the reduction of the place, having already joined our side; they manœuvred in it with skill and effected what they had promised. These officers joined us in the following manner:—Lieut. col. Don Philip de la Garza took a captain prisoner—As he was about to be executed, he entreated the general to permit him to write to the two above named: and if they did not come over he would submit to be shot—but if they came he should be pardoned—and it was done. The plunder is very great—12 pieces of artillery, 3 mortars, more than 200 barrels of powder more than 2000 stand of arms, pistols, swords, &c. so that they declare a thousand mules would not be sufficient to transport the whole. Mina had already separated from them, but the regiment of Estramadura overtook him, as you will see by the annexed report of its col. Arminan. It appears to have been the same day, about 11. I do not know if there is any thing new this afternoon—I had forgotten to mention the result of the action. On the part of our army it is said there were killed two of the regulars, two of the corps of Fer-

dinand the 7th, one of the cavalry, and upwards of 60 wounded, and among them five officers to wit: Lieut. col. Elosua and Don Philip de la Carza by a grape in the face, and lieut. col. Manero with a ball, also Madera shot through the body, and Don Manuel Bargas, the youngest son of the lady Mayora, slightly on the ear. Yet something more is presumed, and the wounded are dying off. Nothing is said of the army, when it will retire nor whether. It is now 6 in the evening.

(Signed) UGARTE.

Official Report of Arminan, Col. of the Regiment of Estremadura.

"After having marched very near thirteen leagues I overtook the perverse Mina, who received me with his columns formed. I instantly attacked him, but found myself engaged with a division of the enemy who came determined to *die slaughtering!* I ordered the cavalry of Rioverde of 600 horses to advance, but that corps fell back upon the infantry in the utmost disorder, completely breaking their lines and flying notwithstanding the efforts of the chiefs and officers to restrain them. Notwithstanding all that, I routed them completely after an action of three hours and a half. Soon after came up the provincial infantry of Cieragorda and Talapsingo, to complete the route and pursue the wretches, who have taken the road to Venado. The little cavalry of this last corps is entirely a-foot, and this deprives me of the opportunity to exterminate the enemy. I hope to deserve from your excellency a fresh supply of about 200 horses, in order with this reinforcement to finish with this rabble. God, &c. &c.

Camp of San Jose, June 16, 1817.

(Signed)

BENITO ARMINAN.

Addressed to Don Manuel Maria De Torres."

From Catorce they say as follows,

We are surrounded with disquiet—Arminan having overtaken the Rebel Mina at Pedillas, and gave him battle: but at the first fire his cavalry gave way, & he remained with 300 men of the Regiment of Estremadura, so that the two armies closed with each other and about 200 or upwards fell on each side. We are assured that Arminan is in pursuit of him with the forces he had behind, but it is said that Mina has passed Hedionda, as far as Espiritu Santo."

LAUGHABLE.

According to Dr. Hakesworth's ideas of propriety, as expressed (I think) in his criticism on Don Quixote, we ought never to laugh at objects, whose failings or maladies should make them objects of commiseration that it is cruel to make them butts of ridicule &c. &c. But, that learned critic might have observed, that when mankind have a mind to laugh they do not wait to reason, for the joke would evaporate in logic. Nor is there any cruelty in laughing at the laughable—as we only fasten on the *ludicrous points*, without regard to any thing else. However, let him who can retain his gravity, whilst reading some of the *cases* in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, or the following:

From Dr. Ewell's Medical Companion.

HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASE.

(Commonly called Vapours or Low Spirits.)

This complaint chiefly occurs in the male & that at advanced life; and it is confined, for the most part, to persons of a sedentary or studious disposition; especially such as have indulged grief or anxiety.

Some hypochondriacs have fancied themselves miserably afflicted in one way, and some in another—some have insisted that they were teapots, and some that they were town clocks. This, that he had a big belly, and that, his glass legs—one that he was extremely ill, and another that he was actually dying. But I have never heard of any of this blue devil class, whose extravagance ever yet came up to the following, which was related to me by my noble hearted old friend, the late Dr. Stevenson, of Baltimore, whose very name always sounds in my ears, as the summary of every manly virtue.

This hypochondriac, who by the bye was a patient of Dr. Stevenson, after ringing the changes of every mad conceit that ever tormented a crazy brain, would have it at last that he was dead—actually dead. Dr. Stevenson having been sent for one morning in great haste, by the wife of his patient, hastened to his bed side, where he found him stretched out at full length, his hands across his breast, his great toes in contact, his eyes and mouth closely shut, and his looks cadaverous.

"Well sir, how do you do? how do you do this morning?" asked Dr. Stevenson. In his hollow, jocular way, approaching his bed. "How do I do?" replied the hypochondriac faintly—"a pretty question to ask a dead man." "Dead?" replied the doctor. "Yes, sir, dead, quite dead." I died last night about 12 o'clock."

Quick as lightning Dr. Stevenson caught his cue, which was to strike him on the string of his character, on which the doctor happily recollected he was very tender. Having gently put his hand on the forehead of the hypochondriac, as if to ascertain whether it was cold, and also felt his pulse, he exclaimed in a doleful note, "yes, the poor man is dead enough—'tis all over with him, and now the sooner he can be buried the better." Then stepping up to his wife, and whispering her not to be frightened at the measures he was about to take, he called to the servant. "My boy, your poor master is dead, and the sooner he can be put in the ground the better. Run to Mr. C—n, for I know he always keeps New England coffins by him ready made, and do you hear, bring a coffin of the largest size, for your master makes a stout corpse, and having died last night, and the weather warm, he will soon begin to smell."

Away went the servant, and soon returned with a proper coffin. The wife and family having got their lesson from the doctor, gathered around him, and howled not a little, while they were putting the body in the coffin. Presently the pall bearers, who were quickly provided and let into the secret, started with the hypochondriac for the church-yard. They had not gone far, before they were met by one of the town's-people, who having been properly drilled by the famous Stevenson, cried out, 'ah doctor, what poor soul have you got there?'

'Poor Mr. B——,' sighed the doctor, 'left us last night.'

'Great pity he had not left us twenty years ago,' replied the other, for he was a bad man.'

Presently another of the town's-men met them with the same question. 'And what poor soul have you got there, doctor?'

'Poor Mr. B——,' answered the doctor again 'is dead.'

'Ah! indeed,' said the other. 'And so the devil has got his own at last.'

'Oh! villain!' exclaimed the man in the coffin, 'if I was not *dead*, how I would pay you for that.'

Soon after this, while the pall-bearers were resting themselves near the church-yard, another stepped up with the old question again. "What poor soul have you got there, doctor?" "Poor Mr. B." he replied, "is gone."

"Yes, and to h—ll," said the other, "for if he is not gone there, I see not what use there is for such a place." Here the dead man bursting off the lid of the coffin, which had been purposely left loose, leaped out, exclaimed, "Oh, you villain! I am gone to h—ll, am I!—Well, I have come back again to pay such ungrateful rascals as you are." A race was immediately commenced between the dead man and the living, to the petrifying consternation of many of the spectators, at sight of a corpse, bursting from the coffin, and in all the horrors of the winding-sheet, racing through the streets. After having exercised himself into a copious perspiration by this fantastic chase, the hypochondriac was brought home by Dr Stevenson, freed of all his complaints. And by strengthening food, generous wine, cheerful company, and moderate exercise, was soon restored to perfect health.

To demonstrate further the happy effects of possessing quick wit "*to shoot folly as it flies*," I will cite another case of hypochondriasm, which came under the care of that philanthropic and learned physician, the late doctor *Crawford*, of Baltimore, who, in every thing amiable and good, was not unlike his intimate friend Dr. Stevenson.

A certain hypochondriac, who for a long time fancied himself dying of a liver complaint was advised by Dr. Crawford to make a journey to the state of Ohio. After an excursion of three months, he returned home, apparently in good health; but upon receiving information of the death of a twin brother, who had actually died of a schirrus liver, he immediately took the staggers, and falling down, roared out that he was dead, and had, as he always expected, died of a liver complaint. Dr. Crawford being sent for, immediately attended, and asked the hypochondriac how he could be dead, seeing he could talk. But still he would have it that he was actually dead. Whereupon the sagacious doctor exclaimed, "O yes, the gentleman is certainly dead, and it is more than probably his liver was the death of him. However, to ascertain the fact, I will hasten to cut him open before putrefaction takes place"—and thereupon getting a carving knife, and whetting it as a butcher would to open a dead calf, he stepped up to him and began to open his waistcoat, when the hypochondriac was so horribly frightened that he leaped up with the agility of a rabbit, and crying out "Murder! Murder! Murder!" ran off with a speed that would have defied a score of doctors to catch him.—After running a considerable distance, until he was almost exhausted, he halted; and not finding the doctor at his heels, soon became composed. From that period, this gentleman was never known to complain of his liver; nor had he for more than twenty years afterwards, any symptoms of this disease.

SCRAPS, &c.

Mr. Hall's Patent Rifle.—This gun is said to be superior to the common rifle in accuracy of shooting, and in the ease and quickness with which it is loaded, as it can be fired 5 or 6 times to one of the common rifle.—No ramrod nor patch is used—The load is introduced at the Chamber.

A Central College on an extensive scale has been commenced near Charlottesville, Va.

A project is on foot in Virginia, for uniting the Roanoke and Appomattox Rivers, by a canal. The Carolinians talk of connecting the Roanoke and Tar Rivers.

Small Pox.—A late Pittsburg paper mentions, that a gentleman of that place had fallen a victim to the rage of this disease.—A late Louisville paper mentions, that they had scarcely disposed of the importation of the Small-pox from Pittsburg, when they received a new importation of it from New Orleans.

The directors of the United States' Bank, have determined to establish Branches at Chillicothe, Louisville, and at Fayetteville, N. C.

Latest accounts from Rome, express great doubts of the Pope's recovery.

Three hundred thousand dollars have just arrived in Baltimore from Jamaica, for the U. States' Bank.

The French General Alix, has published a work in the French language, at Leipsic and Frankfort, in which he pretends to point out the *true structure* to the Universe and to *overturn the theory of Newton, respecting attraction.*

A Jewish Rabbi, his wife and two sons, were lately baptised at Rome, in the Church of the twelve Apostles.

In France the Provincial Physicians are not permitted to exercise the healing art in Paris.

ENGLAND.—There are to be no military out of the Militia for the purposes of Training this year.—*What can be the reason?*

Christophe, King of Hayti, has introduced the Lancasterian method of education in his dominions.

Extraordinary.—Mr. John Randolph of Roanoke, lately made a friendly visit to Mr. Jefferson—Mr. Randolph is making preparations for a European tour.

A Mr James, a *British Horse Doctor*, who resided some time in New York, has written a book to prove to the satisfaction of *John Bull*, that all our victories over the vessels of the King his master, were gained by a decided advantage in point of numbers of men, guns, weight of metal, &c. &c. This must be very consoling to his Britannic Majesty, & some of his Naval officers.

The President spent two or three days at Pittsburg examining the Public Arsenal there, and the Manufactures of that place.

A letter from New Orleans, states that the Fever is raging there with great violence, and that there were thirty seven interments on the 15th August.—Flour from $4 and fifty cents to five dollars—and fifty thousand barrels on hands and constant arrivals.—Tobacco *Dull.*

Spain.—It is said that our negociations with that Power have been broken off.

On the 7th July, the Prince Regent signed a Bill for the continuation of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus act.*

In the City of Charleston S. C. the deaths for the week ending the twenty fourth August, were forty nine.—Yellow Fever twenty two.

By the arrival of the Saratoga, at Boston, accounts are from Pernambuco, to the 22d July.—The Royal government were in quiet possession of the Province. The new government had arrived from Rio Janeiro, with four thousand troops, most of the leaders of the Insurrection had been executed.

London, July 31.—An officer of the 53d writes that Bonaparte allows no one to visit him, but his own retinue—seldom walks or rides out.—Count Lascasses and son were sent off the Island for attempting to forward privately, some communication to Europe.

It is stated that a second fifth of the allied army is to be removed from France.

SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS.

Captain Taylor, of the British brig Benjamin, from Tobago, informs us, that the royalists had been compelled to leave Augustura. An army of patriot troops who had invested the place had taken possession of the fortified posts. There were eighteen sail of vessels in the port at the time, on board of which the royalists embarked. On leaving the port, the Patriots directed their guns against the fleet, and did considerable damage—they shot off a leg of the royal admiral. Six sail of the above vessels had arrived at Tobago.

Murder.—We learn (says the Albany Argus of Friday) that a young woman was murdered on Wednesday night near Schenectady; and that a man, supposed to be the perpetrator of the horrid deed, was apprehended near this city yesterday and committed to prison. We are unable to give the name of either.

THE FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

By a respectable Indian agent now at the seat of government we learn, that in coming up the Ohio, he met upwards of a hundred Frenchmen, at different times, directing their course towards the new settlement on the Tombigbee.

General Count Compte and General Lallemand Demonvillers have sailed from Philadelphia with a ship load of passengers bound to the Mobile. Marshal Grouchy, the two generals Lallemand, generals Vandamme, Lefebvre Pannieres, Garnier de Saintes, count Real, &c. &c. are at the head of this enterprise. All these distinguished men have the means of doing much good. Never was a prospect set on foot under better auspices, or entered into, as we learn with more ardour and a fuller determination to make a fair experiment to show what Frenchmen can do. "I am astonished," said a Creole of Philadelphia to general Clausel and Desmouettes, "that such men as you who have money at command, should undertake such a Don Quixote expedition, when by taking your stand in the Exchange, you would get 20 per cent for your money without trouble." "We have been accustomed," replied general Clausel, "to labor for the glory and happiness of our county, not to prey upon theirs or other people's necessities."—A reply which marks a noble mind.—*N. Intel.*

The state of Connecticut (says the Boston D. Advertiser) is entirely out of debt, having in the Treasury the means for paying all outstanding claims, and besides possesses a fund, including the school fund, amounting to one million nine hundred and forty eight thousand three hundred and seventy one dollars and 45 cents.

Latest from Mexico.

FROM THE NATCHEZ REPUBLICAN

Extract of a letter from Doctor JOHN SIBLEY, *to Doctor* JOHN H. ROBINSON, *of this city, dated Natchitoches, August 27, 1817.*

"Since my last, the Spanish intercepted dispatches, taken by some Hietan Indians who killed the two Spaniards bearing them, between St. Antonio and Labadie, have been more fully examined: They make it certain, that Perry and his party were attacked near the two cow pens in the vicinity of Labadie, on the morning of the 19th of June by more than 200 Spaniards, and the result was, that after a desperate fight, 25 of Perry's party were killed, and 14 made prisoners, 12 of them being severely wounded and that Perry and Gordon, were among the killed. No other names were mentioned, except that the Spanish commanding officer was severely wounded. It appears from a paragraph in a letter, that Perry was detached to escort general Bernardo Gutierez, whose presence in St Andero and St. Louis de Potosi was greatly desired, Arredondo after a siege of 6 or 7 days, took by capitulation the little fort of Soto la Marina, in which was Major Pierre, of New-Orleans, and the patriot Bishop Mier, who were with the other principal officers sent towards Mexico. They state, that in the fort were 300 men, mostly inhabitants, who had joined Mina, and that Mina was overtaken 12 leagues distant, by an army of 3000 royalists; 600 of whom were cavalry. Mina's forces were from 800 to 1000: He received them with great gallantry. The royal cavalry charged upon his infantry, who stood firm, and threw the cavalry into disorder, who fell back upon their own infantry, and confused the whole. The cavalry could not be rallied again. Mina profited by their situation, and by their own account destroyed 200 of them. They retreated, and Mina pursued his rout towards Green Lake, where some patriots are strongly fortified, under the command of an ex-priest. Arredondo was unable to pursue him.

"Mr. Devanport received a letter from Capt. Galvan, written at Attakapas, stating that he had received information from Mexico contradicting the accounts brought to New-Orleans by col. Bean, and at the close of his letter says: "I have this moment received accounts by a person in 4 days from Galvestown, stating that gen. Mina had been very successful, had beaten Arredondo in two important battles, and that he was about setting off for New-Orleans to engage ships what he had some just ready to execute, when col. Bean arrived, and brought the disheartening news from the vicinity of Matagorda, which place appeared to have been true. The west establishment above Grand Bayou, called Fort Jackson, is abandoned, it proved unhealthy in the fall. Out of 105 who were there in June last, 90 of them were sick, while those at Fort Claiborne were healthy.

"All the troops in this quarter are at this place, consisting of Foulk's, Riddle's & Beard's companies, commanded by col. Trimble; who is now gone with Judge Johnson, on a 40 days tour into the woods, after a new stock of health; they passed the Caddo nation ten days ago, all well, and mending. Our crops are abundant, Natchitoches improving, and the country, in the vicinity settling. Between the Rio Honda and the Sabine, where, when you knew it, few people lived, now contains about 200 families, and 400 families are settled on Red River, between the Conchetto and Caddo country, and Pecan Point, including the Mount Prairie and Prairie Olan settlements; the waters of which drain into Washita. It is probable they will double in the course of one year. This new settlement will be of more benefit to this place than all the Spanish trade would. There are a number of people, mostly Americans, living at Nacogdoches, and are purchasing up Spanish land claims, under the belief that the boundaries of the United States will soon extend beyond that place. Galvestown continues the rendezvous. Matagordo was found not to answer: There are about 200 prize negroes there for sale. Several persons in this state are speculating in them. They will be watched, and the negroes seized as soon as they are brought in. Twenty or 30 of them have been seized in Opelousas."

ST. LOUIS,

Saturday, October 18.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the WARM SPRINGS, *of* OUACHITTA *to the Editor of this paper, dated Sep. 26th, 1817.*

"I left Natchez a few weeks ago in a state of debility, but thank God, the ride to this place, with the water and air of this region has restored me to perfect health.

This country is the most salubrious of any section of the southern country, and I believe the most fertile—immediately in the neighborhood of the springs it is exceedingly rugged, but the landscape and scenery is delightful. The fertile land commences near the hills which encircle the springs—and I am told that it will afford arable land for half a dozen populous counties.

The Indians do not pretend to set up a claim to the soil, and I do believe that if the country was surveyed it would sell higher than your Missouri lands.

ITEM OF NEWS—*By last mail.*

The patriots of South America are singularly successful in several late conflicts with the Royalists, driving them off the field in every engagement—several towns have been taken by the republicans.—Gen. M'Gregor has resigned his command of Amelia, he had been promised men, ships, ordnance, and money, but was grossly deceived. Before he retired he had to encounter plots and conspiracies to surrender the fort to the enemy—Col. Irvine from New-York commands at Amelia, and it is thought will make a stand against the Royalists.—A letter from Gibralter mentions that Mr. Anderson American consul at Tunis, was obliged to abandon his consulate, in consequence of incurring the Bey's displeasure in refusing to kiss his highness' hand. He has also detained three an American citizen for demanding payment for property seized his highness to the amount of several thousand dollars. It was expected that the American squadron would have a brush with the Dey's fleet of Picaroons.—The plague raged at Algiers and Bona.

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Saint Louis. The House is 46 by 26 feet, two stories high: For further information enquire at this Office.

St. Louis, Oct. 17th, 1817.—3t.

THOMAS HANLY,

Will pay CASH for

WHEAT & OATS.

To be delivered in the course of this and the ensuing month.

He has for sale, a few Casks of

Excellent Madeira Wine,

And 150 BARRELS OF

OLD WHISKEY.

St. Louis, 2d, Oct. 1817.

Sale of Property.

On Monday the 27th Oct. inst. will be sold at public vendue, on the premises in Bonhomme Township and county of St. Louis, all the personal property of James Barsalou, lately deceased; consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Geese & Ducks. Also farming utensils, household & kitchen furniture. At the same time the crops of Wheat, Corn & Oats will be sold, together with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under $5 cash—for all sums above $5, twelve months credit will be given; notes with good security will be required by

SAM. MOORE, Jr. } *Executors to the*
WM. CAMPBELL. } *said estate.*

Oct 14 1817. 3t.

Removed.

THE subscriber has removed his Office, from Main-Street, to the House heretofore occupied as an Office by E. Hempstead, dec'd. in the Cross Street, nearly opposite to the Office of the "Emigrant."

Charles E. Hempstead.

St. Louis, Oct. 13, 1817.—3w.

THE

Columbian Harmonist,

A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,

Set to fifty new and very fine Tunes,

on the Bass, Tenor & Treble Clef Staves,

FOR SALE BY

GRATIOT & QUARLES.

St. Louis October 17th, 1817. 4t-72

Notice:

That there will be exposed to public sale, for the use of the County of BOND, on tuesday the 28th of October, during the term of the Circuit Court, in said county, at Mills Station, on Shoal creek; a number of Lots in the town of PERRYSVILLE, the place fixed upon for the seat of justice for the county of Bond, situate on the Hurricane Fork of the Kaskaskia River one mile from its junction, and 2 1-4 miles from Popes Bluff,—on the following terms: One dollar to be paid down, and one years credit will be given for the balance, and 8 per cent discount for prompt payment, and two years credit will be given to a mechanic who will improve and settle within six months. Any purchaser failing to make payment when due, will be charged with interest from the day of sale. A plan of said town may be seen at the printing office of the Missouri Gazette.

By order of the court

DANIEL CONVERSE, Clk.

October 14th 1817. 2t-72.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 24th, 1817.

THE Stock-holders of the Bank of Saint Louis, are notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the second Monday in December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4, P. M. The transfer Books will be closed on the 17th day of November, & will remain closed until after the Election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cash'r.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"Directors shall be Stock-holders and citizens of the Territory of Missouri; and nine of them at least, residing at or near the Town of St. Louis. And the said Election shall be held and made by such of the Stock-holders of said Bank as shall attend for the purpose, either in person or by proxy, which proxies shall always be Stock-holders." 12D-87

German Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform country Merchants & Wholesale dealers, that he HAS JUST OPENED, AT THE STORE OF MESSRS PERKINS & DRIPS, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN GOODS,

IMPORTED THIS SPRING BY HIMSELF

Which he proposes selling on the most reasonable and accommodating Terms, to wit:

A general assortment of LINENS,
Consisting of Platillas, Royales, White Rolls, Checks, Table Diaper & Towelling,
Shooting and Damask Table cloths in patterns.
An assortment of Slates,
German Gunlocks,
Scythes, Knives, Beads,
Looking-Glasses, Tapes,
Sheaf brass, Gold & Silver,
Watches & Jewelery.

HE has likewise brought on from Philadelphia, a neat assortment of fashionable Fancy Goods, such as Ladies Bonnets, Shawls, Laceruffles, Veils, Capes, Ribbons, &c. which he will sell as low as any in this market.

CHARLES WAHRENDORFF.

St. Louis, 16th Oct. 1817.—6t.

Notice.

A. P. CHOUTEAU, Jr. MUN & J. B. SARPY, HAVE JUST RECEIVED, &

ARE NOW OPENING, AN

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,

Of Merchandize,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON:

They hereby invite the public & their friends, to call at their store, *(formerly occupied by Messrs. Berthold & Chouteau)* where they will find GOODS of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, very low for CASH.

St. Louis October 18th, 1817.

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

BERTHOLD & CHOUTEAU,

having expired by limitation, the 4th inst:—all persons, having any claims, against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted to them, are solicited to pay, in order to avoid mutual trouble.

B. BERTHOLD &
P. CHOUTEAU Jun'r.

St. Louis, October 10th, 1817.

FRESH GOODS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR FORMER STOCK, WE HAVE

Just received from Philadelphia,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest importation,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

Wholesale or Retail.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, attending the purchases, we hope will enable us to sell our goods, on such terms as will give satisfaction to purchasers,

P. L. & J. G. Lindell.

St. Louis, October 16, 1817.—7t.

Notice.

MY creditors are hereby notified, that I shall on the 29th day of Oct. 1817, make application to the Hon. David Barton, judge of the Circuit Court, or in his absence, to F. M. Guyol & Jos. V. Garnier, Esqrs. two justices of the peace, at the Office of the said Garnier, in the town of St. Louis, in the County of Saint Louis, to be admitted to the benefit of the several Acts concerning Insolvent Debtors, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon & 3 in the afternoon.

Thos. Peebels.

St. Louis, 17th Oct. 1817.—3t.

WANTED,

From 1000 to 1500 bushels

OF

CHARCOAL,

For which TWELVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per 100 bushels will be paid on delivery.—Apply to

THE HANLY.

For Sale,

A Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

on the River DARDENNE,

in Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 500 early apple, pear and cherry trees, and an elegant garden There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, barns, &c —also a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A RUTGERS.

Sept. 1st. 66–

SALE OF

LOTS,

IN THE TOWN OF MONROE.

The town of MONROE, is situated on the river Cuivre, about 18 miles from the town of Saint Charles, two and a half from the river Missippi, and not more than ten miles from what may be called the heart of the county of Saint Charles.

The scite on which this town has been laid out, is an elevated plain of a dry sandy soil.

The town fronts on the river Cuivre, leaving a street of from 80 to 120 feet wide, for the use of the public. It is laid out in squares of 200 feet each way; and each square is divided into four equal lots The streets are sixty feet wide, and cross at right angles. 244 lots have been laid out, and will be offered for sale.

The town possesses many natural advantages —The river Cuivre being navigable to this place, very happily, makes this the nearest navigable point, to most of the inland parts of the county of St. Charles. The town is surrounded by a country of rich timbered and prairie lands.

The sale of lots will commence on the 29th day of this month, the purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, to pay his bid in twelve months.

CYRA COTTLE.
NATH'L SIMONDS,
RAYMOND COTTLE, } Proprietors.

October 1st, 1817 71-3

Town of Illinois.

This Town is situate and laid out on Cahokia creek, or L'abbe river, *immediately opposite the town of St. Louis*, and is about 240 yards distant from the river Mississippi, with streets 60 & 66 feet wide, running at right angles, nearly north and south, east and west, in squares of 300 feet, and divided into ten lots of 60 feet front, by 140 in depth, leaving an alley dividing the sq'rs. of 20 feet.

The undersigned proprietors, on *THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER* next. at the Auction Room of Th. F. RIDDICK, in St Louis at the hour of *ten o'clock in the forenoon*, intend to offer

The whole of said Lots For Sale,

to the highest bidder, on the following terms: One third of the purchase money must be paid in twelve months, for which a negotiable note, satisfactorily endorsed, payable at either of the Banks in St Louis, will be received. The payment of the remaining two-thirds at twenty four and thirty-six months time; may be secured by mortgage, or negotiable notes, at the option of the purchaser

The proprietors deem it entirely unnecessary to say any thing as to the probable advantages which may be derived from a settlement in this town, as they must be obvious to every person acquainted with the surrounding country, which is as fertile as any other yet known.

☞ *A plan of the Town may be seen at the Auction Room.*

M'KNIGHT & BRADY.

October 1th. 71-4t

Lands For Sale.

Reuss Easton, will sell 148 acres of most valuable

Wood Lands

Situated 4 miles above St. Louis on the eastern side of the river Mississippi adjoining Charles Dimmes—140 acres of bottom land in the 6 mile prairie with 87 acres of timbered lands convenient to it—640 acres of choice land adjoining the Village of St. Mary on Wood river. 214 1-3 arpens of land situate on the north bank of the Missouri 6 miles below St. Charles. 320 acres of the tract on the waters of Dardenne, in St. Charles county, granted to Micajah Baldridge: and 533 1-3 arpens situate on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Dawitt, cheap for cash.

St. Louis, Sept. 10th, 1817. 67tf

Wanted to Hire

2 or 3 *MEN TO CUT & PILE*

THE UNDER BRUSH OF 50 ACRES

OF LAND WITHIN 18 MILES OF ST. LOUIS,

Enquire at this Office.

TAILORS! TAILORS!!

Wanted Immediately,

3 or 4 *JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,*

To whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given.

Sep. 13th. JOHN S. DAVIS. 67

For Sale

AT MINE AU BRETON,

Washington County.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, for CASH, LEAD, BRANDY, FURS, or for any other saleable articles, his

Farm

At the seat of justice of Washington County, containing 500 acres of first rate land; on which is about 55 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 50 feet long by 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, water grist Mill th overshot wheel—an excellent Gardeng fenced in with new cedar pickets and a young orchard—It is presumed the purchaser will view the premises. therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unexception able.

AMABLE PARTENEY.

August 12th, 1817. 2m-68

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labedie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th, 1817. 65–6m

Avis.

LE soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de Mr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de couper dubois sur les terres cy dessus dites sous peines d'être pour suivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

September 6th. 1817. 66—6m.

Valuable Ferry For Sale.

The Subscriber will sell for CASH, his

FERRY ON THE OSAGE RIVER,

TOGETHER WITH 160 ACRES OF LAND ATTACHED TO IT.

This land is situated on the eastern bank of the Osage river, at the point where the great road leading from Mine a Breton, and all the lower part of Kentucky, Tennessee, and this territory, to Boons Lick, crosses the Osage river.

☞ For particulars enquire of the subscriber at St Louis P. QUARLES.

Oct. 4. 70 7t.

Copper & Tin Ware

Manufactory.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by *Mr.* Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, BULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Powter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Castles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Curry combs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

Entertainment.

DOWLING begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Chouteau's,

WHERE HAS WELL FURNISHED TABLE,

(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS.)

Travellers are informed that the house is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good air and water. He will spare no pains or expense to render comfortable those who may favor him with their company.

St. Louis, Sep. 19th. tf-67

SALES, BY ORDER OF COURT.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

September Term, 1817.

MISSOURI TERRITORY, SOUTHERN CIRCUIT, } ss.

ESTATE of FRANCOIS CANTELMI, dec'd.

On Petition for sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at public sale, by Robert M'Cay, administrator of the deceased, on *Tuesday the twenty-first day of October next*, being the second day of the next term of the Circuit Court, for the county of New-Madrid, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon of that day, at the Court-House door, in said county, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Francois Cantelmi, at the time of his death, in and to one tract of confirmed land, of seven hundred and fifty arpens, situate on the river Saint Francois, in the county of New-Madrid. By order of the court

4t J. M'FERRON, *Clk.*

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

September Term, 1817.

MISSOURI TERRITORY, SOUTHERN CIRCUIT, } ss.

ESTATE of PETER SAFFRAY, deceased,

On Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at public sale, by Robert M'Cay, administrator of the deceased, on *Tuesday the twenty-first day of October next*, being the second day of the next term of the Circuit Court, for the county of New-Madrid, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon of that day, at the Court-House door, in said county, on a credit of twelve months, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Peter Saffray, at the time of his death, in and to one tract of confirmed land, of seven hundred and fifty arpens, situate on the river Saint Francois, in the county of New-Madrid, By order of the court,

J. M'FERRON, *Clk.*

Sept. 27. 69-4t

SALE BY ORDER OF COURT.

In the Superior Court, Northern Circuit } ss. } *Of the term of Aug. 1817.*

John Ewing Adm'r &c. of William Ewing dec'd } *On Petition for the sale of lands.*

Will be sold by the administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months at the court house of the county of St. Charles at the town of St. Charles on Wednesday the twenty sixth day of November next, being the third day of the November term of the circuit court of the said county of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William Ewing at the time of his death, in and to the fourth part of a saw mill and mill tract situate on Sandy creek in the said county of St. Charles.

By order of the court,

J. V. GARNIER Clk. S. C. N. C

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Smith deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having any demands on said estate, are requested to bring them forward duly authenticated according to law.

Hannah Smith, Adm'x.

Madison county I. T. Sept. 19th, 1817. 8-69

Sportsmen Attention.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 12th,

NOVEMBER AT 12 O'CLOCK,

The fall races will commence. The first days running will be four miles & repeat purse one hundred and sixty two dollars, the second days purse will be the entrance money of the first day, three miles and repeat, and the third days purse will be the entrance money of the second, two miles and repeat, the entrance money of the third day will be run for, with the sweep stakes precisely at 3 o'clock at Gallitin's track, four miles from St. Louis. Free for any horse mare or gelding, the entrance money the first day twenty five dollars, second day twenty, the third day fifteen and sweep. stakes ten dollars. All who have a desire to enter one or more horses will apply to Abraham Gallitin at his house the evening previous to the day of running or Daniel Farrow at St Louis. Any other regulations necessary will be attended to on the ground, by the jockey

17—

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed

From the plantation of M'Knight and Brady, near St. Louis, sometime ago, a forrel horse 5 or 6 years old. about 14 1-2 or 15 hands high, hollow back, nick'd, no marks or brands.—Also a brown mare, same age and height as above, branded with M on her near fore shoulder and a W on her buttock. Whoever may take them up and deliver them to Mr. Daniel Shope in St. Louis, shall receive a reward of ten dollars.

St. Louis, Oct. 9th, 1817. 3t 71

Taken up by John Gilmore, St. Genevieve county, platon township, platon creek, a chesnut sorrel horse, seven years old last spring, about fifteen hands high, hind feet white, bald face, both glass eyes, has the fistula broke and running on the near side, valued to sixty dollars by *William Alexander* and *John A. Stirgus*, August 25th, 1817.

A true copy from my stray book:

Peter P. M'Cormack J. P.

A true copy of the record in circuit court office, county of St. Genevieve and recorded 6th Sep. 1817.

Test, Tho. Oliver, Clk.

Taken up by Stephen Maddox, living on the river des peres, a sorrel horse, about six years old, fourteen hands three inches high, no brands perceivable, white mane, a star in his forehead nearly in the shape of a diamond, the near hind foot white. Appraised to fifty dollars before me this 2nd of September 1817.

THOMAS SAPPINGTON, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

Andrew B. M'Girk, D. Clk.

for M. P. Leduc Clk.

Sept. 24th 1817. 71-3t

Avis.

Le soussigné ayant reçu un assortiment consequent de bijouterie bien assorti, et du dernier gout, parmi le quel sont plusieurs montres de dames, et depuis peu envoyé de France; en disposera soit en gros soit en detail, aux prix les plus moderés et aux conditions les plus avantageuses.

ANT'NE. DANJIN.

St. Louis, Octobre 8, 1817. 4t

Just Received

From Philadelphia, and lately imported from France, a large and well chosen assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery; among which are, ladies watches, which will be disposed of, by wholesale and retail, for cash, on the most accommodating terms. by

ANTY DANJIN.

Oct. 8th.

Avis.

La soussignée ayant obtenu des lettres d'administration pour gerer la succession de deffunt Antoine Vincent Bouis, prie toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir des reclamations contre la dite succession de presenter leurs comptes duement certifiés et dans le terme fixé par la loi, et toutes personnes devant à la dit succession sont priés de payer immediatement entre les mains de l'administratrice.

MARIE M. VEUVE D. V. BOUIS, *Adm'ce.*

St. Louis, le 25 Sept. 1817. -69-4t

Notice.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Anthony Vincent Bouis, late of the town of St. Louis, deceased, request all those who have any claims against the said estate to produce them duly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment, to

MARIE M. VEUVE D. V. BOUIS, *Adm'ix.*

St Louis September 25th 1817. -69-

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL. taken from the big muddy Coalbanks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. 52 tf-

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

From the subscriber, living in St Louis, (M. T.)

On the 4th of October 1817.

A DARK MULATTO MAN NAMED

MURPHY,

about 27 years of age, about five feet five or six inches high:—had on, or carried with him one black coat, made of broad cloth; three pair of pantaloons, one of velvet, one of linen, and one of striped gingham; two mersailles vests, one striped; one new fur hat; one pair of half boots; one pair of shoes; three shirts. Also, one *RIFLE GUN*, brass mounted, and a large powder horn.

The above reward will be given to any person that will secure him in any jail so that I can get him again, or deliver him to me in St Louis. Or if he is taken at a distance from this place, all reasonable charges will be paid in addition to the above reward, if delivered to me.

JOHN JACOBY.

St. Louis Oct. 8th, 71tf.

Negro Bill,

Who says he is the property of a certain George Howard, has been taken up by the subscriber.—Bill says he absconded with 2 negroes, John & Charles, in a skiff, about the 27th or 29th of August last. Bill is about 16 years of age, scar in his forehead, chunky made, and of a yellow cast. The owner is requested to call for Bill at my house, near Whitesides' station, Monroe county, Illinois Territory.

ARTHUR EBERMAN.

September 29.—1t*

St. Louis Brewery.

Such Farmers as have any crops of Barley, which they intend delivering to the St. Louis Brewery, are earnestly solicited to bring in the same without delay, by doing which they will ensure to themselves 12 1-2cts. on each & every bushel, over and above the price of the original contract. The Brewery will not consider itself obliged to receive any Barley which may be brought in after the 15th of next November.

St. Louis, 10th Oct. 1817. 4t.

Hartly Sullivan,

Tenders his services to the inhabitants of St. Louis, as a TUTOR, and intends (with proper encouragement) to open

A SCHOOL,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Giddins, for one quarter, to commence on Monday the thirteenth October. 1817. Where he will teach the following branches of literature, on the following terms PER QUARTER.

Spelling & Reading,	$5 00
Writing, round and Italian hands, with propriety, also plain Arithmetic,	6 00
Vulgar & Decimal Arithmetic, on a superior plan,	7 00
Stereometry and Gauging in all its various forms,	8 00
Book-keeping, by double entry.	10 00

Attention to the morals of those children entrusted to his care and an unceasing exertion to facilitate their studies, together with the salubrity of that quarter of the town where the school house is located will be hopes merit the notice of a discerning public.

Oct'r. 10th. 3t-71

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

Executed at this Office.

Bank of Missouri.

October 3rd, 1817.

THE President and Directors have this day declared a dividend at the rate of Six *per cent per annum*, on the Capital Stock, paid in previous to the 22nd ultimo; which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives after the 4th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash't.

St. Louis, Oct. 3rd, 1817. 3t

Look Here.

The subscribers wishing to retire from business, offer for sale their whole stock consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Books and Stationary, &c.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

N. B. Just received, 50 Boxes real Spanish Segars.

St. Louis, Aug 6th, 1817. tf-62

Something New.

The subscribers will give the highest price in CASH or GOODS for any quantity of

Pecons or Hazlenuts,

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, October 10th—71

A fine time to pay old DEBTS!

The subscribers would be glad to receive the notes of the KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY, (which some folks say are good for nothing) at TWO per cent advance for all debts due them.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

October 9th.—71

Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has REMOVED to the next store below KERR & BELL, where he has opened

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Silks for Ladies Dresses,

JUST IMPORTED, DIRECT FROM EUROPE,

Consisting of

TWILLED FLORENCES, *various colours.*
Do. LEVANTINES. *do. do.*
RICH SILK SHAWLS, *of various sizes.*
MERINO SHAWLS, *with large borders.*
TRIMMINGS & RIBBANDS, *some of them elegant and wide.*
WHITE & BLACK SILK HOSE & GLOVES.

ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF OTHER

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS,

FINE BLUE CLOTHS,
COARSE GREY, OLIVE & BLUE do
BOMBAZETTS of various colors.
CALICOES do. do.
COTTON HOSE, men's & women's.
SHOES, do. do.
DOMESTIC GOODS, &c. &c. &c.

DETANDEBERATZ.

St. Louis, Oct. 8th. 71 3t.

Rene Le Meilleur,

INFORMS *his country customers, and the public in general, that he has*

JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS STORE IN ST. GENEVIEVE

IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER STOCK,

A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITED FOR THE SEASON,

which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

St. Genevieve, September 13th, 1317.

N. B. The highest market price will be given for Pork, Tallow and Beeswax

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demand. The several laws relating to land—courts on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and Upper Leather can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6.

[Vol. X.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY OCTOBER 28, 1817. [No. 473]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
Illinois Advertiser;
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY.—*Price*, Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the year*. One Dollar of which will be remitted if paid *at a distance*, or before the expiration of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

*** ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*.—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

Bank of Missouri.

St. Louis, August, 26th 1817.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, are notified that a third instalment, of twenty five dollars is to be paid in, on each share of the capital stock of said bank, on Monday, 1st, December. 1817

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

1std

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges, by

J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 817. 53—*tf.*

Cables & Cordells,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough lines

Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*

St. Louis, July 24th, 1817—60tf.

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLIARDS' REGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St Louis, August 15, 1817. tf-63

JUST RECEIVED

BY

P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine	*Pepper,*
Long Cork Claret,	*Copperas,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Segars,*
New Eng. Rum	*Spanish F. Indigo,*
Holland Gin,	*Tanners Oil,*
Cognac Brandy	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted,*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	*&c. &c. &c.*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St Louis August 1st 1817. tf-62

FRESH GOODS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR FORMER STOCK, WE HAVE

Just received from Philadelphia,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest importation,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

Wholesale or Retail.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, attending the purchases, we hope will enable us to sell our goods, on such terms as will give satisfaction to purchasers.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

St. Louis, October 16, 1817—7-

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large assortment of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,

Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,

Cotton by the bale.—Spun Cotton,

Beef and Pork put up for family use,

Kentucky superfine Flour,

Whiskey by the barrel.—Madeira Wine,

A supply of Indian Goods.

Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,

Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.

Window Glass,

Sole & upper Leather.

Together with a general supply of

Merchandize,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

☞ *Notes of the Kentucky Insurance Company will be received in payment for the above Goods, at Cash prices.*

August 22nd, 1817. tf-64

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Saint Louis. The House is 46 by 28 feet, two stories high. For further information enquire at this Office.

St. Louis, Oct. 17th, 1817.—3t.

THOMAS HANLY,

Will pay CASH for

WHEAT & OATS.

To be delivered in the course of this and the ensuing month.

He has for sale, a few Casks *of*

Excellent Madeira Wine,

And 150 *BARRELS OF*

OLD WHISKEY.

St. Louis, 2d, Oct. 1817. tf.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Office, from Main Street, to the House heretofore occupied as an Office by E. Hempstead, dec'd. in the Cross Street, nearly opposite to the Office of the "Emigrant."

Charles S. Hempstead.

St Louis, Oct. 18 1817.—3w.

THE

Columbian Harmonist,

A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,

ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,

$1 25 single, and 1 dollar the dozen,

FOR SALE *by*

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

St. Louis October 17th, 1817 5t-72*

BANK OF ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 24th, 1817.

THE Stock-holders of the Bank of Saint Louis, are notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the second Monday in December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4, P. M. The transfer Books will be closed on the 17th day of November, & will remain closed until after the Election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, *Cash'r.*

Extract from the Act of Incorperation.

"Directors shall be Stock-holders and citizens of the Territory of Missouri; and nine of them at least, residing at or near the Town of St Louis. And the said Election shall be held and made by such of the Stock-holders of said Bank as shall attend for the purpose, either in person or by proxy, which proxies shall always be Stock-holders." 2D-27

German Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform country Merchants & Wholesale dealers, that he HAS JUST OPENED, AT THE STORE OF MESSRS PERKINS & DRIPS,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN GOODS,

IMPORTED THIS SPRING BY HIMSELF

Which he proposes selling on the most reasonable and accommodating Terms, to wit:

A general assortment of LINENS,

Consisting of Platillas, Royales, White Rolls, Checks, Table Diaper & Towelling.

Sheeting and Damask Table cloths in patterns.

An assortment of Slates,

German Gun locks,

Scythes, Knives, Beads,

Looking-Glasses, Tapes,

Snuff-boxes, Gold & Silver,

Watches & Jewelery.

HE has likewise brought on from Philadelphia, a neat assortment of fashionable Fancy Goods, such as Ladies Bonnetts, Shawls, Laceruffles, Veils, Capes, Ribbons, &c. which he will sell as low as any in this market.

CHARLES WAHRENDORFF.

St. Louis, 16th Oct. 1817—6t.

Notice.

A. P. CHOUTEAU, DE MUN & J. B. SARPY HAVE JUST RECEIVED, &

ARE NOW OPENING, AN

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,

Of Merchandize,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON:

They hereby invite the public & their friends, to call at their store, *(formerly occupied by Messrs Berthold & Chouteau)* where they will find GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, very low FOR CASH.

St Louis October 18th, 1817.

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

BERTHOLD & CHOUTEAU,

having expired by limitation, the 4th inst.—all persons, having any claims, against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted to them, are solicited to pay, in order to avoid mutual trouble.

B. BERTHOLD &
P. CHOUTEAU Jun'R.

St. Louis, October 18th, 1817.

The Subscriber,

HAVING opened his SHOP, next door below *Mr. Will's Store*, on Main street, intends carrying on

The Watch & Clock Making Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;

And hopes, from his knowledge of his business and attention to it, to deserve the patronage of the public. He repairs all kinds of *Clocks, Time Pieces, &c.*—ALSO, *Repeating, Lever, Horizontal and Chronometer WATCHES.*

HE HAS ON HAND,

A Neat Assortment of JEWELLRY, Side and Tucking Combs. A superb assortment of Pocket Knives.—ALSO, some superior

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

ISRAEL B. GRANT.

August 30, 68-tf

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME

ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE;

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Coats,
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hk'fs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRIDLES, SADLES and BRUSHES of every kind: besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-tf

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints,	Oil, and Dye tuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 58-*tf*

10,000 Pounds Bacon,

Just received from Cincinnati and FOR SALE

By CHRISTIAN WILT.

September 26- 69-tf

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at ST. CHARLES, *which if not taken out in three months, will be forwarded to the General Post-Office.*

A.

Presley Anderson. Wm. Adams, 3. Benj. Allen. Devenport Ayres. Wm. Armstrong. David Askins.

B.

Daniel Boon. Jr. Joshua Brock. Joseph Beatty. Wm Van Bukelow John W Boon. Dan Boling. James Beatty. David Boyd. John Boon.

C.

James Cride. Jacob Colls. Burwell Calvert. Tilman Cullon. John Cushman. Wm Coats. Joshua Cox, 3.

D.

Zachariah G Draper. James Dixon, 2

E.

Patrick Ewing.

F.

Isaac Fulkerson Young Fowler. James Fugate.

G.

Bennet Goldsberry, 2.

H.

Absalom Hays. Wm Hencock. Antoney Head. Robert Hemphill. John G Heath. Nathan Heald.

J.

Thomas Jones. Joshua James.

K.

Charles Kirkpatrick.

L.

Mrs Latreitte Jacob Lonsada. Thos L Lock. Patrick Lee. Hugh Lucas.

M.

John McRay. John M'Millan. Jas M'Coy. John Murphy. John M'Mickle, Willis Mitchel. John Man. John M'Connald.

O.

John Ourngs Judiah Osmun.

P.

Drewry R Pritchard. Hanes Patten. Wm H Person.

R.

Robert L Rankins James Richards. Samuel Reavis. Jesse F Royston. Geo Reynolds. James Rutherford, 2. Merit Rowgee.

S.

John B Scott. Jacob Casswell. Robt Stuart. James Smith.

T.

James Tugart.

V.

Andrew P Vamafre. Jandre Vestick.

W.

John Wood. Edward Warren. James Wetherser.

Y.

Dect John Young. George Young.

PETER POWELL, P. M.

St. Charles, Oct. 11th, 1817.

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, viz.

4th Proof Cogniac Brandy	do do Teneriff do
do Jamaica Spirits	Old Port do
Holland Gin & Whiskey	Claret in cases.
L. P. Madeira Wine	Medoc, St. Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St. Louis, Feb. 6th 1817. 36

From a Portsmouth (England) paper.

Singular Story.—By a letter we have received from France, we learn the following very singular story:—"A strange circumstance lately occurred at Brest; a man in the last stage of a dangerous disorder, sent for a priest to give him *extreme unction*; the priest after some conversation with the man, told him that he could not give him extreme unction without he surrendered up the lands that he held, and which belonged to the church previous to the revolution. In vain did the poor man point out that he had purchased them at a fair valuation, and had a large family to bequeath them to: the priest told him, if he did not he would be d——d and go to hell; the poor man replied, he would not give up the land, but take his chance. In a few days he died, and was refused the right of the church, or christian burial, in consequence of his having died without receiving extreme unction; and the priest told his family that he was certain of going to hell, and that the Devil would come that night and take away his body. The wretched family were dreadfully alarmed, & they employed an old soldier to sit up all night and watch the corpse, furnishing him with a bottle of wine, bread and cheese and a sword to protect himself. At midnight the door flew open and in walked three figures, dressed so as to appear like devils; they walked round the room to try to intimidate the soldier, but the veteran who had never feared to oppose an enemy, was not to be panic struck, but broke silence, & accosted them in these words: "You Mr. Devils, if one of you lays a hand upon that body, I will cut it off."

"After some time, one more courageous than the rest, seized upon the feet of the corpse, and another took hold of his head; the soldier immediately made a chop at the hand of the first, and nearly cut off his arm; the other he wounded on the shoulder; a scuffle ensued, but in a short time the devils disappeared, leaving a large quantity of blood behind them, which showed they were human.

"The next day the family waited on the Prefect, and related to him this strange circumstance, when he sent for the priest who had refused to give extreme unction. The priest returned for answer, that he was unwell, and could not attend him; after several messengers had been despatched, without success, to inform him he must come, a guard of soldiers was sent, who brought him up, and he proved to be the very person whom the soldier had cut across the arm: his accomplices have been traced out, and they are all now safely lodged in prison."

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent correspondent at Kingston (Jamaica,) dated the 25th of July last, to a gentleman in New York.

"It is with great pleasure I have to communicate to you the good news we have just received from Santa Fe de Bogota. Our brave republicans begin again to appear on the field of battle, after so many disasters, as triumphantly as they were in the former campaigns of 1812 '13 and '14. They have obtained a very important victory over the royalists on the plains of Casanare, killing the general Boyer, and a great number of officers of the royal troops; and their critical situation has reduced their garrisons in all the towns in the interior so much that they are already trembling for their fate. It is now reported that another insurrection has broken out in the southern part of New Grenada. Every thing announces the speedy subversion of those royal executioners. The cruelties and perfidies of that infamous Morillo, and his worthy associates, have exasperated our people so much that we must expect to see our homes again before the time we had calculated."

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Gazette, Sept. 8.

Mr. Editor—As there has been much said on the subject of the loss sustained by the left division of the United States' army in the campaign of 1814, on the Niagara frontier, commanded by maj. gen. Brown; and as much difference of opinion still exists in regard to the actual loss, I present you with the facts. The following list was taken from the adjutant-general's office at the time the returns were made, and may be depended on, as being correct, viz.

Battle at Chippeway, July 5, 1814.—1 colonel, 3 captains, 3 subalterns, wounded; 70 rank and file killed; 240 do. wounded. Total, killed, wounded & missing—338.

Battle at Bridgewater, July 25,—1 major, 6 captains, 5 subalterns, killed; 1 major general, 1 brigadier-general, 1 colonel, 4 majors, 7 captains, 38 subalterns, wounded; 160 rank and file killed; 517 wounded. Total, killed, wounded and missing—857.

First battle at Fort Erie, August 15.—1 captain, 1 subaltern, killed; 1 captain, 5 subalterns, wounded; 15 rank and file killed; 50 do. wounded. Total, killed wounded, and missing—84.

Second battle at Erie,—1 brigadier-general, 2 colonels, 4 captains, 4 subalterns, killed; 1 brigadier-general, 1 colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 16 subalterns, wounded; 70 rank and file killed; 189 wounded. Total, killed, wounded and missing—509.

During the siege by cannonade, &c. 1 colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 8 subalterns, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 9 subalterns, wounded; 98 rank and file killed; 236 do. wounded. Total killed, wounded and missing—530.

About 410 subalterns and soldiers, were killed wounded, or taken prisoners, in their several marches from place to place, after the army crossed into Canada. The siege at Fort Erie lasted 46 days; 260 rank and file were reported sick, and either sent to the regimental infirmaries, or to the general hospital, during this period.

Total in officers killed and wounded,	124
Do. rank and file,	1752
Taken prisoners, sick and deserted,	665
Total,	2541

*** Officers in that Division of the Army.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.

Capt Bodom, who arrived here yesterday from Laguyr, states that the Royalists had got possession of a part of the Island of Margaretta, but not without a considerable loss of men. Gen Morillo had sent to Laguyra a few days before he sailed, for all the surgeons that could be obtained there. Both parties continued to treat the prisoners with extreme cruelty, often putting them to death without distinction, in such a manner as their revenge or caprice might suggest. A few days before Capt. Bodom sailed, a schr. under the Danish flag arrived at Laguyra with a number of prisoners of both sexes, among whom was a beautiful young lady, who was sentenced to have both her hands taken off for having assisted in making a patriot flag.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

BOSTON, SEPT. 9.

Capt. Davis, who arrived on Friday last from Pernambuco, informs, that the revolutionary army which retreated from that place on its being recovered by the royalists, were closely followed; that many of the patriot soldiers deserted, and returned to Pernambuco, where they were pardoned, but sent to the duty at Monte Viedo, and that the rest of the patriot forces were dispersed. Some of the officers were taken and executed.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

Letter from a gentleman residing at Natchitoches, to his friend in Jefferson county, Va. dated Aug. 2, 1817.

Since my last letter, to you, I have made an excursion to the upper part of Red River, I accompanied a detachment of United States' troops commanded by major Riddle. Our object was to drive some squatters off the lands claimed by the Caddos, & to arrest some unlicensed traders who had gone into the Indian villages contrary to law. We travelled up the south side to a place called by the Indians, *Na Nad, so ko*, by the French *Pecan Point*—then descended the river through the great *Raft* to this place, making in all a distance of nearly one thousand miles. I am astonished that we should be in possesion of so fine a country & know so little about it; nor can the hasty manner which I travelled thro' it, enable me to give you any thing like a just or minute description—suffice it to say, that I think it one of the finest countries on earth. The soil is of the first quality, having the benefit of many fine springs, and large streams calculated for water works; the low grounds are from four to ten miles in width, and the country bordering on them rises gradually into waving land, interspersed with numerous beautiful prairies, with a sufficiency of fine timber, for all the ordinary purposes of man. Probably no river in the United States, and perhaps in the world will afford so extensive settlements as Red River. To say nothing of the country below the Raft, (a distance of near three hundred miles,) it will admit an uninterrupted settlement for near eight hundred miles, and (not like the Ohio and many other fine streams whose banks are often found inaccessible on account of hills and cliffs jutting in,) it maintains a regularity on its banks seldom to be found on any river, and is every where easy of access.

I descended it nearly four hundred miles before reaching the Raft, and found in that distance but three bluffs, and they elevated but little above the common surface—the alluvian lands, the Spanish moss, and fogs cease a short distance above the Raft, & the air becomes salubrious, the prairies are very fertile, and abound with every species of wild game, fine timber around them, good water, salines, &c. in short one is led to believe nature has been lavish in her favours, leaving little else to be done than the introduction of the *plough* to produce every thing comfortable to man.

The supposed difficulties the Raft has presented, discourage adventurers and almost forbids its being explored, presuming it was useless to settle a country when its products could not find a market; this is a great mistake—with but little trouble and a small expense it could be made navigable near half the year; five keel boats have already passed it this year.

I regret that I cannot give you an accurate description of the Raft; it would require much time, and be attended with great difficulty to explore it. This stupendous deposit has been the labour of nature for centuries, the water constantly pressing against the banks above, crumbles them into the river, and all the timber with them, are carried to the grand deposit the next fresh. In this way nearly one hundred and fifty miles are rendered *forever* impassable, the sediment and logs became consolodated and produce vegetation of almost every kind; trees of considerable size are found growing on it, every swell adds to the deposite, stops up old channels and opens new ones, (still keeping open channels for the ordinary purposes of navigation,) forming new lakes and increasing old one & continually changing the face of the country under its influence. Fifty years ago, Lake Ceodo was little more than a common Bayou, the Raft closed up its mouth, and it is now between twenty and thirty leagues in length; its progressive effects are very apparent, especially on the formation of lakes and on the timber where it first formed, the lakes have no timber, higher up old stumps, still higher, trunks of old trees; lastly, trees with bark on, and others yet green.

This short hasty sketch may serve to give you some idea of the *American Nile*, a river which holds out greater inducements to settlers, and will accommodate a more numerous population than any other in America.

It is much to be regretted that this *Eden* of our country cannot be legally settled; it would strengthen our frontier; it would soon render Red River independent of the Ohio and Mississippi for supplies of flour, bacon, whiskey and many necessary articles, for which we now pay exorbitant prices—besides, it would break up a nest of the most abandoned wretches, who have there found an asylum, to screen them from the just punishment their crimes merited elsewhere, and who now hourly subject us to all the dreadful consequences of the tomahawk and scalping knife.

Crops of cotton and corn are very promising; we have also several fine fields of *sugar cane*. Bread stuffs have been, (and are now) very high—four dollars is the value of a flour barrel full of corn in the ear, twenty five dollars per barrel for flour, and many other things in proportion.

MISCELLANY.

It is asserted that "the greatest characters the world has known, have arisen from an obscure origin." The following list is proof of this assertion might be greatly enlarged, and particularly by those who have been or now are eminent in the United States.

Demosthenes was the son of a forgeman.
Virgil, of a baker.
Horace, of a freedman.
Theophrastus, of an old clothesman.
Ronsard, the poet, of a shoemaker.
J. J. Rousseau, was a watchmaker.
Moliere was the son of a tapestry man.
Rollin, the historian, of a cutler.
Massillon, of a tanner.
James Cooke, of a very indigent peasant.
Shakespeare, of very poor parents.
Benjamin Franklin, the son of a tallow chandler.
Kittenhouse, a goldsmith

And almost all who have increased the sum of human knowledge, experienced in youth, that contempt which attends poverty.

There are two extremes in which parents are apt to run with their children. The one is not assisting them when they begin the world, and when they need it; the other is, giving all into the hands of their children, and placing themselves in a state of dependence.

Unworthiness promoted.

Promote the unworthy to office, he will become vain and insolent. Did you ever see a new coat in full fashion sit easy upon a clown?

Detraction.

Inability to rise above the fame which disquiets us, and despair of success in the attempt, lead to detraction. The man of worth is not a detractor, because he can arrive at the place of his distinction by honorable means. Not so of the opposite character, for his hopes are blasted, unless he get rid from the currency of falsehood. And such is the hatred of preeminence, that most men who set up for rivals will resort to any thing rather than lose it.

ARTIFICIAL WINDPIPE.—A gentleman was nearly suffocated by inflammation of the upper part of the windpipe (cynanche trachie) and the operation of bronchotomy, or division of the tube, was performed close down to the breast bone. A silver tube was introduced through the wound, and he immediately breathed with freedom. Such, however, was the magnitude of the original obstruction in the windpipe, that he has now breathed three months through the silver pipe, and there is, as yet, no appearance of the natural passage becoming free. The tube gives him very little uneasiness. He eats, drinks and sleeps as well as in perfect health, but voice and speech are gone.

From the Literary Panorama.

Caution to experimentalists.—Mr J. Welner, a German chymist, retired last summer to his house in the country, there to devote himself, without being disturbed, to the study and examination of poisonous substances. Mr Welner, tried his poisons upon himself, and appeared insensible to the great alterations which such dangerous trials produced upon his health. At the latter end of the month of October he invented some unknown poisonous mixture, and wished to assure himself of its effects. The following is the account which he gives of it in the last page of his manuscript: "A potion composed of (here the substances are named, & the doses indicated) is mortal: and the proof of it is—that I am dying!"

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 30.

Road through Chateaugay.—The president of the United States has given orders to have a good road completed from Plattsburgh village to Chateaugay Four Corners. The troops of the United States are to be employed on this service. A detachment of about two hundred of the sixth regiment marched from this place on Thursday last and have commenced working about three miles west of this village.

Plattsburgh Sept. 6.

It has long been regarded of the first importance to the interest of the northern section of this state, that the intercourse between Lake Champlain and the river St. Lawrance and Lake Ontario, should be facilitated by good roads. The events of the late war have forcibly demonstrated the necessity of a good road from this place westward, in carrying on a frontier war. And it is with much pleasure we state that this work is going on, in pursuance of orders from the President of the U. S. as mentioned in our last paper. About 230 of the 6th Regiment, under, the immediate command of Lt Col Snelling, have been engaged, with the utmost zeal and activity, since Friday, the 29th ult. The troops will work until the 1st of November, and it is calculated that 16 miles of the road will be completed the present season. It is the determination of the officers engaged in this service to make a permanent road—one that shall do honor to the regiment, and be of service to the country: and as far as they have already gone this determination has been rigidly adhered to.

From the Boston Intelligencer Sept. 12.

We hear that Capt. Hull is collecting timber for erecting a line of battle ship at the Navy Yard in Charlestown—that a sufficient quantity of live oak for this purpose may be expected during the present session—and that the building will probably be commenced next spring.

Vermont.—The election, (says the Rutland Herald) as was anticipated, has again resulted in the success of republicanism. The venerable GALUSHA, and the other republican candidates for the states offices, are re elected by very increased majorities, notwithstanding the general apathy which prevailed among republicans. Of the probable majority in the house we cannot yet confidently speak, although we think it will be increased from last year.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6

The correspondence between lord Selkirk and the Northwest Company, which has excited so much interest, and which was expected would be brought to trial at the present setting of the court of king's bench in this city, we now learn is to be tried before the courts in Upper Canada.

We are happy in being able to state that the unfortunate disputes which have existed between lord Selkirk and the Northwest Company, have been so far terminated as to permit the fur trade to take its usual course by the St. Lawrence.

The present stock of sheep in G. Britain (says the Boston D. Advertiser) is estimated at 42,000,000: more than 30,000,000 of which are of the short woolled species. The official value of woollen goods exported from Great Britain, during the year ending on the 5th of January last was eight million four hundred and four thousand four hundred and eighty one pounds; six million, twenty nine thousand, six hundred and sixty seven pound, was shipped for the United States. The value of woollen goods exported is equal to about 90 cents for every sheep in the kingdom.

Operations in India.—The editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser has received Calcutta papers to the 17th of March which mention the reduction of fort Hattrase on the right bank of the Jumna, March 2, 1817, by the British East India company's troops. It had been in territory ceded by Scindiah in 1803, but in possession of Thakoor Dyaram, his subject; who quarrelling with the British (as they tell the story) a powerful force was sent against it, and after bombarding it with 42 mortars from 8 in the morning till 11 at night, obtained possession.

An article in the Journal des Debats of this morning, under the head of Brussels, is likely to excite attention, when it is remembered that no foreign intelligence can appear in the columns of a French newspaper without receiving the written authorization, and consequently a degree of sanction, from the Foreign Office.—The article states, that private letters announce that a division exists in the British Cabinet, and that a war between G. Britain and America is near at hand, in which case Lord Grenville offers to form part of the ministry." For some time past the Anti-British Journals of this country have dwelt with complacency on the same idea. In another continent, (says the Mercury of this morning,) the fierce rival of England preserves the dignity of her attitude, and the secret of her designs.—Mr. Monroe visits the frontiers and the coasts, and the dockyards. of the interior; he regards with sensibility the monuments of American glory, he encourages, one may even add, he gives confidence to the citizens. This journey resembles a preparation. M.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States brig Boxer, dated off the Balize, the 20th July, 1817.

"We have just come here after a cruize to the westward, where we have been overhauling Patriot privateers, their prizes, &c. The General Armistead privateer has taken thirty seven valuable prizes within two months; we have boarded three of them; the last valuable ship from Havana to Teneriffe. The Hotspur privateer schr. commanded by H. P. R. Esq. late of the United States navy, had had a very severe contest, with the Spanish goverment, late the Chasseur of Baltimore; the latter had to haul off—R. lost all his men but twenty; he had eighty on board; he made three desperate attempts to board the Don, but the superiority of the sailing of the brig enabled them to escape. We are engaged filling up our water, and are to sail immediately on a cruize as far as ———, and to return immediately; when we shall, probably commence building a schr. for our tender."

N. Y. Col.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Section of the Bounty Lands,
September 6th, 1817.

Extract of a letter to ————, explanatory of the principles upon which certain official documents from Local Authorities in the several States are required in suport of Posthumous Claims to military Bounty Land, or its equivalent.

Sir—Several applications for "Five Years half pay" in lieu of Bounty Land, transmitted to the War Department through your intervention, have recently been examined. After so much information on this subject as has been disseminated by the medium of newspapers, as well as by the many hundreds of Hand-Bills which have been distributed through the hands of Members of Congress and other gentlemen who have visited the city of Washington, it gives me pain to find that a very great portion of the Documents transmitted to the officers of government to support applications of this class, is so very deficient as to defeat one of the principal views of a sage and paternal Legislature—that of conveying prompt and effective succor to a numerous class of the community whose present sufferings have, in a great degree, arisen from services rendered the country.

No new or difficult proofs, or unreasonable authentication of documents, have been required from claimants, under the beneficient laws in question: but as the files of this office have a special bearing upon what is technically stiled "Real Estate," and may be subjected to legal scrutiny many years hence, when no person who now has any share in the administration of the existing laws may be present to explain the "why" and the "wherefore" such or such documents were deemed admissible—so it is thought highly expedient that each separate file of vouchers which records an alienation of public property should be complete in itself, and not require a reference to any other file or document whatever, to attest the correctness of its admission to the archieves of the War Department.

It is this general principle (which appears not to be generally understood) which has necessitated a regulation that many individuals appear disposed to quarrel with, and that many others neglect through inadvertance; because, perhaps the local laws of the state where they respectively reside, do not render its observance necessary in ordinary cases. For example: in every state of the American Union, there are justices of the Peace, or other magistrates, authorised, by the constitution and laws of each state, to administer oaths, to legalize depositions and affidavits, and to attest acknowledgment of all legal instruments of writing. In one individual state there are several hundred justices of the Peace; in another whose this class of civil officers is likewise very numerous; there are also four other descriptions of magistrates and as the appointment of such magistrates is not permanent the succession in a few years may become almost innumerable. Their respective qualities and signatures may possibly be so well known to the residents within a county, or perhaps throughout the state, as not to need any further authentication for local purposes; but is it supposable that the respective signatures of all the magistrates of those several descriptions throughout our widely extended union, can be known in this office? If by hazard such signature should be known to some one at the seat of government, that knowledge, however satisfactory it might be considered at the moment to one individual, might not appear to be a sufficient sanction for the disposal of a portion of the public domain or its equivalent, to a collection of public men who might be specially authorised to examine the records of this office some twenty years hence. Upon those considerations, it has long been deemed proper that one general rule should be applied to all such cases; that is, that the quality (and the signature where it can be done) of the numerous clases of magistrates alluded to above, should be officially certified by a public officer who has, or ought to have, custody of a general or partial authentic record of the appointment of all such magistrates, and who is authorised to sanction his certificate by a public seal, to counterfeit which is deemed a capital crime. The highest authority required in this case, is the secretary of the state; but the "county clerk," or, in those states where no civil officer is generally known by that appellation the officers whose functions are equivalent thereto, is fixed upon as the certifying officer; because it is believed that, in most of the states, a record of the justice in commission in each county is there kept; and although the officer, who has charge of that record should not in every instance be able to attest the signature of every acting magistrate within his district, yet he can safely ascertain his quality, and sanction it by the proper seal of office, provided such a seal exists: if not, his certificate should state that fact. This circumstance sometimes occurs in the new states and territories; but it is presumable that an instance of it cannot be found in the Atlantic states. In some sections of the United States, the same individual is sometimes authorised to act in the quality of both "county clerk" and "notary public"; but he is, or ought to be aware of the importance of keeping the records of his transactions in each capacity separate and distinct, having a public seal appropriate to each of those offices; and yet I have more than once had occasion to notice mistakes between them, which vitiated important documents transmitted to this office.

A notarial Certificate is declared conclusive here, in certain cases;—but not us to ascertaining the quality of other magistrates; for although the government of the Commonwealth to which he belongs may have deemed it useful and proper to communicate to him, as a Notory Public, the names of the Justices in commission, yet it is not among his attributes in quality of Notary Public that he is charged with the Official Record of other acting Magistrates;—therefore, the certificate of a Notary Public to the quality of any other Magistrate is not recognized at this office as valid:—nor can his merely adding "Notary Public" to his signature be allowed any weight more than a "Justice of the Peace" without affixing his official Seal, even in cases where that quality would be competent.

I must take this opportunity, likewise to make a similar observation relative to another document which ought always to have its appropriate Seal affixed to it, if one there be in the office;—or bear a proper attestation that there is no official Seal;—if such be the fact:—I mean the Copy of a Letter of Guernsey, meant to be received here as official, often bearing a signature totally unknown at this office, with the designation "Register" annexed to it.

It is readily acknowledged that much is due to the meritorious services of those individuals in whose Right these Posthumous Claims are instituted, and that all possible despatch ought to be made to relieve the sufferings of their numerous Representatives:—but surely it is not blameable in any individual, however humble a share he may have in carrying the benevolent intentions of government into effect, to be vigilant that the public interest receive no injury through his indifference or neglect;—nay, I am so old fashioned in my civic sentiments as to think that such is his indespensable duty.

To the Editor of the Columbian.

Sir—the enclosed lines on Mr Cobbett, lately fell into my hands; should you deem them worthy of an insertion in your independent paper, you will much oblige your obedient servant,

PHILO CORBETT.

To WILLIAM COBBETT, ESQ.
Editor of the Political Register.

Cobbett! although thy blind! or envious foes
With base attempt, impeach thy honest fame,
And brand thee with each foul opprobrious name,
Still persevere; with fearless pen expose
The "bold bad men" who cause thy country's woes;
Still persevere, with fix'd and constant aim,
Till every heart shall feel the patriot flame,
Whence England's proud and ancient glories rose,
Should those black clouds at length be overblown,
Which menace ruin to thy native land,
The day must come, when ALL thy worth shall own,
And give the praise, thy zeal and cares demand,
When Faction's self no longer dare accuse,
And thou shalt gain a wreath from every muse.

Presentation of a Sword to Gen. Macomb.

The sword voted by the legislature of New-York to major-general MACOMB, and transmitted by governor Clinton to governor CASS, was presented by the president of the United States, at Detroit, on the 14th of August. There was a fine military review on the occasion.—As the president approached, the troops displayed into line, and when he approached the standard, paid the accustomed salute. The spectacle was impressive. "Every soldier's eye glistened like his polished arms; and when the standard bowed, and the drums rolled their ruffles, every heart swelled with pride and acknowledged its devotion." The president rode up and down the line, mounted on an elegant Arabian horse.—*Daily Adv.*

THE CANAL.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Albany Register, dated Utica, September 13.

"Forty five miles of the Canal are under contract, and going on. The whole to Salina will be under contract by the end of next week."

General Bernard.—A late number of the Mobile Gazette, pays the following just tribute to this officer, in announcing his visit and duties as engineer, &c. "We were a few days since favored with a visit from general Bernard, a distinguished Frenchman, and an eminent engineer. He a short time since, held a conspicuous situation under Napoleon; and is now in the service of the United States. We understand that he has visited under the direction of the government, all the passes by which an enemy may approach the state of Louisiana from the ocean, and that his visit here was for a similar purpose. He also inspects all the forts and defensible positions, and we learn it to be his decided opinion, that the fort in the town of Mobile is unnecessary. We hope the government will join him in opinion, as the removal of the fort will tend very much to the beauty and convenience of this place."

FROM THE BOSTON YANKEE.

FEDERALISTS.....No II.

TIMEO HAMOS ET DONA FERENTES"

The security of social life is derived from a belief that the laws assign a punishment to every crime. The certainty, of punishment, and not its severity, says a great writer on criminal law, is the greatest preventive of evil. Let no ingenuity evade, and no power resist the sentence of condemnation: let punishment follow with unerring certainty on the transgression: and let the privation it imposes exceed the allurement of disobedience.—These are the sound maxims of municipal law, equally just and humane. But what should we say of a system of laws that afforded impunity to guilt: should we call its forbearance humanity; or its imbecility justice? The thief who presents himself to the magistrate, with the stolen goods in his hand, and tells him, it is true he has broken the laws, and intends to retain the property he has plundered; but then the public peace is already disturbed; that it cannot be prevented by his punishment: that it is better for him and the magistrate to be at peace, than to occasion a new disturbance in enforcing the sentence of the laws. What should we think of the magistrate to be seduced by such glaring sophistry; that he promoted the good order of society, that he was liberal and conciliatory? Liberal to what; guilt? Conciliatory of what; a repetition of offences? No sir; let him answer I punish not because it is more pleasant than to pardon, but because it is better for you, who are guilty, to suffer evil, than innocent people whose property would hereafter be lost by your impunity. If you are repentant, you must be an example to others: if not you must be punished for your own corrections.

Can a maxim, absurd when applied to criminal offences, become sound for political depravity? Will patriotism increase from a knowledge that faction may be indulged in not only without punishment, but even without a loss of reputation? Will the path of ambition be that of the public interest, when selfishness affords no obstacle to the public confidence? It is true, we cannot fine and imprison federalists for a factious insubordination that destroyed the peace of society, and threatened the independence of the republic. But let it be remembered there is a tribunal to which they are amenable, where the humblest citizen may arraign them without fear; a tribunal whose judgment

no power can resist, nor sophistry dazzle. It is that of public opinion. When the sacred voice of authority implored, an obedience which it could not compel, federalists, perhaps forgot that however much they might defy the power of the laws, there was danger in braving public opinion. The time might perhaps, come when the power of mischief would be lessened and they would wish to conciliate the confidence of a community whose interest and safety they had openly disregarded. That time has arrived! Federalists are now no longer dangerous from their power, and their policy requires them to court the confidence of the community. Like the thief with the stolen goods, they present themselves to the laws, and demand a cessation of hostility. It is true, they tell us, we have treated you with every mark of contempt, and bestowed upon you every epithet of execration. The public voice has given you authority, but we have refused you obedience foreign powers have invaded our rights and insulted our honor, but we have preferred national injury and disgrace, to a vindication of them under your authority; public danger has made union almost necessary to safety, but the clamor of our opposition increased with the danger, in order that you might fall in the united struggle of foreign and civil strife, and we arrive to power over you and our prostrate country. But danger has now disappeared.—We can no longer hazard your safety; and we will cease our opposition. There are no national disasters to impute to the folly of government, and we will no longer upbraid it.—There are now no topics for discussion, but national reputation, which we did nothing to acquire; but national prosperity which we refused to defend; but the generosity of your patriotism, & the factiousness of our opposition What greater folly could we commit than to keep alive public debate, when at best we can only defend ourselves against the vilest imputations, without the possibility of returning a reproach. No! since nothing [illegible] be discussed but our misconduct, let [illegible]ent.—This is our best policy, and in pr[illegible]g our interest we shall also gain the credit of moderation. But will republicans be so generous to you, who have treated them with so much contempt? Oh it is very easy to dupe them by flattery We could always subdue them, if we could so far lower our pride as to treat them with common decency. But so great is our haughtiness, so profoundly do we despise them that we cannot consent to stoop even to conquer, When, however, we are driven to our last resources; where our very existance is at stake, we exercise humility enough to recognize them as our fellow creatures; and so grateful are these spaniels, for the caress of the moment, so flattered by our notice, that no matter what may have been the load of indignities cast upon them—no matter how often they may have been kicked from our presence, no sooner do they perceive the extended hand than they fly to caress is with every mark of grateful humility.

If the republican party be so lost to a proper sense of their dignity, as to advance from their own ground to meet the first proffered courtesy of federalists, what advantage do they expect from this self-degradation? Will they ever share with federalists the confidence of the state government? Never! Whatever may be the moderation of Gov Brooks, we shall find that all the officers of the state, as they now are will remain with federalists. But what can republicans gain by a union of parties? An increased civility in social intercourse? Union is not necessary for this. The times are too tranquil for political animosity, and increased good nature will necessarily manifest itself in acts of greater civility. Federalists now will not reproach us, because our country has not a single misfortune to be imputed to the government as a fault. The newspapers now will be conciliatory, because they have no topics for declamation or censure but their own depravity Will union now cause moderation, when foreign encroachment shall make it necessary for the public interest? Flattering, but fatal delusion! What absurdity was ever more repugnant to reason or more uniformly contradicted by experience? Times of danger are those of distress. Governments to a degree, are always made responsible for the consequences of misfortune.—Their popularity lessens as the public difficulties increase. Opposition enlarges its activity with its prospect of success No! The first moment of national embarrassment will be the last of political union The politician who counts upon the moderation of federalism surviving the public tranquility which gave rise to it, may occupy a nursery or a bridewell, but never fill a cabinet. What should make them moderate then; consistency? Is consistency a stronger motive than humanity, or patriotism; or a regard for the laws or an attachment to the union? Will federalists units from *gratitude* to republicans, when they would not to save their country from impressment, their commerce from plunder their capitol from the flames, or their children from the scalping knife? Away with so delusive a hope, it smiles but to betray—it lights but to destruction! It is the part of manly fortitude, and cautious wisdom, to regard truth however repulsive her aspect. We must believe what folly herself is ashamed to doubt that when we have the hostility of an enemy to encounter abroad, we shall have the factiousness of federalists to oppose at home.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

We learn with indignation, by a very respectable countryman of ours from France, that Americans are frequently insulted in Paris by the subjects of King Wellington and Governor Louis, alias Robespierre the 18th. It is painful to repeat these things, but the feelings they give birth to are softened by this truth, that if we are thus treated by the legitimate wretches who at present govern and disgrace France, we are respected by the wise and good of that amiable, suffering nation.

It is said that the duchess of Angouleme addressed a few words to Mrs. Gallatin in French, who replied, "I do not speak French, princess." On which the princess said, "*I do not speak English*;" and turned her back to Mrs. Gallatin. This was noticed by the whole court, and was thought extraordinary, as this devout and fanatic princess is known to speak English very well, and is as complete a vassal of England in sentiments, habits and manners, as any of her young family. The prejudices, I may say hatred of this family, towards this country, is equalled only by their ignorance of it, and of every thing relating to the true interests of France.

SANTERNE.

The following petition [illegible] trust meet with approbation here, and we hope it will with merited success at head quarters.

A PETITION

SUBMITTED TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CITIZENS OF MISSOURI TERRITORY.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of that part of the Territory of Missouri, which lies north of a line due west from the left bank of the mouth of the river Gaines and south of a line due west of the northern boundary line of the Illinois Territory, and east of a line to be drawn due north and south through the mouth of the river Kancez, with the middle of the Mississippi river in front, pray to be admitted to the benefits and privileges of a state government within those limits.

The above extent of territory your petitioners conceive to be absolutely necessary to place them on an equal footing with the other western states, and with the territory of Illinois in particular; being a medium width of about two hundred miles by about three hundred miles in length: by actual survey it is ascertained to be two hundred and forty miles from St. Louis to the proposed western boundary line, whilst at the 40th degree of north latitude that line is only about 160 miles west of the Mississippi.

The country to the south west upon the head waters of the Arkansas, White, Big Black and Merrimack rivers is composed of arrow-flint hills and barren plains, which to the end of time can neither be inhabited or cultivated, in other parts are extensive prairies, without the conveniencies of wood or water, which cannot be settled for many years to come.

The rich fertile lands and the wood lands are to be found every where upon the water courses.

Nature seems to have dictated—NO DIVISION BY THE MISSOURI.

Each side being necessary to the other of it. The north possessing the richest soil with springs of salt, is admirably adapted to the raising of stock and raw materials of all kinds. The south abounding with salt springs and minerals of almost every description, with spots of ground here and there fit for cultivation, is well calculated for all sorts of manufacturing. The Missouri river is essential to our commerce; we therefore deprecate the idea of a division by the Missouri, as it would destroy our union of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

Your petitioners are tired of the second grade of territorial government; these grievances are alike intolerable and insufferable,

We have no vote in Congress, and yet we are subject to the indirect taxes imposed by Congress.

The territorial governor is not of our choice, and we have no control over his conduct.

His *veto* is absolute upon the acts of the General Assembly.

He has power to appoint all officers at pleasure, and at pleasure again to dismiss.

The people supposing themselves free, express their will through their representatives—the territorial executive expresses his will by his commissions. Hence a constant collision—were we under a more absolute despotism, we should know how to submit.

The superior court has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and in civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars; and are not subject to correction by any tribunal whatever.

We estimate our present population at 40,000 souls. We believe that our number entitle us to the privileges of a state government: that we have served 13 years in the territorial grade of goverment: that we have proven our attachment to the union, and that according to the principles of the federal constitution we ought to be admitted into the union, on a footing with the original states. And if this cannot be speedily done, we beg to be relieved from some, if not all of the evils of the territorial grade of government above mentioned, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

Such of the citizens of our territory as are in favor of the boundaries set forth in the above petition, with the Missouri river running through the centre of the proposed state, will do well to use their industry and exertions to procure signatures to the petition, and forward them under cover, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at WASHINGTON CITY, to be presented to Congress as early as possible. If any person will examine the map, he will find that the Missouri enters the proposed state so far north, that unless we have the proposed boundaries, the Missouri will not run through the centre. The seat of goverment, in this question, should be laid aside; the main object should be a large and respectable state. (*Ed.*)

LATEST FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

From the Curracoa Gazette August 9.

Letters from St. Thomas of the 28th ultimo, coming from very respectable sources, furnish us with the following intelligence received there by late arrivals from Cumana and Margarita, which our readers will perceive is in direct contradiction to what we published in our last relative to the success of gen. Morillo.

"The expedition directed by gen. Morillo against Margarita has met with an unfavorable issue. He had succeeded so far in landing a considerable number of troops near the bank of the Aronas, at the same time that his squadron was menacing Pampatar. The people of Margarita conceiving this to be a scheme of the enemy, in order to conceal their real intent, which was safely to effect a landing, left a garrison at Pampatar, sufficient to annoy their operations in that quarter, and marched with the greatest part of their forces to meet the invaders, who had introduced themselves by way of Aronas; after fortifying the heights with some good corps of reserve, the Independents pushed forward towards the shore, posted them in ambush and suffered the enemy to advance unmolested, until they were caught into the centre, and in the middle of two fires. The surprise of the enemy was such, that according to the accounts of the Patriots, they suffered a most extraordinary and sanguinary defeat, and fled in great disorder. Their loss is stated at 500 slain, an equal number of wounded, who were conveyed in 5 vessels to Cumana, a great number dispersed in the mountains, who were daily made prisoners, and some drowned in the confusion to regain their ships. Three whole days had been employed by the victors to secure the ammunition abandoned by the royalits, and it is asserted that none of these would have escaped had there been time for the cavalry to co-operate to advantage.

"Gen. Marino, drawing a proper advantage from this victory, & from the unprotected state in which general Morillo had abandoned Cumana, for the sake of the great expedition against Margarita, availed himself of the opportunity now offered to him to take Cariaco and Carupano, and advanced against Cumana, which place was reduced to a state of starvation.

"A Spanish corvette has run aground on Point Aragua, and the inhabitants of Margarita were actively employed to get her afloat, as an acquisition to their navy.

St. LOUIS,
Saturday, October 25.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

STATE GOVERNMENT,
AND
Mr. 'FALSEHOOD WITHOUT SHAME.'

In our paper we hazarded the opinion that the memorial published in the "Emigrant, No. 21" was not *genuinely* the memorial of the citizens of Missouri; that it was not so we had every reason to believe, because you did not state that it had any signature to it. We have now every reason to believe that it was neither that of the citizens or your own; because you state in your last paper, "that having but little knowledge of the localities of the country, and being informed that the southern line will divide the county of New Madrid, and have the lower section surrounded by an immense impassable swamp—ought not, cannot be sanctioned by Congress." And would you Mr. "Emigrant" desire that the people should sign that "which ought not, cannot be sanctioned by Congress?"

You hoped that the memorial may be revised—that is all that we desired.

Is a blank form, without signature, a Memorial? That is the point at issue. That a mere form published in "FALSEHOOD WITHOUT SHAME." should be stiled a petition of our citizens, is a portion of impudence to which no *foreigner* would resort, whatever an *impertinent adventurer* might do.

We might approve of expressions and sentiments without approving of boundaries. Such was the extent of our remarks, and we will here add, we should sincerely regret seeing the future interests of the territory sacrificed at the shrine of ignorance—nor will we ever suffer it if in our power to prevent.

It is a fact that, at the time we made the publication, no petition had been in circulation in this place.—We understood they had been carried to Washington county—and since the time of the present circuit court in this place, it has been handed to the grand jury, but kept from the people generally.

Why was not this memorial given out to the people for general signature, and not confined to corners? The subject is a plain one. Those who wish a small state will sign that memorial, those who wish a large and respectable state will withhold their signatures.

We had hoped that this pettifogging federal editor* would have ceased to fulminate his trash against us.—The public can feel no interest in the quarrels of printers—Even the faction who support the Emigrant, must be heartily tired of the Billingsgate tone of their tool.—His vulgar critique fully develope his character. He has confessed his ignorance, his folly is equally apparent.—He salutes us with his usual blackguardisms, which we pass over with merited contempt. An Englishman, a federalist,† a man who boasted of being one of the "lathing-hatchet party," to brand us with the epithet of '*impertinent foreigner*.' You who are only known to the world by your venom and bitterness to the republican institutions of the Union, to presume to such imposition. Twenty three years ago, the editor of this paper bore arms in defence of his adopted country. While you lay helpless in your cradle, he assisted to support that national independence of which you are now an unworthy partaker. You a partizan of that party, who in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, endeavored to hunt down Irishmen, and even refused to rent houses to Irish emigrants, because they preferred to breath the air of American liberty, to being trodden under foot by the besotted rulers of England, whom you profess so much to admire.

There is no wonder that the disordered imagination of Sergeant Hall in keeping *close* should suppose that we envied him in his publication of a petition he is obliged to condemn, and which he declares "ought not and cannot be sanctioned by Congress." He hopes it will be revised before it is "presented to the House." We only hoped it might be changed. This is the difference of opinion between us; that the Gazette and Emigrant have in one point agreed! to wit, that the Memorial is incorrect.

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*We have received two letters from respectable gentlemen in Philadelphia, who declare unequivocally that Sergeant Hall was an understrapper in the federal ranks there.

†We do not accuse all federalists of want of principle. But Sergeant Hall discloses sentiments and principles which would disgrace the basest federalism. To cant about foreigners, the countrymen of Montgomery and a host of other worthies, who so eminently contributed to achieve American Independence.

Most redoubtable Sergeant!—Do you boast that a citizen is obliged *to keep close?*

To avoid what?

Do you mean force—club law?

Will not the law protect the citizen? Or do you mean that there is a faction above all law?

Who are the patrons of that faction?

Will the law protect them, or who will?

Are you not a blow-pipe of a very bad quality?—Can you tell who blows you?

Can you speak the truth, or do you possess an innate predisposition to propagate falsehood? Why censure your own important state paper—is it because you had the honor to print it?

Sergeant Hall is well aware that the Gazette has a circulation in Missouri & Illinois four-fold beyond his Emigrant.—Hence his hostility to the Gazette.

Illinois City.

Situate in the prairie, near the mound.

Opposite to the upper end of St. Louis,

LAID OUT ON AN EXTENSIVE AND LIBERAL PLAN.

The principal streets being ninety nine, and none less than seventy one and an half feet wide—Eight lots of one hundred and four and a half by one hundred and ninety seven feet in a square, each square divided by an alley of twenty feet in width.

There will be offered at public sale on Saturday the first day of November next, at Bevans's tavern, sundry lots in the above mentioned place, the terms will be made known on the day of sale—The sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

JOHN HAYS,
N. JARROT,
J. B. THOMAS,
JOHN HAY,
M TURCOTTE. } Com'rs.

Cahokia, 24th October, 1817.

A CARD.

Mr. DUROCHER, *has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Louis, that he has opened a*

Dancing School.

Those who wish to be informed of the terms of teaching, are requested to apply at his lodgings, at Mr. C. Sanguinet's—*to* Col. Delauney—*or at this Office.* *Oct. 22nd.*

WANTED
At Harrisonville, Il. Ter.
A
Journeyman Shoemaker,
Who will have a room to himself, and board.

He will be paid by the piece, or allowed an interest in the business.

JESSE W. COOPER.

Harrisonville, Oct 23 73—4

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY

from the subscriber, living in Howard County, (Missouri. Ter.)

A negro man named PHILL, about 23 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; has a scar on his upper lip; heavy, robust and likely. Had on when he went away, a blue cotton roundabout, and a coarse linen shirt and overalls. ☞ I will give *Ten dollars* if said negro is taken in this county and delivered to me on the south side of the Missouri river, or *Twenty dollars* if he is taken out of the county and secured, giving me information so that I can get him again

LEVEN CROPPER.

Oct. 3rd. 73—3t

Fifteen Dollars Reward'

Will be given to any person who will deliver to me, in St. Louis,

THREE BEEF CATTLE,

Of the following description:—

Marked with a crop, and slit in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left ear. They were purchased near the mouth of St. John's creek, in this county; and as they were put into the pasture for slaughter, the color is not recollected by me.—I will give *Five* dollars to any person who will inform me where the steers may be found. ☞ Any information left with the printer of this Gazette will be thankfully received by,

N. MILLS.

ALSO.

Three Dollars Reward,

Will be given to any person who will deliver to me,

A SMALL BAY (PONY) HORSE,

With a roach mane and tail, cropt short—A natural pacer, and shod all round. This horse strayed from me a few days ago.

N. MILLS.

St. Louis, Oct. 25th, 1817. 73—4t

IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS;
(*Price 25 cts. single, or $2 50 per doz.*)

CHARLESS'
MISSOURI & ILLINOIS
Magazine Almanack;
FOR 1818.

Containing—Besides the lunations, conjunctions, eclipses, &c. the pre-emption and other land laws—Time of holding courts—Names of judicial officers—Fees of the different officers and persons named in the laws of this territory on the subject of fees—Form of the power of attorney to obtain military bounty lands—principles of the general and state governments, with an extensive selection of other useful matter.

St. Louis, October 25th, 1817.

TAKEN UP,

By John Caldwell, living on Gravois, St. Louis township county of St. Louis, a bright sorrel HORSE, inclined to be roan, near five years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, bald face, white mane & tail, both hind feet white, no brand; appraised to forty dollars before me, this 29th day of Sept. 1817.

THO. SAPPINGTON J. P.

A copy from the stray book,
A. S M'GIRK D. C.
For M. P. REDUC, Cle

For Sale,

A Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

On the River DARDENNE,

St. Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 500 bearing apple, pear and cherry trees, and an elegant garden. There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, 2 barns, &c.—ALSO a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A. RUTGERS

Sep. 1st. —66—

SALE OF

LOTS,

IN THE TOWN OF MONROE.

The town of MONROE, is situated on the river Cuivre, about 18 miles from the town of Saint Charles two and a half from the river Missippi, and not more than ten miles from what may be called the heart of the county of Saint Charles.

The scite on which this town has been laid out, is an elevated plain of a dry sandy soil.

The town fronts on the river Cuivre, leaving a street of from 80 to 120 feet wide, for the use of the public. It is laid out in squares of 200 feet each way; and each square is divided into four equal lots. The streets are sixty feet wide, and cross at right angles. 144 lots have been laid out, and will be offered for sale.

The town possesses many natural advantages.—The river Cuivre, being navigable to this place, very happily makes this the nearest navigable point, to most of the inland parts of the county of St. Charles. The town is surrounded by a country of rich timbered and prairie lands.

The sale of lots will commence on the 29th day of this month, the purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, to pay his bid in twelve months

IRA COTTLE,
NATH'L SIMONDS,
ALMOND COTTLE, } *Proprietors.*

October 9th 1817 71-3

Town of Illinois.

This Town is situate and laid out on Caluskia creek, or L'abbe river, *immediately opposite the town of St. Louis*, and is about 240 yards distant from the river Mississippi, with streets 60 & 66 feet wide, running at right angles, nearly north and south, east and west, in squares of 300 feet, and divided into ten lots of 60 feet front, by 140 in depth, leaving an alley dividing the sq'rs. of 20 feet.

The undersigned proprietors, on *THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER* next, at the AUCTION ROOM of TH. F. RIDDICK, in St. Louis, at the hour of *ten o'clock in the forenoon*, intend to offer

The whole of said Lots For Sale, to the highest bidder, on the following terms: One third of the purchase money must be paid in twelve months, for which a negotiable note, satisfactorily endorsed, payable at either of the Banks in St. Louis, will be received. The payment of the remaining two-thirds at twenty-four and thirty-six months time, may be secured by mortgage, or negotiable notes, at the option of the purchaser.

The proprietors deem it entirely unnecessary to say any thing as to the probable advantages which may be derived from a settlement in this town, as they must be obvious to every person acquainted with the surrounding country, which is as fertile as any other yet known.

☞ *A plan of the Town may be seen at the Auction Room.*

M'KNIGHT & BRADY.

October 11th. 71-4t

Lands For Sale.

REUBEN EASTON, will sell 142 acres of most valuable

Wood Lands

Situated 4 miles above St. Louis on the eastern side of the river Mississippi adjoining Charles Dimmes—160 acres of bottom land in the 6 mile prairie with 87 acres of timbered lands convenient to it—640 acres of choice land adjoining the Village of St. Mary on Wood river.

214 1-3 arpens of land situate on the north bank of the Missouri 6 miles below St. Charles, 320 acres of the tract on the waters of Dardenne, in St. Charles county, granted to Micajah Baldridge: and 288 1-3 arpens situate on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Dunwitt; cheap for cash.

St. Louis, Sept. 10th, 1817. 67tf

Michael Nolan & J. M'Daniel

Tailors,

Main street St. Louis,

OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, inform the gentlemen of St Louis and the neighborhood, that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion.

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in *the best style*

Ladies riding dresses executed With care, elegance and in the [illegible] fashion.

☞ *Four or five journeymen Tailors* will meet with [illegible] and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—[illegible]

For Sale

AT MINE AU BRETON,

Washington County.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, for CASH, LEAD, NEGROES, FURS, or for any other saleable articles, his

Farm

At the seat of justice of Washington County, containing 500 acres of first rate land; on which is about 55 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 50 feet long by 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, water grist Mill th overshot wheel—an excellent Gardeng fenced in with new cedar pickets and a young orchard—It is presumed the purchaser will view the premises, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unexceptionable.

AMABLE PARTENEY.

August 12th, 1817. 3m-68

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th, 1817. 65-6m

Avis.

LE soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de mr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de couper dubois sur les terres cy dessus dites sous peines d'être pour suivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Septembre 6th. 1817. 66—6m.

Valuable Ferry For Sale.

The Subscriber will sell for CASH, his

FERRY ON THE OSAGE RIVER,

TOGETHER WITH 160 ACRES OF LAND ATTACHED TO IT.

This land is situated on the eastern bank of the Osage river, at the point where the great road leading from Mine a Breton, and all the lower part of Kentucky, Tennessee, and this territory, to Boons Lick, crosses the Osage river.

☞ For particulars enquire of the subscriber at St. Louis. *P. QUARLES.*

Oct. 4. 70 7t.

Copper & Tin Ware

Manufactory.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by *Mr. Joseph Brazeau*, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Sliders, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817. tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

Entertainment.

DOWLING begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Choteau's,

WHERE MAJ. WILLIS FORMERLY RESIDED,

(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS.)

Travellers are informed that the house is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good ale and wine. He will spare no pains or expense to render comfortable those who may favor him with their company.

St. Louis Sep. 13th. 66-6t

SALE BY ORDER OF COURT.

In the Superior Court, Northern Circuit } *Of the term of Aug. 1817.*

John Ewing Adm'r. &c. of William Ewing dec'd } *On Petition for the sale of lands.*

Will be sold by the administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months at the court house of the county of St. Charles at the town of St. Charles on Wednesday the twenty sixth day of November next, being the third day of the November term of the circuit court of the said county of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William Ewing at the time of his death, in and to the fourth part of a saw mill and mill tract situate on Sandy creek in the said county of St. Charles.

By order of the court,

J. V. GARNIER Clk. S. C. N. C.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Smith deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having any demands on said estate, are requested to bring them forward duly authenticated according to law.

Hannah Smith, Adm'x.

Madison county I. T. Sept. 19th, 1817. 8-69

Sportsmen Attention.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 12th, *NOVEMBER AT 12 O'CLOCK,*

The fall races will commence. The first days running will be four miles & repeat purse one hundred and sixty two dollars, the second days purse will be the entrance money of the first day, three miles and repeat, and the third days purse will be the entrance money of the second two miles and repeat, the entrance money of the third day will be run for. with the sweep stakes precisely at 3 o'clock at Gallitin's track, four miles from St. Louis. Free for any horse mare or gelding the entrance money the first day twenty five dollars, second day twenty, the third day fifteen and sweep. stakes ten dollars. All who have a desire to enter one or more horses will apply to Abraham Gallitin at his house the evening previous to the day of running or Daniel Farrow at St Louis. Any other regulations necessary will be attended to on the ground, by the jockey

17 —

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed

From the plantation of M'Knight and Brady, near St. Louis, sometime ago, sorrel horse 5 or 6 years old, about 14 1-2 or 15 hands high, hollow back, nick'd, no marks or brands.—Also a brown mare, same age and height as above branded with M on her near fore shoulder and a W on her buttock. Whoever may take them up and deliver them to Mr. Daniel Shope in St. Louis, shall receive a reward of ten dollars.

St. Louis, Oct. 9th, 1817. 3t 71

Taken up by John Gilmore, St. Genevieve county, platon township, platon creek, a chesnut sorrel horse, seven years old last spring, about fifteen hands high, hind feet white, bald face, both glass eyes, has the fistula broke and running on the near side, valued to sixty dollars by *William Alexander* and *John A. Sturgus*, August 25th. 1817.

A true copy from my stray book:

Peter P. M'Cormack J. P.

A true copy of the record in circuit court office, county of St. Genevieve and recorded 6th Sept. 1817,

Test, Tho. Oliver, Clk.

Taken up by Stephen Maddox, living on the river des peres, a sorrel horse, about six years old, fourteen hands three inches high, no brands perceivable, white mane, a star in his forehead nearly in the shape of a diamond, the near hind foot white. Appraised to fifty dollars before me this 22d of September 1817.

THOMAS SAPPINGTON, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

Andw. S. M'Girk, D. Clk.

for M. P. Leduc Clk.

Sept. 24th 1817. 71-3t

Avis.

Le soussigné ayant reçu un assortiment consequent de bijouterie bien assorti, et du dernier gout, parmi le quel sont plusieurs montres de dames, et depuis peu envoyé de France; en disposera soit en gros soit en detail, aux prix les plus moderés et aux conditions les plus avantageuses.

ANT'NE. DANJIN.

St. Louis, Octobre 8, 1817. 4t

Just Received

From Philadelphia, and lately imported from France, a large and well chosen assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery; among which are, ladies watches, which will be disposed of, by wholesale and retail, for cash, on the most accommodating terms, by

ANTY DANJIN.

Oct. 8th.

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 20th, 1817. 52 tf-

Avis.

[illegible] soussigné ayant obtenu des lettres d'administration pour gerer la succession de deffunt Antoine Vincent Bouis, pre toutes personnes que peuvent avoir des reclamations contre la dite succession de presenter leurs comptes duement certifiés et dans le terme fixé par la loi, et toutes personnes devant à la dit succession sont priés de payer immediatement entre les les mains de l'administratrice.

MARIE M. VEUVE D. V. BOUIS, *Adm'ce.*

St. Louis, le 25 Sept. 1817. -69-4t

Notice.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Anthony Vincent Bouis, late of the town of St. Louis, deceased, request all those who have any claims against the said estate to produce them duly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment, to

MARIE M. VEUVE D. V. BOUIS, *Adm'ix.*

St Louis September, 25th 1817. -69-

St. Louis Brewery.

Such Farmers as have any crops of Barley, which they intend delivering to the St. Louis Brewery, are earnestly solicited to bring in the same without delay, by doing which they will ensure to themselves 12 1-2cts. on each & every bushel, over and above the price of the original contract The Brewery will not consider itself obliged to receive any Barley which may be brought in after the 15th of next November.

St. Louis, 10th Oct 1817. 4t.

Hartly Sullivan,

Tenders his services to the inhabitants of St Louis, as a TUTOR, and intends (with proper encouragement) to open

A SCHOOL,

IN THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE REV. SALMOND GIDDINS,

for one quarter, to commence on Monday the thirteenth October, 1817. Where he will teach the following branches of literature, on the following terms

	PER QUARTER.
Spelling & Reading,	$5 00
Writing, round and Italian hands, with propriety, also plain Arithmetic,	6 00
Vulgar & Decimal Arithmetic, on a superior plan,	7 00
Stereometry and Gauging in all its various forms,	8 00
Book-keeping, by double entry.	10 00

Attention to the morals of those children entrusted to his care and an unceasing exertion to facilitate their studies; together with the salubrity of that quarter of the town where the school house is located, will he hopes merit the notice of a discerning public.

Oct'r. 10th. 21-71

Sale of Property.

On Monday the 27th Oct. inst. will be sold at public vendue, on the premises in Bonhomme Township and county of St. Louis, all the personal property of James Burnsides, lately deceased; consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Geese & Ducks. Also farming utensils, household & kitchen furniture. At the same time the crops of Wheat, Corn & Oats will be sold, together with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under $5 cash—for all sums above $5, twelve months credit will be given; notes with good security will be required by

SAM. MOORE. & Wm CAMPBELL. } *Executors to the will annexed.*

Oct. 14. 1817. 21-t

Notice:

That there will be exposed to public sale, for the use of the County of BOND, on tuesday the 28th of October, during the term of the Circuit Court in BOND COUNTY, at Hills Station, on Shoal creek; a number of Lots in the town of PERRYSVILLE, the place fixed upon for the seat of justice for the county of Bond, situated on the Hurricane Fork of the Kaskaskia River: one mile from its junction, and 2 1-4 miles from Popes Bluff,—on the following terms: One dollar to be paid down, and one years credit will be given for the balance, and 8 per cent. discount for prompt payment, and two years credit will be given to a MECHANIC who will improve and settle within six months. Any purchaser failing to make payment when due will be charged with interest from the day of sale. A plan of said town may be seen at the printing office of the Missouri Gazette.

By order of the court.

DANIEL CONVERSE. Clk.

October 14th 1817. 21-72.

Notice.

MY creditors are hereby notified, that I shall on the 29th day of Oct. 1817, make application to the Hon. David Barton, judge of the Circuit Court, or in his absence, to F. M. Guypl & Jos. V Garnier, Esqrs. two justices of the peace, at the Office of the said Garnier, in the town of St. Louis, in the County of Saint Louis, to be admitted to the benefit of the several Acts concerning insolvent Debtors, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon & 3 in the afternoon.

Thos. Peebels.

St. Louis, 17th Oct. 1817.—2t.

WANTED.

from 1000 to 1500 buh'ls. OF CHARCOAL,

For which TWELVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per 100 bushels will be paid on delivery.—Apply to

TH. HANLY.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Seal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNE.

May 6.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

Executed at this Office.

Look Here.

The subscribers wishing to retire from business offer, for sale their whole stock consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Books and Stationary, &c.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

N. B. Just received, 50 Boxes real Spanish Segars.

St. Louis, Aug 8th. 1817. t-62

Something New.

The subscribers will give the highest price in CASH or GOODS for any quantity of

Pecons or Hazlenuts,

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, October 10th—71

A fine time to pay old DEBTS!

The subscribers would be glad to receive the notes of the KENTUCKY INSURANCE COMPANY, (which some folks say are good for nothing) at TWO per cent advance for all debts due them.

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

October 9th.—71

Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has REMOVED to the next store below KERR & BELL, where he has opened

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Silks for Ladies Dresses,

JUST IMPORTED, DIRECT FROM EUROPE;

Consisting of

TWILLED FLORENCES, *various colours.*
Do. LEVANTINES. *do. do.*
RICH SILK SHAWLS, *of various sizes.*
MERINO SHAWLS, *with large borders.*
TRIMMINGS & RIBBANDS, *same of them elegant and wide.*
WHITE & BLACK SILK HOSE & GLOVES.

ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF OTHER

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS,

FINE BLUE CLOTHS,
CLAIRS GREI, OLIVE & BLUE do
BOMBAZETTS, of various colors.
CALICOES do. do.
COTTON HOSE, men's & women's.
SHOES, do. do.
DOMESTIC GOODS, &c. &c. &c

DETANDEBERATZ.

St. Louis, Oct. 9th. 71 3t.

Rene Le Meilleur,

INFORMS *his country customers, and the public in general, that he has*

JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS STORE LAST SEPTEMBER IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER STOCK,

A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITED FOR THE SEASON,

which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

St. Genevieve, September 13th, 1817.

N. B. The highest market price will be given for Pork, Tallow and Beeswax

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

To Builders, &c.

ROBERT BAILEY,

Having resided upwards of eight years in the town of Cincinnati, during which term he carried on the Business of *BRICKLAYING* in an extensive way, intends settling in this place.

☞ Any gentleman who may want buildings erected, the ensuing season, will be treated with on the most reasonable terms. His character and conduct may be known on application to *Mr. Hugh Glenn*, (lately from Cincinnati,) or to Governor *Wm. Clark*, and General *Wm. Rector*.

N. B. Mr. DUVAL, Merchant, opposite the Post Office, will inform where he may be spoken with.

St. Louis, Sept. 27th, 1817. 69tf.

Almanack for 1818.

THE merchants of Missouri and Illinois territory are respectfully requested to forward to the MISSOURI GAZETTE OFFICE, their orders for a supply of the Missouri and Illinois

MAGAZINE ALMANACK

for the ensuing year, as the number of copies will be limited to the demand. The several laws relating to land—courts on both sides of the river—officers of government, with such other local matter will be attached to the Almanack, as will render it an object of general enquiry.

June 1817.

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND Illinois Advertiser;

BY [illegible] CHARLESS.

Published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted if paid in advance, or before the expiration of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

** Advertisements will be inserted at the established prices:—Cash must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

Bank of Missouri.

St Louis, August, 26th 1817.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that a third instalment of twenty five dollars is to be paid in, on each share of the capital stock of said bank, on Monday, 1st, December 1817

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

1std

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles.

And for sale at cost and charges, by

J. CLEMENS Jr. & Co.

St. Louis, 28th May, 1817.

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 817. 53—tf.

Cables & Cordells,

White and Tarred.

Bed Cords, & Plough lines

Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*

St. Louis, July 4th, 1817—50tf.

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT ALLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLIAMS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUENET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis August 15. 1817 tf 63

JUST RECEIVED

BY

P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine,	*Paper,*
Long Cork Claret,	*Copperas,*
Jamaica Spirits	*Spanish Segars,*
New Eng. Rum	*Spanish Fig Blue,*
Holland Gin	*Tanners Oil,*
Cognac Brandy,	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted,*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Silkpins,	*&c. &c. &c.*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

For having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

They are prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

FRESH GOODS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR FORMER STOCK, WE HAVE *Just received from Philadelphia,* AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest importation,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

Wholesale or Retail.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, attending the purchases, we hope will enable us to sell our goods, on such terms as will give satisfaction to purchasers.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

St. Louis, October 16, 1817—7-

For Sale,

At the store of Th. Hanly.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,

Pennsylvania Castings, at cost and freight,

Salina by the bale,——Spun Cotton,

Beef and Pork put up for family use,

Kentucky superfine Flour,

Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,

A supply of Indian Goods,

Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,

Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.

Window Glass,

Boot & upper Leather.

Together with a general supply of

Merchandise,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

** Notes of the Kentucky Insurance Company will be received in payment for the above Goods, at Cash prices.

Bryant Hanly, 1817 297 tf-61

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffil—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Setinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hk'fs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes;
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &c.

ALSO—Bridles, Saddles and Harness of every kind, besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 463-tf

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine,	Oil, and Dye Stuffs.
Paints,	

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

[illegible] 1817 tf

10,000 Pounds Bacon,

Just received from Cincinnati and FOR SALE

By CHRISTIAN WILT.

September 26- 60-4t

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Saint Louis. The House is 46 by 28 feet, two stories high: For further information enquire at this Office.

St. Louis, Oct. 17th, 1817—3t.

JOHN LITTLE,

Has just received and is now opening at his store, two doors below the Indian Office, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WINES & SPIRITS, VIZ.

4th Proof Cognac Brandy	do do Teneriff do
do Jamaica Spirits	Old Port do
Holland Gin & Whiskey	Claret in cases.
L. P. Madeira Wine	Medoc, St Julian & Hermitage.

Flat & square bar Swedish Iron.

All of which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

St Louis Feb 6th 1817. 36

WANTED

At Harrisonville, Il. Ter.

Journeyman Shoemaker,

Who will have a room to himself, and board.

He will be paid by the piece, or allowed an interest in the business.

JESSE W. COOPER.

Harrisonville, Oct 23 73—tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

from the subscriber, living in Howard County, Missouri Ter.

A negro man named PHILL, about 22 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has a scar on his upper lip; heavy, robust and likely. Had on when he went away, a blue cotton roundabout, and a coarse linen shirt and overalls. If I will give *Ten dollars* if said negro is taken in this county and delivered to me on the south side of the Missouri river, or *Twenty dollars* if he is taken out of the county and secured, giving me information so that I can get him again.

LEWIS CROUPER.

Oct. 3rd. 58—tf

Illinois City,

Situate in the prairie, near the mouth of *Opposite to the upper end of St. Louis*, LAID OFF ON AN EXTENSIVE AND LIBERAL PLAN,

The principal streets being ninety nine, and none less than seventy one and an half feet wide—Eight lots of one hundred and four and a half by one hundred and ninety seven feet in a square, each square divided by an alley of twenty feet in width.

There will be offered at public sale on Saturday the first day of November next, at Savages tavern, sundry lots in the above mentioned place, the terms will be made known on the day of sale—The sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

JOHN HAYS,
N. JARROT,
J. B. THOMAS,
JOHN HAY,
M. TURCOTTE,
} Com'rs.

Cahokia, 24th October, 1817.

☞ *A CARD.* ☜

Mr. DUROCHER, *has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Louis, that he has opened a* [illegible]

Dancing School,

Those who wish to be informed of the terms of teaching, are requested to apply at his lodgings, at Mr. C. Sanguinet's—to Col. Delauney—or at this Office. *Oct. 22nd.*

Fifteen Dollars Reward,

Will be given to any person who will deliver to me, in St. Louis,

THREE BEEF CATTLE,

Of the following description:—

Marked with a crop, and slit in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left ear They were purchased near the mouth of St. John's creek, in this county, and as they were put into the pasture for slaughter, the color is not recollected by me.—I will give *Five* dollars to any person who will inform me where the steers may be found ☞ Any information left with the printer of this Gazette will be thankfully received by,

N. MILLS.

ALSO.

Three Dollars Reward,

Will be given to any person who will deliver to me,

A SMALL BAY (PONEY) HORSE,

With a roach mane and tail, cropt short—A natural pacer, and shod all round. This horse strayed from me a few days ago.

N. MILLS.

St. Louis, Oct. 25th, 1817. 72—tf

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS;

(Price 25 cts. single, or $2 50 per doz.)

CHARLESS'

MISSOURI & ILLINOIS

Magazine Almanack;

Containing—Besides the [illegible] conjunctions, eclipses, &c. the laws relating to preemption rights—Time of holding courts—Names of judicial officers—Fees of the different officers and persons named in the laws of this territory on the subject of fees—Form of the power of attorney to obtain military bounty lands—principles of the general and state governments, with an extensive selection of other useful matter.

St. Louis, October 25th, 1817.

TAKEN UP,

By John Caldwell, living on Gravois, St. Louis township, county of St. Louis, a bright sorrel HORSE, inclined to be roan, near five years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, bald face, white mane & tail, both hind feet white, no brand; appraised to forty dollars before me, this 29th day of Sept. 1817.

THO. SAPPINGTON, J. P.

A copy from the stray book,

A. S. M GIRK D. C

For M. P. LEDUC, Clk.

From the Boston Yankee.

FEDERALISTS, No. III.

"TIMEO DANAOS ET DONA FERENTES,"

It was not the impulse of a sudden excitement, but the deduction of a cool deliberation, which placed federalists in an inflexible opposition to their country. Every motive was urged to their interest, every argument to their integrity, and every generous impulse to their patriotism. They were told it was merchants who suffered, and the war was in their defence: they were told that submission to one encroachment invites another, and resistance would finally be necessary when the evil had increased in magnitude, and become more difficult of remedy. They were told it was federalists who were called upon to defend our independence, and reminded of their boasted political axiom, "millions for defence, and not a cent for tribute." War, they answered was an evil—and a protracted war impoverished the country.—But would the war be shortened by our own divisions? [illegible] the public enemies grow [illegible] in their demands? [illegible] culties to oppose them, [illegible] ed?—Would they concede to a part what they denied to the whole? But it would not answer. Interest, integrity, patriotism, all were vain. Disaster to the country was an obstacle to the government, and the fall of their opponents was the elevation of themselves. It was nothing to them, that if they rose by the fall of their country, they would rise like the genius of desolation, striding over the ruins they had created. The sentiment of original evil seemed to be theirs; "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven." Success was their first object, independence their second. Our enemies grew bold as we became divided. Their fleets scattered our commerce—they threatened our cities, they plundered our towns. The national territory was occupied—the capital was invaded—the palaces in flames. The savage was loosed upon our frontiers—the lust of the soldier unbridled to our families, and cupidity ransacked the ashes of the dead: Even the name of Washington could not guard the city of his adoption from pollution, nor stimulate his professed votaries to vengeance. The savage knife was bared to the defenceless bosom, but no arm would turn aside the steel of death: the sanctuary of the grave was invaded, but the soil of freedom could not afford security to the ashes of the patriot. It was then that federalists were called upon for union—not as before for their interest, for their honor, or for their glory; but in the voice of misery and supplication—They were invoked their fellow citizens; to strike down the savage over his prostrate prisoner; to snatch from the arms of lust its expiring victim; to afford a grave to those fathers who had given them an empire. It was in vain disaster followed on disaster; Castine, Detroit, were in the enemy's hands; Baltimore was invaded, Washington in flames; New Orleans was already gone in the public apprehension, and a general peace in Europe promised to throw in a moment on our shores, the victorious conquerors of the great Napolean. Federalists were again called upon for union; our liberties perish, said the patriot, will you not now unite? The cry seemed to give them new energy; success seemed almost within their grasp; their country might fall, but they should triumph.—Now for the final blow—one more stroke, and the day was their own. Then was the time for Massachusetts—then for the Hartford Convention—then for the overthrow of the government. The flag of treason was half unfurled—the first murmurs of disunion already floated in the air—the agents of destruction already started, to tumble the successor of Washington from his chair—when the glad notes of peace burst on their startled apprehension. Dreadful intelligence to the triumph of a party; it might save the country, but it would ruin them.—We have staked every thing on success. We have braved authority—we have derided patriotism—we have been faithless to the laws and hostile to the constitution. The day of alarm has gone by. Peace returns and brings security to the timid and prosperity to the suffering. It has been ushered in by victory when defeat was [illegible] of the revolution round the [illegible] of the warrior of the present day. The army has acquired a reputation for veteran discipline and scientific skill, which, under Washington it had never dared to aspire to. But the navy—this has out done itself; the dazzling presages of the revolution burst forth in the radiance of meridian maturity, & stands equally proof against the calumnies of envy, & raised above the flimsy [illegible] petition. The sun of Federalism has gone down. [illegible] some of our bleeding country will have failed. A generous, but deluded people will return to the allure of their patriotism, which they abandoned in a moment of suffering and phrenzy. They will again revere their laws, admire their liberties, & curse their seducers. Overwhelmed by this new load of odium, federalists will in vain turn the public eye from their destructive ambition, to the fancied follies of their opponents. There will be no embargo now, to ring in the startled ear of the farmer, with its train of poverty and disease; no French and English decrees to bear the overwhelming clamors of a thousand merchants against the pusillanimous imbecility of a trembling government; no English kidnapping and impressment to embower our bold and generous seamen in the floating dungeons of our former master; no voice to denounce the birth right of freedom as a solemn and impious mockery; no curse the country of Washington, as the

Peace has arrived, and left our countrymen without a wrong to complain of, or an insult to redress. The republic rises from its momentary depression with an elastic revulsion, and presses on the alarmed admiration of Europe a full consciousness of its tremendous resources. Never since the days of Washington, have we been so revered; never in the history of human events have we before known a time when our national rights were regarded with a forbearance that left no ground for complaint, nor room for apprehension. Such has been the result of a war in which we predicted disaster. Such is the success of a party whose imbecility we laughed at, whose timidity we scorned, and whose efforts we opposed with a zeal worthy indeed of the most generous object of patriotism.

Yes, such was the alarm of federalism, and it was not without reason that they apprehended the execration of the virtuous of mankind. But how grounded less were their apprehensions; how futile their alarm!

Do they suffer the odium of their unpatriotic, factious and ambitious course? Now, when a spirit of concession can no longer be of any service to the republic, are they made to feel by the expression of public abhorrence, that a want of patriotism is a want of policy: and that party who sacrifices the public interest to private aggrandizement, will find eventually that it has no less defeated its own views than those of the country? Has a conduct which has drawn forth even public animadversion in Europe, which in the eye of superior intelligence, must stand high on the catalogue of moral guilt—being suffered to receive even that punishment which guilt

receives from its own mucous-ness? Have those men who shall in after times aim to gratify their own ambition by sacrifising their country's interest, and even by hazarding its independence—been taught that such conduct would at least injure them in the confidence of their fellow citizens; that if it did not expose them to the infamy of a criminal punishment, it would at least subject them to the indignation of a generous and loyal people? No: nothing like it! Charity has spread the veil of oblivion over the odium of their conduct, and fixed the seal of silence on the organ of public indignation. Generous republicans! An unprecedented national prosperity and glory had rewarded the patience of your sacrifices, by an elevated and durable reputation; while your political opponents were depressed beneath your feet by the popular odium of their factious and ambitious projects. With what generosity have you descended from your lofty eminence, and raised your persecutors to your own level! With what magnanimity have you mingled with the crowd of your enemies, till gratitude can no longer discriminate its object, nor punish its victim!

Union is now the sentiment of the day, but it was not when Washington was in James, and the scalping knife was bloody. When England threatened to recolonize the republic, federalists had no disposition for union. But now, they are conciliatory! Now that their zeal cannot endanger the public liberties. Now, that this country has assumed an importance in the opinion of the world, which makes the richest conciliate its friendship, and the boldest deprecate its hostility. Now that federalists can have no hope of stirring up a seditious spirit of insubordination, and of succeeding by a revolution when they cannot by election. Now federalists are willing to unite when they had no hope from opposition, and will condescend to divide public confidence since they cannot monopolize it.

(To be continued.)

MEXICO.

From New-Orleans under date of September 13, we have some gratifying Mexican inteligence. It was extracted from a despatch of Apodaca, dated July 29, to the Spanish cabinet, intercepted at sea by the Patriot brig Calypso. After lamenting the success of Mina, the vice roy supposes him to be at the head of 7,000 men; and it appears that the people are flocking from all quarters to join his standard. General Mina having intercepted a convoy of 4,200,000 dollars, and learning that these funds were the property of several individuals, issued a proclamation, in which he declared that he was not in arms against the people, but against the beloved Ferdinand, and that all those concerned in the business, might recover their money in his camp, giving proof of their claim. They came and the money was refunded to them. The vice-roy solicits great reinforcements, stating that he distrusts the troops under his command, as Mina possesses great talent in inducing them to desert. General Torres has formed a junction with Mina. The regiment of Ferdidand VII. had gone over to him with all its arms and effects. A Mexican Congress had been called, and Mina named General in chief. It appears that at the date of the vice-roy's despatch, Mina was near Uanaxuato, about 80 leagues from Mexico. *K. Gaz.*

Sept. 25—We have just time to state, that we have conversed with a gentleman direct from Amelia, who informs us that the patriots completely defeated the Spaniards on the 13th inst. & coppelled them to retreat six miles. Several officers belonging to the Spaniards, were killed.—On the part of the patriots, no loss sustained whatever. Col. Irwin was daily receiving reinforcements, and it is confidently thought that he will be able to hold possesion of the town of Fernandina. The Spanish force amounted to five hundred men, composed of negroes, Spaniards and renegado Americans. The patriots had on the day of battle not more than one hundred and fifty men. Gen. M'Gregor and suite, have sailed for Nassau (N. P.) in the brig St. Joseph.—Two large ships, prizes, arrived at Amelia last week, supposed to be worth 250,000 dollars. Com. Aury had also arrived at Amelia with two large privateers, and a prize captured by him, of considerable value. The force which went against Fernandina was not commanded by governor Coppinger, but by a Spanish colonel, name not recollected. Coppinger is still in Augustine. *Augusta Gaz.*

A letter from New-Orleans states, that the Marquis Moncada, one of the most influential characters in Mexico, has placed himself at the head of 10,000 republicans. General Mina is going on pretty well in Santander. *ib.*

FROM AMELIA ISLAND.

Charleston, Sept. 18.—Extract of a letter to the editors, dated St. Mary's, Sept. 13.—"When I last wrote you, I entertained the most sanguine hopes of a speedy conquest of the Floridas; but our friends in the United States, on whose promises we relied, have most grossly deceived us. We had used all our resources, and therefore were compelled to abandon the place, they having failed to furnish us with the requisite means to carry on the war in the enemy's country. The general embarked on Friday last, with all his suite, on board the Morgiana, (cursed be the name of the Morgiana,) for she was to have brought us $30,000 and 100 men; but when she arrived, she had not one cent and but 30 men. The general then discovered that no confidence could be placed in his agents, and immediately resigned. This [illegible] entirely be approved of, but certainly better one than if he had remained in command, and kept the Island as a rendezvous for privateers. Colonel Irvin has possession of the Island as yet, and says he will keep it—the general has granted him full power to hold it, and if practicable to conquer the whole country. I doubt whether he will be able to do so or not. The Patriots had a small skirmish with the enemy on last Wednesday morning, and defeated them—the loss of the Patriots was two killed and three wounded; that of the Spaniards could not be ascertained, but it is supposed to be great—it is reported that one of their officers, a maj. Dill, was killed. The enemy, it is said, intend attacking the Patriots again very shortly; if they do, the Patriots will beat them. I am sorry to say, that among the Patriots there is a great want of subordination; every man fancies himself commander. They burnt the house of Mr Fernandez, because it was suspected he harbored the Spaniards. This was done without the order or approbation of the colonel. Every honorable man and officer has left the Island, who came to it with the general. The following is a list of the officers who have resigned.* I have also left, and shall return to ——, whence I shall rejoin the general in some part of South-America.

"The general in addition to the rank which he now holds in the army of Granada, has been appointed general of division by the Congress of Venezuela. The brig Enterprize, of Rhode-Island, has received a commission, under the name of the General M'Gregor, and she is now commanded by captain French: she was formerly the Brutus privateer."

"N. B. Since writing the above, there has been a very severe cannonading from 3 o'clock until about dark; it appears to be between the Patriots in the block-house and the enemy on the hill—the result is not known."

Extract of another letter of the same date, to a gentleman in this city. "There is no one left at Amelia Island, but fighting characters; and from the firing that we know going on, we think the engagement has commenced."

Sept. 22.—A passenger in the schr. Lucretia, capt. Runciman, which put into Rebellion Roads on Friday evening last, on her passage from St. Mary's to New York, has obligingly furnished us with the following particulars, relative to the state of affairs at Amelia Island. On the 10th, the Spaniards (a detachment from their force in the rear) appeared on M'Clure's hill, at the back of the town, amounting to about forty and were repulsed in an attack on the patriots, with the loss on the part of the latter of only two killed, two of which were taken prisoners, and five wounded. That part of the Spanish forces which was supposed to be ——, was ascertained to be white men disguised, who were well known to be deserters from the patriot cause.—Governor Coppinger was daily expected to resume the command in the place of Drummond, with a reinforcement of about 800 men. The patriots could muster, it is said, about 350 men, including the crews of the patriot vessels in the harbor. Col. Irvin's force was said to be about 100. The Spanish gun boats, full of men, had made two separate attacks, and were repulsed in both instances, by the fort and the Morgiana in conjunction.

Our informant adds, that the brig St. Joseph, formerly the Lerwick, belonging to the patriots, was still in the harbor.—[illegible] general had gone on board the privateer General M'Gregor, after remaining about twelve days, left her and went on board an English schooner said to belong to col. Woodbine, in which vessel he took his departure on Monday last—the real destination of the general was unknown.

Aury's brig the Congressa, with a large ship and a brig in company, names unknown, were going in when the Lucretia was coming out. The report of cannon was heard some distance without the bar about five o'clock on the same day—the cause unknown.

Savannah Sept. 17.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Mary's dated Sept. 13.—"M'Gregor is still on board a brig at the south port of Amelia, waiting a wind. There remain about 60 officers and men at the town, exclusive of the crews of the Morgiana, Republican and San Josef. About 30 of the Spaniards went over to Amelia, about two miles from the town, and took two patriot officers prisoners, killed two and wounded six, and retreated. 4 or 500 are now on Amelia, about nine miles from the town, and an attack is daily looked for. Yesterday a small schooner fitted out about four months ago at Amelia, for the coast of Africa, was taken by the boats of the Morgiana, outside the bar, and brought in with gold dust, ivory and slaves. A French brig was also sent in a few days ago. The U. States brig Saranac detained yesterday a schooner from New Orleans, armed and manned. I am afraid this river will become a scene of smuggling, should the patriots hold it. Sheriff Hubbard is here, and very active. The famous Woodbine is also below. This town is full of patriots that have left Amelia; perhaps some may return. The people of Florida are mostly opposed to the patriots nothing is wanted by them, but a transfer of the United States."

"P. S. *7 o'clock, P. M.*—I have been looking since 3 P. M. at the battle at Amelia. Two Spanish gun boats came inside, and made a regular and handsome approach to within a mile and a half of Fernandina—the troops at the same time moving by land. We could distinctly see the shot from the town fall around the gun boats, and the shot from the gun boats falling in the town and about the brig, formerly the Lerwick, till dark. When the Lerwick hoisted her mainsail, I presume to get out, as the Spaniards were also boring her, from M'Clure's hill. The firing has now stopt, but the result is not known. A firing was also kept up at the back of the town. The Spanish gun-boats certainly behaved in a gallant manner—the firing was well conducted on both sides, and we could see it as well as if we were on the spot."

*These names we deem unnecessary to publish.

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

MR. CHARLESS,

In compliance with my previous engagement, and to meet also with the wishes repeatedly expressed by a number of the friends of the late Charles Lucas, the following sketch is presented to the public; it would have appeared sooner had it not been for some particulars, which were not in the first instance sufficiently ascertained.

Charles Lucas, was born on the 25th of September 1792, near Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, he was of Norman extraction; his father, and mother, who were both natives of Normandy, emigrated from that country in the year 1784, and in the same year settled in the state of Pennsylvania. From his most tender years he disclosed penetration, judgment, originality of mind, independence, paid a particular respect to the rights of others, and entertained high notions of his own; he left Pennsylvania in 1805 at the age of thirteen years, to follow his parents, who [illegible] from that state and settled at St. Louis; he stayed there with them for about one year, and went again to Pennsylvania, received a classick education at Jefferson college, where he remained during about five years; as student his unremitting application was rewarded by rapid progress; his conduct was chaste and irreproachable, he became the friend of his fellow students, and particularly so of a number of those who have since become not less distinguished by their virtues and talents, than honored by high trusts in the states, which they respectively inhabit; he gained also the esteem and affection of many respectable families near or about the place where he then resided; he left the college generally regretted, and came back again to St. Louis at the close of the year 1811.

Immediately after his return, he commenced to read law under Col. Easton; in the summer of 1812,—as soon as war was declared, he entered into a volunteer company formed at St. Louis; during the same summer, he served a tour or campaign up the Illinois river, he had not the good fortune to be in any engagement, but at any rate he gave indubitable proof of perfect submission to discipline, of zeal and devotion to the public service, and gained the affection of his fellow soldiers; on his return he resumed his reading. During the winter following, when terror & dismay had spread its gloom over the territory, in consequence of the unfortunate campaign that had just preceded, and of the long and untimely absence of the governor, and of the general of militia, who was not less wanted as indian agent, a number of patriotic citizens of St. Louis, associated to form a company of artillery; Charles Lucas joined with them, and early in the spring 1813, they tendered their services to the executive; they were soon after placed with some artillery on an island near Portage des Sioux; Robert Lucas, their captain, having then resigned, to accept a commission in the regular service, the company while in actual service recommended Charles Lucas to the executive, to fill the vacancy that had just happened, and according to their recommendation he was commissioned.

The post confided to that company was deemed important, the probability of an attack was great, the company was composed of patriotic and courageous men; the inhabitants of Portage des Sioux have repeatedly borne an honorable testimony of their good discipline, and their strict honor; they were the true defenders of their country, for none of their countrymen suffered by them. There were many other men fit to command, but they had witnessed the conduct of Chas. Lucas, and although he was yet a minor, they were satisfyed that with him virtue had not waited for years; their recommendation under all these circumstances speaks a volume in his favor. Oh! that he had then the good fortune to meet the enemy! He would, I am persuaded, have died fighting for his country, at the head of his little band; or if after having done his duty, his life had been spared; then being conscious that his courage could not have been questioned, he would probably have had fortitude enough to be still more forbearing than he has been, and being confined to act only on principles of self-defence, he would not have descended to the level of professional duelists, and staked a valuable life against nothing.

Sometime in the summer following, General Howard who was then on the northern frontier, sent information to the executive of this territory, that a considerable body of hostile indians were fast advancing towards St. Charles, and required such force as could be disposed of without delay; this information had been received at ten o'clock in the morning, and on the same day, Charles Lucas was ordered to call his company and march immediately with such a number of his men as he could collect; he marched from St. Louis the same day, an hour or two before night with thirty or forty men of his company. He continued his march during the night, and met an express from gen. Howard, by whom he was informed, that the gen. had been deceived, and that the report of the advance of the enemy had proven to be false: on this requisition from gen. Howard none but the number of men just mentioned marched from St. Louis.

In the spring of 1814, Charles Lucas was admitted at the bar, the commencement of his profession [illegible] become rather too extensive for his experience, and a great proportion of his time being consumed in riding considerable distances from court to court, his course of reading law was too much interrupted; he became so sensible of the injury he received from this circumstance, that he had lately formed the resolution to contract his practice to save more time for reading.

In the latter end of 1814, he was elected one of the representatives for the county of St. Louis, in the legislative assembly, to fill the vacancy that had happened by the decease of one of its worthy members, Mr. Emmons of Bonhomme settlement. I shall not dwell on the usefullness and prudent conduct of Charles Lucas in that body, the members who served with him had better opportunities than me to appreciate him; they are spread over every part of the territory; they can state to their neighbors what opinion they entertained of him as a representative of the people; I know many of them; I am persuaded that they are candid and perfectly willing to do him justice. As he wished to improve his taste on some of the best originals from his own observation, and also to form or extend the rouge of his acquaintance at an early period with distinguished characters; he took a tour last winter through a part of the western country, and spent a few months in the Atlantic states; he was during the last session of Congress honored with the appointment of attorney of the United States for this territory.

It had been the good fortune of Charles Lucas to be inured from his infancy to habits of industry, sobriety, plainness of manners, suitable to free communities, composed of homogeneous materials; from this circumstance he had remained a perfect stranger to gamblers, revellers and profligates; pursuing unremittingly his course, and assisted with prudence and judgment, he had succeeded in acquiring property, and keeping clear from broils and disputes, he was continuing to be in this happy state, when Mr. John Scott took umbrage at some part of a publication concerning the last

...rel between Delegate, of which ... application made to Mr. Lucas ... Scott, the former avowed ... to be the author, the whole ... has been laid before the pub... by the respective parties, I shall ... add any thing to it.

The next difference he had has been with Thos. H. Benton. Wishing to live in the memory of his friends and the public agreeably to his deeds, and probably anticipating misrepresentation and calumny ... would do no more, he has written with his own hand, a statement of the same on the night immediately preceding his first interview with Mr. Benton: this statement has been found among his papers after his death, and is thus endorsed.

"Origin and state of differences between Thos. H. Benton and Charles Lucas."

St. Louis Aug. 11th, 1817; 9 o'clock at Night.

The causes of difference between T. H. Benton and me, were as follows: At Oct. court of last year, Mr. Benton ******** were employed on adverse sides, in a cause. At the close of the evidence; he stated that the evidence being so and so, he requested the court to instruct the jury to find accordingly. I stated in reply that there was no such evidence to my remembrance; he replied "I contradict you sir!" I answered "I contradict you sir!" He then said "if you deny that, you deny the truth." I replied, "if you assert that you assert what is not true." He immediately sent me a challenge, which I declined accepting, for causes stated in my correspondence. The jury in a few minutes returned a verdict for me, and in opposition to his statement. He never even moved for a new trial. Since that time we have had no intercourse except on business. On the day of the election, at St. Louis, 4th August 1817, I enquired whether he had paid tax in time to entitle him to vote; he was offering his vote at the time. He applied vehement, abusive and ungentlemanly language to me, and I believe some of it behind my back, all of which he declined to recant, to give me any satisfaction other than by the greatest extremities. This is the state of the dispute between T. H. Benton and myself. I make this declaration, that let things eventuate as they may, it may be known how they originated.

Signed.

CHARLES LUCAS.

The reasons of Charles Lucas for not accepting the first challenge, of T. H. Benton are contained in the following letter; superscribed in his own hand writing. Also found in his papers after his death.

T. H. BENTON, Present.

St. Louis, November 15th, 1816.

Sir,—Your note of this afternoon was received. On proper occasions or for proper causes, I would give the kind of satisfaction you appear to want, but for such causes as the one you complain of under all the existing circumstances, I would not feel justified in placing myself in such a situation, as to be under the necessity of taking your life, or jeopardizing my own.

I will not suffer the free exercise of my rights or performance of my duties at the bar to be with me the subject of private disputes: nor will I allow it to others for doing my duty to my clients, more particularly to you in this case, who made the first breach of decorum if one was made.

You complain of my having given you the lie direct, and have as much right to complain of the whole jury who on their oaths found a verdict in direct contradiction to what you stated to be the evidence. My object was that no mistatement of the testimony should be made in hearing of the jury without being contradicted. This was my duty to my client, and to myself.

The verdict of the jury verifies the statement I made of the evidence, and I will not, for supporting that truth be, in any way bound, to give the redress or satisfaction you ask for, to any person who may feel wounded by such exposure of truth.

Yours, &c.

Signed, CHARLES LUCAS.

For the purpose of evincing more fully what was the state of the mind and heart of Charles Lucas on the evening preceding his first interview with Mr. Benton, the following letters transcribed, found in his papers after his death.

JOHN B. C. LUCAS Esq.

PRESENT.

St. Louis, Aug. 11th 1817.

DEAR FATHER,

Embarked as I am in a hazardous enterprize, the issue of which you will know before you see this, I am under the necessity of bidding you, my brothers, sister, friends adieu. May my brothers and sister procure to you that consolation which I cannot. I request my brothers, William and James,—to pursue their studies with assiduity, preserving peace and good will with all good men.

Father, Sister, Brothers and friends farewell.

Signed,

CHARLES LUCAS.

Such was the situation of the respective parties, when on the twelfth of August in the morning, they met. Joshua Barton Esq. was the second of Charles Lucas—Dr. Quarles was his surgeon. Mr. Lawless was the second of Mr Benton; they fired once, Charles Lucas was wounded in the neck, Mr. Benton was wounded below the right knee. Mr. Lawless has stated in his publication that the wound which Mr. Benton had received was no more but a slight contusion from his antagonists ball; let it be so, the less harm the better—Doctor Quarles has made the following statement in answer to my written queries; "at the first meeting between your son Charles Lucas and Col. Benton, Mr. Lucas appeared to be, previous to and at the time of taking his ground or distance, cool and collected. At the first fire your son was wounded; the ball struck obliquely on the left side of his wind-pipe, in the immediate neighbourhood of what is called the thyried cartilage; it buried itself, and having passed obliquely downwards came out at the distance of about an inch and a quarter, from where it entered; in its passage it opened the external jugular vein: as it was my opinion, that the wound which he had received disabled him from fighting with equal advantage, I dissuaded him from taking another fire, in this opinion I was afterwards confirmed, for he fainted soon after getting into the boat."

Mr. Joshua Barton the second of Charles Lucas, has on the same subject made the following statement, in a letter addressed to John B. C. Lucas. "In answer to your last inquiry, I assure you that Charles at both interviews appeared perfectly cool and collected before and after taking his position to fire. At the first meeting, when Col. Benton demanded another fire or a second meeting, Charles told me to re-load, that he could stand another fire;—this I hesitated to do under a belief which I have never changed, that to let him shoot again would have been on my part a wanton exposure of the life of a man, who, to judge from the profuse discharge of blood, had received a wound which might prove mortal; he requested me to propose shortening the distance, which I declined for the same reasons. It was at the solicitation of Dr. Quarles and myself that he consented to adjourn that meeting. We supported him to the boat, soon after getting into which he fainted.

We find in Mr. Lawless's statement contained in the Missouri Gazette of the 20th September last, the following.

"When the parties had fired I asked by request of Col. Benton, if Mr. Lucas was satisfied, to which he answered in the negative; upon this I was proceeding to re-load when Mr. Barton the second of Mr. Lucas, informed me that it was the opinion of the surgeon Dr. Quarles, that the wound which Mr. Lucas had received was more serious than he had at first imagined; and that he considered it necessary that Mr. Lucas should quit the field.—In consequence of this information, I again demanded of Mr. Lucas if he was satisfied, and if he wished for another meeting with Col. Benton. To this question he replied that he was satisfied and that he did not require a second meeting. Having reported this answer to col. Benton, *he declared aloud that he was not satisfied, and required that Mr. Lucas should continue to fight, or pledge himself to come out again as soon as his wound should be in a state to permit him.* This promise was accordingly given and the parties pledged themselves by their seconds to perform it." This last statement although a little more full than that of Mr. Barton does not contradict any part of it.

Let now the merits of both parties be candidly examined. Mr. Benton had insulted Mr. Lucas by abusive language; Mr. Lucas had complained & asked redress; Mr. Benton declared in reply that he had used the words, and does not recant—they meet—Mr. Lucas the insulted party, is wounded; instead of being engaged, the injury which he had received is aggravated, he answered Mr. Lawless that he is not satisfied; this was perfectly consonant with human feelings, but his wound appears to his surgeon to be more serious than at first imagined and "that it disabled him from fighting with equal advantage." Mr. Lawless being informed of this circumstance, asks again Mr. Lucas, if he is satisfied; to which he replies that he is satisfied and does not require a second meeting. This answer being reported to Col. Benton, *he declared aloud that he was not satisfied.*

Here we find Mr. Benton for the first time out of his guard, as he sees the blood of his antagonist streaming from his neck, and that his throat (although narrowly) had escaped the ball, his soft accents, his gentle modulations suddenly leave him off, he becomes vociferous and enraged; he declares ALOUD (so says his second) that he is not satisfied, or in other words he demands eagerly the remainder of Mr. Lucas's blood. Yet at that moment he could not alledge any pretence that he was dissatisfied; that he was charged by Mr. Lucas or his friends to be apprehensive to meet him at a shorter distance or otherwise; he had all the advantages on his side, he had insulted and wounded his adversary.—What could he want more!

It will be seen that from that time the difference between Mr. Lucas and Mr. Benton lost its original feature, it ceased then to be an affair of honor:—It became merely and simply an affair of blood & extermination. All honest men whether they were governed by the laws of honor or by the laws of morality and justice viewed with horror the demand of *the adept duellist* (Mr. Benton) for a second meeting.

(To be continued.)

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday, November 1.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

Our subscribers and advertising friends in the county of St. Charles, are requested to call on Mr. Powell, in the town of St. Charles. He is furnished with their accounts.

By gentlemen just returned from upper Missouri and Prairie du Chien, we are assured that the indians are peaceably disposed. The bugbear stories lately published, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The crops of corn, planted in new ground, has been much injured by frost, in the counties of Howard and St. Charles.

SELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK, September 20.

The brig Bee, captain Sprigsteen, arrived this morning from Barcelona. On entering the port of Barcelona, Capt. S. spoke the Cleopatra Barge, going out, with her owner, George Groningshield, esq. on a tour of pleasure in the Mediterranean. Capt. S. was credibly informed at Barcelona, that this beautiful vessel had been visited by upwards of eighteen thousand persons during her very short stay of 4 days at that place, and was obliged to leave the port sooner than Mr. G. otherwise intended, on account of the immense number of people who flocked from all quarters to see her. The Capt. Gen. of the province, Castanos, and staff; indendant's family; foreign consuls, resident at Barcelona; many of the nobility; chief magistrates of the city; officers of the army and navy; ladies of the first rank and distinction, and even the reverend friars, were among the number of those whose curiosity was attracted by this rare specimen of American taste and genius.

Steam-boat improvements.—Mr. Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, has made improvements on the steam-engine which renders explosion impossible. A Mr. Humphrey, in France, makes similar pretensions.—How near these improvements agree we do not know.

TRIUMPH OF REPUBLICANISM.

It falls to our lot (says the Connecticut Mirror,) this day to record the complete success of the democratic party in this State. A majority of between 40 and 50 in the house, and between 1000 & 2000 votes for their council ticket, attest their triumph. To our friends abroad it may be unexpected; but those who have watched the course of things in this State for some time past, cannot be surprised."

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

The Elections to the Fifteenth Congress are now completed in every State in the Union, except in three of the districts of Massachusetts, where there have been several unsuccessful attempts to make a choice. The changes are more numerous than at any preceeding election, for it is believed that two thirds of the Members of the present House of Representatives have never sat in Congress before. Of the old members not returned, it is believed nearly one half declined a re-election. The defeat of the remainder is in a degree attributable to the Compromise Law [illegible] generally as some have supposed. Several of the warmest opponents of that law have lost their seats by large majorities.

Reward of Valor.—Com. Rogers has been presented with a splendid service of plate by the citizens of Baltimore, for his gallant and voluntary assistance in the defence of that city on the 12th and 13th of Sept. 1814. A similar acknowledgment is preparing for com. Decatur. The sword voted to Capt. Stewart by the legislature of Pennsylvania, is completed, and will be presented as soon as captain Stewart's health is recovered, which has for some time past, been very precarious.

Article 7, of Instruction 17, of Post Office regulations.

"Complaints of the failures of news papers are very common; many of them arise from the carelessness of the editors, who too often leave the work of assorting, packing and directing to boys, who are incapable of doing the business correctly. Hence they often neglect to put up a proper number, or direct a package to an office for which it was not intended. Notwithstanding the above instructions, some of the post masters still receive the newspapers before they are properly dry, and imperfectly wrapped; from these causes, the rains which sometimes fall during their carriage, and the jolting and rubbing, many papers for distant subscribers will always fail, and the department will be blamed.

Printers are notified that their papers must be well dried, put up in packages of not exceeding twenty in a bundle, and if intended for a distance, well tied, or they will not be admitted in the mail. If these instructions are complied with, printers will probably not receive so many letters complaining of the failure of their papers."

No hour is fixed in the contract for the arrival of the mail at St. Louis. Letters intended for the eastern mail, must be put in the office before 3 o'clock on mondays, and 10 o'clock on saturdays for the western mail.

R. SIMPSON, P. M.

Notice.

MY creditors are hereby notified, that I shall on the 12th day of Nov. 1817, make application to F. M. Guyol & Jos. V. Garnier, Esqrs. two justices of the peace, at the Office of the said Garnier, in the town of St. Louis, in the County of Saint Louis, to be admitted to the benefit of the several acts concerning insolvent debtors, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon & 2 in the afternoon.

Amos Williams.

St Louis, 31st Oct. 1817.—2t

Notice.

My creditors are hereby notified, that I shall on the 13th day of Nov. 1817, make application to F. M. Guyol and Jos. V. Garnier, esqrs. two justices of the peace, at the office of the said Garnier in the town of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, to be admitted to the benefit of the several acts concerning insolvent debtors, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Melvin Vining.

St. Louis, 31st Oct. 1817.—2t

Blank Checks,

On the Banks of St. Louis and Missouri, printed on Folio Post, for sale at the store of

Simpson & Quarles.

Oct 30th.

For Sale

A New-Madrid certificate, for 160 acres of land, title indisputable, enquire at this office.

Oct. 29th, 1817.—3t-74

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, on tuesday the 2nd of Sept. a negro man named BILLY, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or eight inches high, he is a bright black, stout and well made, thick lips, and nose very flat, the little finger of the right hand is a little crooked, and his legs are scarred, 3 marks on his right arm, and one very large on his left from vaccination, and is slow spoken—he is by trade a Brush maker. It is probable he may have a forged pass. He had on when he went away a grey linsey coates, new tow linen trowsers, linen shirt, white waistcoat, new shoes and black fur hat. He took with him the following articles of clothing, one blue and white cross-bar gingham jacket, one cotton shirt, one pair of black cloth pantaloons, and two good Blankets. It is supposed that he will lurk about the town of prospects, for two or three days, and will then start for Cincinnati Limestone or Chillicothe The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, with all reasonable expences paid on his being secured in any jail so that I get him.

John Lockwood.

Lexington, September 5, 1817.—73-4t

AUCTION!

THE SUBSCRIBER having been so repeatedly requested by his country friends to have more frequent auctions, takes this method to inform his numerous acquaintances, in the counties of St. Louis, St Charles and St. Clair, that on the

First MONDAY of November next,

HE WILL HOIST HIS FOREIGN FLAG,

A FULL [illegible]

Each and every day [illegible] excepted, during the [illegible]

IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER STOCK HE HAS RECEIVED, AND WILL SELL,

1200 Coat Patterns,

Consisting of CLOTHS of all colours, [illegible] triplets,

375 Surtout Patterns,

600 pr. Ladies white & coloured Hose,

60 ps. Bombazetts, black and coloured,

100 pr. first quality 4 point Blankets,

—ALSO—

Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Silks, Calicoes, Vest patterns, Cambrick Muslins, Knives & Forks, Candlesticks, Locks, Hinges, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

LIKEWISE

(Being now on the river,)

A LARGE QUANTITY OF Sugar & Coffee,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The Subscriber has fitted out his store in such a manner as to admit buyers in the House during the sale.

S. R. WIGGINS, Auc'r.

St. Louis, October 30th, 1817.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

On the 15th NOVEMBER next,

At my farm, near PRAIRIE DE ROCHER,

About six hundred bushels of Rent Corn,

An excellent Stud Horse,

Several Mules,

Brood Mares,

Fult blooded young Horses,

And all my stock of Cattle.

Among which are some BULLS of the *English Breed.*

A credit of 3 years will be given for the Stud Horse, 3 months for the Corn, Mules, and Cattle, and 12 months for the Horses.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

October 30th, 1817.—2t-74

Request.

Any person having any professional or other books, belonging to the late Charles Lucas, esq. will be pleased to return them to the subscriber as soon as possible.

Theodore Hunt.

October 29th, 1817. 3t-74

POSTSCRIPT.

East Florida.

PROCLAMATION.

Fernandina, East Florida Sept. 20th.

The inhabitants of the island of Amelia are informed, that to-morrow the Mexican flag will be hoisted on the fort, with the usual formalities. They are invited to return as soon as possible to their homes, or send persons in their confidence to take possession of the property existing in the houses, which is held sacred. All persons desirous of recovering their property are invited to send written orders, without which nothing will be allowed to be embarked.

Proclamations for the organization of the place will immediately be issued.

AURY, *commander in chief.*

R. HUBBARD, *governor, &c.*

St. Mary's, September 21st.

"Yesterday the Mexican flag was hoisted and commodore Aury is commander in chief and Reuben Hubbard, esq. Governor; many of the inhabitants are now returning. The militia have all gone to their homes, and should the Spaniards not move uncommonly quick, their retreat will be cut off. Amelia harbour has now about twelve sail in all, prizes and armed vessels; the prize ship which came in on Saturday last has silver on board."

Mobile, Sept. 20.

MORE FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

Passed this place a few days since, thirteen persons of the above description, bound to the Black Warrior. They informed us that twenty others might be looked for hourly, bound to the same place.

Mr. Anderson, American consul for Tunis, has returned to the U. States, and a WAR with that regency is calculated upon.

EXTRACT FROM WASHINGTON.

It is rumoured here, and I think on good authority, that Mr. Gallatin, our minister at the Court of Versailles has lately transmitted to our government despatches in which he says, "that he has for some time past been treated with much marked neglect by the ministers of the most Christian King, and all his attempts to confer, or correspond with them on subjects of importance to the United States, have been so constantly evaded, that he thinks his further stay there wholly useless."

597

For Sale,

A Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

On the River DARDENNE,

St. Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 500 bearing apple peer and cherry trees, and an excellent garden. There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, 2 barns, &c.—a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises by

A. RUTGERS.

Sep 1st 66–

SALE OF

LOTS,

IN THE TOWN OF MONROE.

The town of MONROE, is situated on the river Cuivre, about 18 miles from the town of St. Charles two and a half from the river Missippi, and not more than ten miles from what may be called the head of the county of Saint Charles.

The site on which this town has been laid out, is an elevated plain of a dry sandy soil.

The two fronts on the river Cuivre, leaving a street of from 80 to 120 feet wide, for the use of the public. It is laid out in squares of 400 feet each way; and each square is divided into four equal lots. The streets are sixty feet wide, and cross at right angles. 144 lots have been laid out, and will be offered for sale.

The town possesses many natural advantages—The river Cuivre being navigable to this place, very happily, makes this the highest navigable point, to most of the valuable parts of the county of St. Charles. The town is surrounded by a country of rich timbered and prairie lands.

The sale of lots will commence on the 25th day of this month, the purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security to pay his bid in twelve months

P. CHOUTEAU,
NATH'L SIMONDS,
A. P. CHOUTEAU,
} *Proprietors*

St. Louis, 1817 71–3

Town of Illinois.

This Town is situate and laid out on Cahokia creek, or L'abbe river, immediately opposite the town of St. Louis, it is about 240 yards distant from the river Mississippi, with streets of 66 feet wide, running at right angles, nearly north and south, east and west, in squares of 300 feet, and divided into ten lots of 60 feet front, by 140 in depth, having an alley dividing the lots of 20 feet.

The undersigned proprietors, on THE 1ST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER next at the house of Th. F. Hendrick, in St. Louis, will offer at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day

For sale of said Lots For Sale,

to the highest bidder, on the following terms: One fourth of the purchase money must be paid in cash, for which a negotiable note, satisfactorily endorsed payable at either of the Banks in St. Louis, will be received. The payment of the remaining two-thirds at twenty four and thirty six months time, may be secured by mortgage, or negotiable notes, at the option of the purchaser.

The propriety arises from it entirely unnecessary to say any thing as to the probable advantages which may be derived from a settlement in this town as they must be obvious to every person acquainted with the surrounding country which is as fertile as any other yet known.

☞ *A plan of the Town may be seen at the Location Room.*

M'KNIGHT & BRADY.

October 11th. 71-4t

Lands For Sale.

Rufus Easton, will sell 143 acres of most valuable

Wood Lands

Situated 4 miles above St. Louis on the eastern side of the river Mississippi adjoining Charles Dumez—160 acres of bottom land in the 6 mile prairie with 37 acres of timbered lands convenient to it—640 acres of choice land adjoining the Village of St. Mary on Wood river.

214 1-3 arpents of land situate on the north bank of the Missouri 6 miles below St Charles 320 acres of the tract on the west of Dardenne, in St. Charles county granted to Micajah Baldridge: and 533 1-3 arpens situate on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Dunwitt, cheap for cash.

St. Louis, Sept. 10th, 1817. 67tf

Michael Dolan & J. M'Daniel.

Tailors.

Main street St. Louis,

OPPOSITE COL. PAUL'S STORE.

Having entered into partnership, inform the gentlemen of St Louis and the neighborhood that they are enabled to execute work in the latest fashion.

Full and undressed MILITARY CLOTHES made in the best style

Ladies riding dresses executed with care, elegance and in the newest fashion.

☞ Four or five journeymen tailors will meet with employment as above, and paid every saturday night.

July 7th 1817—68 3m.

For Sale

AT MINE AU BRETON,

Washington County.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, for CASH, LEAD, NEGROES, FURS, or for any other saleable articles, his

Farm

At the seat of justice of Washington County, containing 500 acres of first rate land; on which is about 55 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 50 feet long by 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, water grist Mill th overshot wheel—an excellent Garden fenced in with new cedar pickets and a young orchard—It is presumed the purchaser will view the premises, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unexceptionable.

AMABLE PARTENEY.

August 12th, 1817. 3m-63

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th, 1817. 65–6m

Avis.

Le soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de Mr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de coupe dubois sur les lots y dessus dites sous peines d'être pour suivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Septembre 6th. 1817. 66–6m.

Valuable Ferry For Sale.

The Subscriber will sell for Cash, his

FERRY ON THE OSAGE RIVER,

TOGETHER WITH 160 ACRES OF LAND ATTACHED TO IT.

This land is situated on the eastern bank of the Osage river, at the point where the great road leading from Mine a Breton, and all the lower part of Kentucky, Tennessee, and this territory, to Boone Lick, crosses the Osage river.

☞ For particulars enquire of the subscriber at St Louis. P. QUARLES.

Oct. 4. 70 71.

Copper & Tin Ware

Manufactory.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by *Mr. Joseph Brazeau*, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Curry combs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

Entertainment.

DOWLING begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Chouteau's,

WHERE MAL. WILLSON FORMERLY RESIDED,

(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS.)

Travellers are informed that the house is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good ale and wine. He will spare no pains or expense to render comfortable those who may favor him with their company.

St. Louis, Sep. 18th. tf-67

SALE BY ORDER OF COURT.

In the Superior Court, Northern Circuit } *ss.* { *Of the term of Aug. 1817.*

John Ewing Adm'r. &c. } *On Petition for the sale of lands.*
of William Ewing dec'd }

Will be sold by the administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months at the court house of the county of St. Charles at the town of St. Charles on Wednesday the twenty sixth day of November next, being the third day of the November term of the circuit court of the said county of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William Ewing at the time of his death, in and to the fourth part of a saw mill and mill tract situate on Sandy creek in the said county of St. Charles.

By order of the court,

J. V. GARNIER Clk. S. C. N. C.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Smith deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts; and all those having any demands on said estate, are requested to bring them forward duly authenticated according to law.

Hannah Smith, Adm'x.

Madison county I. T. Sept. 19th, 1817. 8-69

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed

From the plantation of M'Knight and Brady, near St. Louis, sometime ago, a forrel horse 5 or 6 years old, about 14 1-2 or 15 hands high, hollow back, nick'd, no marks or brands.—Also a brown mare, same age and height as above, branded with M on her near fore shoulder and a W on her buttock. Whoever may take them up and deliver them to Mr Daniel Shope in St Louis, shall receive a reward of ten dollars.

St. Louis, Oct 9th, 1817. 3t 71

Taken up by John Gilmore, St. Genevieve county, platon township, platon creek, a chesnut sorrel horse, seven years old last spring, about fifteen hands high, hind feet white, bald face, both glass eyes, has the fistula broke and running on the near side, valued to sixty dollars by *William Alexander* and *John A Sturgus*, August 29th. 1817.

A true copy from my stray book.

Peter P. M'Cormack J. P.

A true copy of the record in circuit court office, county of St Genevieve and recorded 6th Sep. 1817.

Test, Tho. Oliver, clk.

Taken up by Stephen Maddox, living on the river des peres, a sorrel horse, about six years old, fourteen hands three inches high, no brands perceivable, white mane, a star in his forehead nearly in the shape of a diamond, the near hind foot white. Appraised to fifty dollars before me this 22d of September 1817.

THOMAS SAPPINGTON, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

Andw. S. M'Girk, D. Clk.

for M. P. Leduc clk.

Sept. 24th 1817. 71-3t

Avis.

Le soussigné ayant reçu un assortiment consequent de bijouterie bien assorti, et du dernier gout, parmi le quel sont plusieurs montres de dames, et depuis peu envoyé de France; en disposera soit en gros soit en detail, aux prix les plus moderés et aux conditions les plus avantageuses.

ANT'NE. DANJIN.

St. Louis, Octobre 8, 1817. 4t

Just Received

From Philadelphia, and lately imported from France, a large and well chosen assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery; among which are, ladies watches, which will be disposed of, by wholesale and retail, for cash, on the most accommodating terms, by

ANTY DANJIN.

Oct. 8th.

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 8th. 1817 tf-

WANTED,

from 1000 to 1500 bushels.

OF

CHARCOAL,

For which TWELVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per 100 bushels will be paid on delivery.—Apply to

TH. HANLY.

RAW HIDES.

The higher price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and Upper Leather can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

Executed at this Office.

THE

Columbian Harmonist,

A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,

ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,

$1 25 single, and 1 dollar the dozen,

FOR SALE by

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

St. Louis October 17th, 1817. 51-72

BANK OF ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 24th, 1817.

THE Stock-holders of the Bank of Saint Louis, are notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the second Monday in December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. & 4, P. M. The transfer Books will be closed on the 17th day of November, & will remain closed until after the Election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cash'r.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"Directors shall be Stock-holders and citizens of the Territory of Missouri; and nine of them at least, residing at or near the Town of St. Louis. And the said Election shall be held and made by such of the Stock-holders of said Bank as shall attend for the purpose, either in person or by proxy, which proxies shall always be Stock-holders." 12D-27

German Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform country Merchants & Wholesale dealers, that he HAS JUST OPENED, AT THE STORE OF MESSRS PERKINS & DRIPS,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN GOODS,

IMPORTED THIS SPRING BY HIMSELF

Which he proposes selling on the most reasonable and accommodating Terms, to wit:

A general assortment of LINENS,

Consisting of Platillas, Royales, White Rolls, Checks, Table Diaper & Towelling.

Sheeting and Damask Table cloths in patterns.

An assortment of Slates,

German Gunlocks.

Scythes, Knives, Beads,

Looking-Glasses. Tapes,

Snuff-boxes, Gold & Silver,

Watches & Jewelery.

HE has likewise brought on from Philadelphia, a neat assortment of fashionable Fancy Goods, such as Ladies Bonnetts, Shawls, Laceruffles. Veils. Capes. Ribbons, &c. which he will sell as low as any in this market.

CHARLES WAHRENDORFF.

St. Louis, 16th Oct. 1817—4t.

Notice.

A. P. CHOUTEAU, DE MUN & J. B. SARPY HAVE JUST RECEIVED, &

ARE NOW OPENING, AN

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,

Of Merchandize,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON:

They hereby invite the public & their friends, to call at their store, *(formerly occupied by Messrs Berthold & Chouteau)* where they will find GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, very low for CASH.

St Louis October 18th, 1817.

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

BERTHOLD & CHOUTEAU,

having expired by limitation, the 4th inst:—all persons having any claims, against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted to them, are solicited to pay, in order to avoid mutual trouble.

B. BERTHOLD &
P. CHOUTEAU Jun'r.

St Louis, October 18th, 1817.

St. Louis Brewery.

Such Farmers as have any crops of Barley, which they intend delivering to the St. Louis Brewery, are earnestly solicited to bring in the same without delay, by doing which they will ensure to themselves 12 1-2cts. on each & every bushel, over and above the price of the original contract. The Brewery will not consider itself obliged to receive any Barley which may be brought in after the 15th of next November.

St. Louis, 10th Oct 1817. 4t.

Hartly Sullivan,

Tenders his services to the inhabitants of St Louis, as a TUTOR, and intends (with proper encouragement) to open

A SCHOOL,

IN THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE REV. SALMOND GIDDINS,

for one quarter, to commence on Monday the thirteenth October, 1817. Where he will teach the following branches of literature, on the following terms

	PER QUARTER.
Spelling & Reading,	$5 00
Writing, round and Italian hands, with propriety, also plain Arithmetic.	6 00
Vulgar & Decimal Arithmetic, on a superior plan.	7 00
Stereometry and Gauging in all its various forms,	8 00
Book-keeping, by double entry.	10 00

Attention to the morals of those children entrusted to his care and an unceasing exertion to facilitate their studies, together with the salubrity of that quarter of the town where the school house is located, will he hopes merit the notice of a discerning public.

Oct'r. 10th. 2t-71

Notice:

That there will be exposed to public sale, by the use of the County of BOND, on tuesday the 28th of October, during the term of the Circuit Court, in BOND COUNTY, at Hills Station, on Shoal creek; a number of LOTS in the town of PERRYSVILLE, the place fixed upon for the seat of justice for the county of Bond, situated on the Hurricane Fork of the Kaskaskia River; one mile from its junction, and 2 1-4 miles from Popes Bluff,—on the following terms: One dollar to be paid down, and one years credit will be given for the balance, and 8 per cent discount for prompt payment, and two years credit will be given to a MECHANIC who will improve and settle within six months. Any purchaser failing to make payment when due will be charged with interest from the day of sale. A plan of said town may be seen at the printing office of the Missouri Gazette.

By order of the court

DANIEL CONVERSE Clk.

October 14th 1817. 2t-72

THOMAS HANLY,

Will pay CASH for

WHEAT & OATS.

To be delivered in the course of this and the ensuing month.

He has for sale, a few Casks of

Excellent Madeira Wine,

And 150 BARRELS OF

OLD WHISKEY.

St. Louis, 2d, Oct. 1817. tf.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Office, from Main-Street, to the House heretofore occupied as an Office by E. Hempstead, dec'd. in the Cross Street, nearly opposite to the Office of the "Emigrant."

Charles S. Hempstead.

St Louis, Oct. 18 1817.—3w.

Something New.

The subscribers will give the highest price in CASH or GOODS for any quantity of

Pecans or Hazelnuts,

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, October 10th—71

Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has REMOVED to the next store below KERR & BELL, where he has opened

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Silks for Ladies Dresses,

JUST IMPORTED, DIRECT FROM EUROPE,

Consisting of

TWILLED FLORENCES, *various colours.*
Do. LEVANTINES. *do. do.*
RICH SILK SHAWLS, *of various sizes.*
MERINO SHAWLS, *with large borders.*
TRIMMINGS & RIBBANDS, *some of them elegant and wide.*
WHITE & BLACK SILK HOSE & GLOVES.

ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF OTHER

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

FINE BLUE CLOTHS,
COARSE GREY, OLIVE & BLUE do.
BOMBAZETTS of various colors.
CALICOES do. do.
COTTON HOSE, men's & women's.
SHOES, do. do.
DOMESTIC GOODS, &c. &c. &c.

DETANDEBERRATZ.

St. Louis, Oct. 8th. 71tf.

Rene Le Meilleur,

INFORMS his country customers, and the public in general, that he has JUST RECEIVED, AT HIS STORE IN ST. GENEVIEVE IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER STOCK,

A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTENT OF

GOODS,

SUITED FOR THE SEASON,

which he will sell on very reasonable terms,

St. Genevieve, September 12th, 1817.

N. B. The highest market price will be given for Pork, Tallow and Beeswax

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1817 49.tf

The Subscriber,

HAVING opened his SHOP, next door below *Mr. Will's Store*, on Main street, intends carrying on

The Watch & Clock Making Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;

And hopes, from his knowledge of his business and attention to it, to deserve the patronage of the public. He repairs all kinds of *Clocks, Time Pieces, &c.*—ALSO, *Repeating, Lever, Horizontal and Chronometer WATCHES.*

HE HAS ON HAND,

A Neat Assortment of JEWELLERY, Side and Tucking Combs. A superb assortment of Pocket Knives.—ALSO, some superior

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

ISRAEL B. GRANT.

August 30. 66-tf

To Builders, &c.

ROBERT BAILEY,

Having resided upwards of eight years in the town of Cincinnati, during which term he carried on the Business of *BRICKLAYING* in an extensive way, intends settling in this place.

☞ Any gentleman who may want buildings erected, the ensuing season, will be treated with on the most reasonable terms. His character and conduct may be known on application to *Mr. Hugh Glenn*, (lately from Cincinnati.) or to Governor *Wm. Clark*, and General *Wm. Rector.*

N B MR. DUVAL, Merchant, opposite the Post Office, will inform where he may be spoken with.

St. Louis, Sept 27th, 1817 67tf

MISSOURI GAZETTE

Vol. X — ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1817. — No. 475

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
Illinois Advertiser;
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY.—*Price*, Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the year*. ONE DOLLAR of which will be remitted if paid *in advance*, or before the expiration of the year

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid

*** ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*.—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

Bank of Missouri.

St Louis. August, 25th 1817.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, are notified that a third instalment, of twenty five dollars is to be paid in. on each share of the capital stock of said bank, on Monday, 1st, December. 1817

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

1std

BANK of ST LOUIS, SEPT. 24th, 1817

THE Stock holders of the Bank of Saint Louis, are notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the second Monday in December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4, P M The transfer Books will be closed on the 17th day of November, & will remain closed until after the Election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B N. SMITH, *Cash'r.*

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"Directors shall be Stock-holders and citizens of the Territory of Missouri; and nine of them at least residing at or near the Town of St Louis And the said Election shall be held and made by such of the Stock-holders of said Bank as shall attend for the purpose, either in person or by proxy, which proxies shall always be Stock-holders." t2D-27

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

On the 15th NOVEMBER next,

At my farm near PRARIE DE ROCHER,

About six hundred bushels of Rent Corn,

An excellent Stud Horse,

Several Mules,

Brood Mares,

Full blooded young Horses,

And all my stock of Cattle,

Among which are some BULLS of the *English Breed.*

A credit of 3 years will be given for the Stud Horse on approved notes for the Corn, Mules, and Cattle and 12 months for the Horses

NINIAN EDWARDS.

October 30th 1817—2t-74

Request.

Any person having any professional or other books belonging to the late Charles Lucas, esq. will be pleased to return them to the subscriber as soon as possible.

Theodore Hunt.

October 2 1817 3t-74

Blank Checks,

On the Bank of St Louis and Missouri, printed on Fine Paper, for sale at the store of

Simpson & Quarles.

Oct 30th

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

from the subscriber, living in Howard County, (Missouri Ter.)

A negro man named PHILL,

about 23 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high has a scar on his upper lip; heavy, robust and likely Had on when he went away, a blue cotton roundabout, and a coarse linen shirt and overalls ☞ I will give *Ten dollars* if said negro is taken in this county and delivered to me on the south side of the Missouri river, or *Twenty dollars* if he is taken out of the county and secured, giving me information so that I can get him again.

LEVEN CROPPER.

Oct. 3rd 73—3t

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, on tuesday the 2nd of Sept. a negro man named BILLY, about 21 years of age 5 feet 7 or eight inches high, he is a bright black, stout and well made, thick lips, and nose very Fat the little finger of the right hand is a little crooked and his toes are scarred, 3 marks on his right arm, and one very large on his left from vaccination and is slow spoken—he is by trade a Brush maker. It is probable he may have a forged pass. He had on when he went away a grey linsey coatee, new tow linen trowsers, linen shirt, white waistcoat, new shoes and black fur hat. He took with him the following articles of clothing, one blue and white cross-bar gingham jacket, one cotton shirt, one pair of black cloth pantaloons, and two good Blankets It is supposed that he will lurk about the town or precincts, for two or three days, and will then start for Cincinnati, Limestone or Chillicothe The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, with all reasonable expences paid on his being so secured in any jail so that I get him.

John Lockwood.

Lexington, September 3. 1817.—73-4t

Notice.

My creditors are hereby notified, that I shall on the 13th day of Nov. 1817, make application to F. M Guyol and Jos. V Garnier, esqrs. two justices of the peace, at the office of the said Garnier in the town of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, to be admitted to the benefit of the several acts concerning insolvent debtors, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Melvin Vining.

St. Louis, 31st Oct. 1817.—2t

Notice.

MY creditors are hereby notified, that I shall on the 13th day of Nov. 1817, make application to F. M. Guyol & Jos. V Garnier, Esqrs. two justices of the peace, at the Office of the said Garnier, in the town of St. Louis, in the County of Saint Louis, to be admitted to the benefit of the several acts concerning insolvent debtors, between the hours of 10 o' clock in the forenoon & 3 in the afternoon.

Amos Williams.

St. Louis, 31st Oct. 1817.—3t.

VARIETY.

FROM THE WOOSTER SPECTATOR.

At a meeting of Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, and Innkeepers, of the town of Mansfield, county of Richland, and state of Ohio, on the 11th of July, 1817, the following resolutions were agreed to, and adopted.

Feeling, as we do, the manifold inconvenience resulting from the distracted state of our circulating medium, we deem it a duty we owe to strangers, as well as to the surrounding inhabitants, to apprize them of the danger of receiving the paper of such banks as we believe to be transacting business on a nominal capital. & cannot redeem their bills when required, either with specie, or with paper with which the traveller is enabled to defray his expences, when in towns where such bills are issued.

To our great mortification we have known strangers who had innocently exchanged their eastern paper on their journey, for paper of the Richland and Huron Bank of Mansfield, who on presenting such bills to the cashier of such bank for redemption, were totally refused any satisfaction; others compelled to sacrifice one third or one fourth of the amounts to people not concerned in said institution; several of the stockholders (one is a director) have united with us in the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved—That from and after this date, we will not receive for any dues, debts or demands, nor circulate the bills of the following specified banks, until such times as we have positive evidence that such bills will in all cases be redeemed, when demanded, to the satisfaction of the holder of such bills, viz.

OHIO.

The Richland and Huron Bank of Mansfield—Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon—Farmers' Bank of New Salem—Farmers' Bank of Smithfield—Romley Bank——Hagarstown Bank—Practical Farmers' Bank of Springfield.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Youghogany Bank of Perrypolis—New Salem Bank of Fayette county.

VIRGINIA.

Western Bank of Virginia, Parkersburg—Virginia Saline Bank of Clarksburg.

Another Prophet.

A Dwarf, named *Peter Lovrill*, who lives in Charleston, (S. C.) is said to have been very successful in predicting events, a long time before they really happened. It has been certified (as we understand from a German Paper printed in Penn.) by several respectable Clergymen Lawyers and Merchants, who signed a Certificate to that purpose, that he accurately predict the late War with England, with many important particulars connected therewith; all of which have been verified by the events. He has also more than once, accurately foretold the conviction and *execution* of men, who were at the time considered respectable characters, and whose reputation had never been sullied by the breath of suspicion.

Some time last winter, this singular little being again took a peep into futurity, and announced the following as the result;

The United States are to be blest with two most prosperous years; After which we shall again have war with England, of nine months duration, in which Great Britain will be more severely beaten than she ever has been before. Previous to the first great Battle, there will appear signs, wonders and Miracles, such as have never been witnessed; earthquakes will also happen about the same time.

This War will be socceeded by 25 years of unrivalled prosperity; when we shall again have war with England, who will again be beaten.

Within two years of the present time, (last winter) *Bonaparte*, in a very extraordinary manner, will again become Emperor of France.

Within three years, the Island of St. Domingo will sink and be swallowed up by an earthquake.

N. Y. Chron.

Printing.

When a Jew, who was a famous Dutch printer, brought to Constantinople printing presses, &c. to introduce the art of printing in that city, the grand Vizier caused him to be hanged; declaring, that it would be a cruelty that one man should enrich himself by taking the bread of eleven thousand scribes, who gained their living by their pen.

Juvenile Indiscretion

At Marlborough street a middle aged lady, (about eighty-eight) charged her son, Charles Richmond, a lad not yet quite seventy years of age, with an assault: it appeared that the graceless young rascal had taken offence at his mamma's having lately married, which he conceived to be injurious to his future expectations; he refused to work, and became quite a libertine. His har'em scar'em conduct and youthful frolics, brought on him a maternal reprimand, which so enraged him, that he committed the assault in question. He was bound over to keep the peace.—*London Paper.*

Marriage Ceremony.

"You bromise," says old squire Cabel to the bridegroom, whoever that happy man may be, "You bromish to have this woman, for your vife. Yes. "Unt you madam bromish for do hap tis man for your husband." Yes. "Veil I pronounce you two to be one flesh and one beef. Unt now I publish the bawns of dis matrimony, before Got mine vife Dolly, Harry, and de rest of the childrens. Unt, ash the skriptur says, vat Got poots togedder, let not man put asoonder. Und now, (giving the bridegroom a poke in the ribs) *vere ish mine tollar.*

Anecdote.

A well known simpleton, who has for many years been employed in carrying the corn to mill for the poor house in this town, in which he lives, was one day accosted by the miller in the following manner;—"John they say thou art a fool—that you don't know any thing."—"Hah, hah! (says John) that cant be true for I know some things, though I may not know other things. But I can tell you what I *do know*, and what I *don't know*" "I'm glad to hear it (replied the miller;) now let us hear, John what you *do know*" "I know (answered John) that *the millers hogs grow fat.*"—Very well, very well, that's true. John now with [illegible] please to inform me what you *don't know*."—I dont know (cried John, scratching his head,) *whose corn they are fed on.*

(Bos. pap.

A sailor having a mind for a ride, and being unacquainted with a horses rigging (as he termed it) was very busy in harnessing his nag, when he happened to place the saddle the contrary way—A person near him, observed to him his mistake, when Jack looked stedfastly at him, & giving his quid a twist or two in his mouth—said, "How do you know which way I am going to ride?"

A fellow, who from the age of 17 until he was twenty-three, had been eleven times tried at the Old Baily, and who was lately transported to Botany Bay, being asked on his landing, what his profession was? He answered, that he was *brought up to the bar.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CONGRESS.

Norfolk, Sept. 26.

On Wednesday last arrived in Lynnhaven Bay, the United States frigate Congress, Charles Morris, Esq. commander, from a cruize on the coast of South America. The Congress after leaving Cape Henry, (Hayti) cruized along the Main, touching at Margaretta, Cumana, Barcelona, and lately at Laguira, from whence she sailed for the United States, and arrived as before stated, in a passage of 18 days. The Congress will put into this port. We have not been able to obtain the particulars of her cruize for this morning's paper. From a gentleman who came up from her yesterday, however, we have collected the foregoing, and also learn, there had been a hard fought and bloody engagement between the Spaniards under Morillo, and the Patriots under Gomez, at Assumption in the Island of Margaritta. Morillo had previously taken Pumpatar and another small place, and Gomez had retreated to Assumption, where he was attacked by the Royalists, but defeated them with great slaughter, driving Morillo to his shipping, in which he embarked with the wreck of his army and sailed for Laguira, where he arrived a few days before the Congress sailed and marched immediately for Carraccas.—We give this as an imperfect sketch, calculating on receiving a more detailed and correct statement in time for our next.

Since writing the above, the Congress has come up and anchored in the bite of Craney Island.

From the Norfolk Herald.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

U S. frigate Congress, Lynnhaven Bay, September 23.

We arrived here to-day, 28 days from Laguira. Since we left the New-Orleans station, we have been in 6 different ports, viz. Port-au-Prince, Cape Henry, Margaretta, Cumana, Barcelona, and last, Laguira. We arrived at Margaretta the 21st of last month. Gen. Morillo, with an army of between 2 & 3000 men, had left it 4 days previous. We were informed by the Patriots that the royal army had been on the Island about 20 days; during which time, they had five engagements, and were defeated with a loss of about 1500, killed and wounded. The loss of the Patriots was small. The war here is a war of extermination. Gen Morillo arrived at Laguira about the 3d inst. from Cumana, expected an attack on Carraccas, where they intended to concentrate their forces.

You are acquainted with captain Tyler of the ordinance department, I believe. His brother was on board of us as agent to Cape Henry, and departed this life on the 17th inst.—He caught the fever in Laguira, and was sick about ten days.

From the Buffalo Journal.

A very heavy gale of wind was experienced on Lake Erie, on Tuesday last. Several vessels were driven down the Lake, and some considerably injured. The schr. Nautilus, from this port for Sandusky, was upset 50 miles above Erie. The passengers and crew succeeded in saving themselves upon the side of the vessel until she drifted down the lake nearly off Erie, when lieut. *Newcomb*, of the U. S. army, lately from Sacket's Harbor, as a last resort, left the vessel and attempted to reach the shore by swimming; but being much exhausted, having been on the wreck 48 hours without any kind of sustenance, he was overcome by the violence of the waves, and soon sunk to rise no more. The remainder of the passengers and crew were soon after relieved by a boat from the shore.

The packet boat President Monroe, owned by Mr. L. Hodge, of this village, was also upset off Dunkirk. The crew were saved by the assistance of a boat from the shore, which took them off after they had been in the water several hours.—Some trunks of clothing, &c. were lost, one of which belonged to a Mr. Peck, of Auburn, a passenger.

VILLAINY.

Gabriel Ross, Thomas Morriss,——Thomson, John Carrol and James Jett are arrested and in prison charged with counterfeiting the notes of the Louisiana, Orleans and Planter's banks, & the bank of the Mississippi: Several of their notes have been detected in circulation, most of them badly executed and on miserable paper. A number of notes, consisting principally of $10 and $5 of the Louisiana Bank; $10 of the bank of Orleans, and $5 not signed, of the Planter's bank, have been found in their possession. Hundred dollar and two dollar counterfeits of the bank of the Mississippi were afloat in New-Orleans not long since, and a few of the 2s, of the old emission, have been seen in our state.

Ross is an old offender—was some years ago for a similar offence, sentenced to a life imprisonment in New-Orleans, and lately, through mistaken lenity, discharged from prison by the executive of Louisiana.

A quantity of the counterfeit notes were found in the house of Samuel Tibbetts, near the landing, on Tuesday last, in the possession of Jett, who has for some time past acted as Tibbett's bar keeper, and at whose house Ross resided while here. During the search for the notes, Tibbetts' wife, under pretence of giving him a dish of tea, [he being confined to his bed] was observed to make some mysterious motions about the head of the bed & shortly after leave the room; she was closely watched and followed—& a bundle of counterfeit notes, much rumpled and mixed with feathers, found under a brick, where she no doubt had deposited them. She is also in confinement. Tibbett remains too ill to be removed.

It is hoped and confidently ex-

pected, that every good man will join with our civil officers in suppressing a crime destructive of the best interests of society, and that at the next court, on the second monday of October next, they will assist in furnishing the attorney general with such proofs as may insure certain and exemplary punishment.

Natchez Republican.

The hatred of Villains,

Is a tribute involuntarily paid to virtue, if you do not receive it, suspect yourself. Be strong in the consciousness of rectitude when they unite in denunciations against you.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.

It seldom falls to the lot of a public journal to record a more distressing accident than the following.

On Friday, last, Capt Samuel C. Vance of this town, incautiously suffered his little son, not quite seven years old, to ride on horse back by the side of his carriage on a visit to Lawrenceburgh. About two miles this side of gen. Harrison's, the horse took fright and threw the child, whose foot caught in the stirrup. The horse ran a short distance with him, suspended in this awful situation, until jumping across a ravine, his head struck against a tree and dashed his brains out. This truly distressing scene was in full view of the agonized parents, who were about a hundred yards behind in the carriage.

From the Boston Yankee.

FEDERALISTS.....No. IV.

"TIMEO DANAOS ET DONA FERENTES."

The time [illegible] favorable for political concession [illegible] absence of all excitement from foreign [illegible] or internal strife, shall not the harmony of the republic be preserved from the [illegible]on of party animosity? For what purpose should the parties differ, unless to [illegible] some selfish views of personal [illegible]? Such are the specious and insp[illegible]uestions of the advocates of union!

But w[illegible]n the republic gain by a union of parties [illegible] mean such an union as we [illegible] advocated and sometimes see acted upon? What is meant by union? That the citizens [illegible] agree in an attachment to democratic [illegible] and in an opposition to aristocracy and crowned heads? That they should unite equally in resisting an encroachment from France or England? That they would [illegible] the national administration as well in [illegible] indicating the national rights, as in [illegible] on the security of a well established reputation? If this be the object, and tendency of union, the man who would oppose it, would for the same reason oppose the interest of his country. But is there any novice in politics so credulous as to believe that a concession to federalists now would disarm the rancor of their opposition in times of public embarrassment? If there be, we would recommend him as a fit subject for the republic of Plato and seriously advise him to labor about its establishment. If, however, we cannot unite on principle, is it not desirable to associate on terms of courtesy and politeness? Is it not better for the citizens of the republic to live together like gentlemen, than to exhibit to the world the fractious wrangling of a belligerate mob? An object next in importance to the security of our rights, is the harmony with which we enjoy them. Let us then conduct to[illegible] federalists with the utmost politeness In the street or in the drawing-room, let us banish every subject that can ruffle the equanimity of the sage, or steal a grace from the polished courtesy of the courtier. But to accomplish this it is not necessary to forget the political principles which divide us, or to become hypocrites in politics, in order to cease to be blackguards in manners. Scurrility and abuse do not arise from a difference in sentiment, but from a fractiousness of temper —— Any degree of opposition in opinion is perfectly compatible with a temperance of manner. Even military hostility may be conducted without distorting the muscles with the rudeness of an oath; and the deadliest cut inflicted on an enemy without once disregarding the decorum of a gentleman. If political parties heretofore have almost fought for the ascendancy of power, it was not a necessary consequence that they should have contended for the mastery in abuse the violence of their exertions had got the better of the equanimity of their temper, and added the impotent fury of menaces, to the effectual hostility of the sword. But with the violence of the contest will also cease the intemperance of the disputes and since the sword is suffered to sleep in the scabbard, there can be little doubt that invective will no longer disfigure the placidness of the countenance Like the great belligerents of Europe, we have ceased hostilities, and every duty of hospitality should be reciprocally discharged; but while Englishmen and Frenchmen commingle in the festive circle, who thinks it their duty to forget that they belong to different nations? While the Frenchman receives the proffered hand of his former rival, is he bound to renounce allegiance to his king? or because the cross of St. George no longer marks the object of his hostility, must he treat with indignity his own eagle?

The parties of the United States may now discontinue every thing like personal invective, but ought not to forget that they have different political principles: they may respect the constituted authorities as they are, but should not hypocritically deny that they would very gladly substitute their political friends in the places of their apponents. If possible, let parties banish political rancor from the social circle, and live together like rival nations in peace, vieing with each other in acts of courtesy and hospitality; but in the hall of legislation, or the popular assembly, they should not forget that unless one side or the other renounces its principles, they cannot indiscriminately mix without mutual apostacy. The eagle must still wave over the one as long as the cross floats over the other.

But for Republicans to abandon now the principles they maintained in times of the greatest difficulty, would be little short of treason to the republic. If we believe the success of federalists would be injurious to the cause of freedom, and their ascendancy in the republic detrimental to its interests, what time is best to establish the superiority of republican principles; that when we suffer no encroachment from abroad, or that when internal dissention would endanger our political independence? Shall parties forget the difference of their objects and principles when they can adhere to them without danger, and regard them most steadfastly when, if it does not occasion ruin to the country, it cannot fail of essentially weakening its interest? No! If they cannot be united in principle, let them strive for the ascendancy when they can do it without hazard to the community; and not forget differences now to have them revived when an enemy shall threaten the safety of the republic.

But who does not perceive that this plan of union among federalists is a manœuvre, not to unite parties, but for them to gain the ascendancy over us? If federalists, convinced of their weakness, should abandon the ground of political contest, and cease to oppose where opposition is unavailing, we should be willing to overlook the unpopular odium of their past conduct. In this case they would leave the republican interest firmly and securely established But when they endeavor to share with republicans the advantages of that party in times of security; to abandon it in danger; when in fact they wish to gain the ascendancy over us in the room of submitting to our well established superiority, we hold it to be the duty of republicans to retort upon them the odium of their unpopular course: and that the present times of security and repose are more favorable for such a combat, than times of public embarrassments.

There is something abhorrent to every feeling of justice, in placing the parties on the same ground in the confidence of the community, whose conduct in vindicating the public rights have been so greatly dissimilar. But what shall we say to that policy which snatches the trophy of victory from the bleeding soldier who has gained it, and confers it on the deserter who avoided the battle? It is not enough for federalists to unite with republicans on equal terms, but they must actually take command of the confederacy Not content with escaping the punishment due to the most unpatriotic conduct ever witnessed in the citizens of a free government, they come boldly forward and claim honors and recompense. With an effrontery that can be compared with nothing but with the humility of their opponents, they decree distinctions to patriotism, as if they had been its systematic and avowed protector.—Advocates for yielding to the Persian torrent, they only visit the pass of Thermopylæ to award the sacred rites of interment to the faithful victims of Spartan independence. Is it for them to patronise the treaty of Ghent, who held the convention at Hartford; or to surround the victorious champions of their country, who celebrated the success of her enemies? Shall the senate of Massachusetts, who thought it unbecoming to rejoice in American victories, be deputed to welcome the heroes who gained them? Or shall they become the avowed patrons of successful genius, who opposed its earliest and unsupported efforts? But if party distinctions must be forgotten—if we must share with unrepenting federalists the fruits of victory which we only have gained, would it not have been sufficient to unite with them on equal terms? Instead of dividing with generous magnanimity the honors of victory, must we ignobly fall into their rear only to swell the pomp of their triumph? What do federalists mean by union? Read their explicit language in the late dinner to Mr. Adams. What proportion of republicans had the direction of that festival? Scarcely a quarter part. Who selected the managers for the republican party! Federalists. Did any one ever before hear of an army suffering its enemy to decide on its list of promotions, or of a state suffering its judges to be elected by the offenders against its laws? But in this union of parties, what portraits of our national presidents decorated the hall? They only whom federalists claim as having been the leaders of their party. The conceded candidates of republicans were banished as far out of sight, as the party who supported them were degraded in becoming the instruments of their opponents ambition.

Is this then to be the recompense of republicans in the union of parties? Are they to be made the humble supporters of men who treated them with a contempt, only equalled by that which they bestowed upon their country? Is it forgotten that there has been a time in the history of Massachusetts when it was dangerous to be a republican; when the man who was faithful to the government of the nation walked through the streets with a halter about his neck? That he who supported his country when the national capitol lay in ashes, and the troops of Wellington had left Waterloo for the Mississippi, feared, and he had reason to fear, that the tocsin of civil war would be the first sound to disturb the silence of his repose; that the conflagration of his dwelling would be the first light to glare on the darkness of his chamber; and if a more than ordinary zeal had marked his devotion to his country, he would have found the one the torch of his execution; and the other the mournful peal of his funeral? If these things are still remembered, let it not be forgotten that gratitude is no less a duty than liberality; that confidence is the reward of patriotism, and distrust the natural punishment of factious ambition; that to bestow upon federalists the same regard which is paid to their opponents, is to offer a premium for vice, and confound the distinctions of morality and turpitude. No! let us re-unite with federalists as men, as citizens, as friends, but never as politicians!

SOUTH-AMERICA.

[The following is the second of a series of well-written papers relative to this very interesting portion of the globe-The station which South America is destined to hold among nations renders her geography, as well as her warlike operations, a fit subject for enquiry. We shall insert, as opportunity presents, either the whole or parts of these numbers:]

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TO HENRY CLAY, ESQ.

Would the United States most promote the cause of freedom by indirectly countenancing the Patriots, or by openly recognising and aiding the Provinces of the Southern Continent as Independent States?

After casting an eye over the present state of the civilize nations of the world, and over our own situation in relation to South America, and then sitting down to reflect on the course the United States should pursue in regard to the present struggle in the south of our continent; there could not it would seem, by a single dissenting voice amongst the real friends of this country, if declaring for the *Patriot cause*, were we to take a side at all; therefore, the whole country as I have already observed, is embraced by the above question.

Every principle of generosity, policy and justice, tends to unite the people of independent North America to the cause of those of the south, who wish to be free—as republicans, we are bound to them by every sentiment of generosity, and manly feeling; as new and growing nations, inhabiting some of the fairest portions of the globe, whose power ere long may serve as a counterpoise to the nations of Europe, and whose commerce promises to be more safe and lucrative to us, than that of all the world besides, we are impressively directed by the soundest policy, to cultivate their alliance, friendship and partiality; and as an infant nation, contending for freedom, we are bound to remember the days of our youth; and to render unto them *justice*; for "it is justice that establisheth a nation."

The reasons that may be assigned why the United States should wish to see the cause of southern Patriots succeed, are so numerous, self-evident and cogent—are so well understood, and have already excited so warm and general a sympathy in the breasts of the people of this country, that the government would not, I am sure, hazard the loss of a single patriotic voice in its favor, by at once adopting the alternative of an open and avowed recognition of the independence of the Spanish provinces. The *people* of these states have always cherished the most lively good wishes for the cause of freedom, in whatever nation or reign it may have been asserted, and at no time more so than at the present.

But it has been, often, and with some degree of plausibility, said that in consulting the wishes of the people, the government should not be altogether unmindful of the admonitions of *prudence*, and that in the present case prudence evinces it to be best, not only for the people of the United States, but also for those of South America, that the former should not make an open declaration in favor of the latter. To enable us to judge of the merits of these pretended suggestions of prudence, it will be necessary to cast a glance over the provinces of the south, to reflect upon their situation, and to endeavor to ascertain the consequences likely to ensue from our openly recognizing the independency of all or any of them.

The prodigious extent of the regions which are at present the theatre of the operations of the southern patriots, and the vast continent over which the population consisting of European Americans is dispersed, has a tendency to bewilder the mind in contemplating their affairs; and to prevent the formation of clear opinions concerning them. To be relieved from this embarrassment, we must obtain some knowledge of the local situation and geographical relations of the several provinces, and bear them constantly in mind. By this means the subject will be divested of that confusion produced by the immensity of the space over which it is spread—and we shall be convinced that to unite and hold these provinces together by *one* common government of any kind what ever, must be utterly impossible; and therefore, that the surest means of bringing about the independence and establishing the liberties of all, will be, by treating with, and aiding each one separately and in succession.

Under the name of Mexico or New Spain may be comprehended all that delightful and fertile country, separated from the United States by those boundless prairies which extend along the Gulf of Mexico, between river Coloradoy and Louisiana, and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, on the north, by the two seas on the East and the West, and by the Lake Nicaragua in the South. The great mass of population of this extensive territory is situated on the elevated table lands in the neighborhood of the city of Mexico, which itself contains about one hundred and forty thousand inhabitants. The borders of New Spain are but thinly and feebly settled—The coast of the Gulf is in places very fertile, every where sickly, and is wholly destitute of what may be called a commodious or even safe harbor. But on the Pacific there are many fine ports and perhaps not one in the world superior to Acapulco for safety, capacity, or ease of access—This great port on the Pacific is about the same distance from Mexico as from Vera Cruz—the access from the Gulf to the Plain of Mexico, lies over high mountains and narrow passes—the Pic D Orizaba seen many leagues at sea, indicates at once the route to Mexico, and the ruggedness of the way—Soon after leaving Vera Cruz, the traveller begins to ascend the mountain, and at Xalapa, about midway the ascent, reaches a more temperate climate, whence he beholds the region of vapors, disease and pestilence; thence continuing his ascent to the environs of Mexico, he passes through the territory Tlascala, that ancient American republic, which, after having withstood for many generations the collected force of the Aztec monarchy, was finally subdued by Cortes, who entered it as a friend, and with whom it formed an alliance to avenge itself of its ancient enemy, and to lay the Palace of the great Montezuma in ashes.—This Territory, once the seat of that republic, is now the chief strong hold of the American patriots, and many Tlascalen chiefs, who preserving the undaunted spirit of their forefathers, and aroused by the recollection and tradition of their wrongs, are still found ready, when occasion serves, to strike for freedom and independence.

Santa Fe de Bogota is situated, like Mexico, in the midst of an extensive plain of very elevated table land, alike fertile and salubrious—at a distance of nearly 400 miles from Carthagena, and about 500 from the Coast of the Pacific. This city containing nearly 40,000 souls is the capital of the great Province of New-Grenada; which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Isthmus of Darien to the confines of Peru—and that vast Forest traversed by the great river Orononoco.

The Province of Peru is extended along, between the summit of the Cordilieras and the great Ocean, from Quita to the vast ridge of mountains covered with eternal snows, which separate it from the Chillan Territory.—This next to Chili, is, perhaps, the most compact and populous of the Spanish settlements in America.

The Portuguese settlements of Brazil, spread along a coast abounding with the finest harbors, and over a territory extremely fruitful of all the necessaries of life, seemed to be formed by nature for liberty and independence.

The city of Buenos Ayres, situated 250 miles from the Atlantic, on the shores of the great River La Plata, and containing a population of all descriptions of about 50,000 inhabitants, is the capital of that Spanish province, which lies surrounded by Brazil, Chili and the Atlantic. The climate of this country is delightful, the soil is fertile, and its situation in many respects very advantageous; but its population is very scattered and poor.

Chili is perhaps one of the most happily situated and delightful regions on the whole surface of [illegible]. Its soil is uncommonly fertile, its [illegible] vegetation prodigiously luxuriant; and all the fruits, the cereal gramina, and domestic animals of the Old World, are there produced, in the greatest perfection. Chili is separated from Peru by an elevated chain of mountains, which, for a great portion of the year, are rendered altogether impassible by the snows, and the ridge of the Cordilieras forms a similar barrier between it and the province of Buenos Ayres—On all other sides it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean. The city of St. Jago, which is its capital, contains about forty thousand souls.

The great mass of the population of Mexico, New-Grenada, Brazil and Peru, consists of civilized Indians or Aborigines, and imported Negroes and their progeny: But the population of Chili, like that of the United States, is formed almost altogether of Europeans and their descendants.—The people of the Araucanian republic, many of whose chiefs merit a place in history, by the side of the Decii and Cocles of the Roman Commonwealth, always refused to unite with the Spanish settlers—and animated by the most ardent spirit, they waged long and bloody wars against their European invaders, in defence of their country and their dearest rights—Unlike all the other natives of the New World, they met their enemy in the open field—army opposed to army—and fought with more than Roman desperation and fortitude. Compelled to give ground, the Araucanians still preserve the republic, and much of their pristine spirit; but a great part of their former territory is at present occupied by the Chilian Spaniards; and

—— "Who, with heart and eyes,
"Could walk where liberty had been, nor see
"The shining foot-prints of her Deity,
"Nor feel those god-like breathings in the air,
"Which mutely told her spirit had been there?"

Chili, owing to its great distance and difficulty of access along the usual route of the Spaniards through Peru, contains in proportion to its population, fewer Africans and their progeny and a much greater number of Europeans and their descendants than any other of the Spanish settlements; and owing to the Araucanian wars, its population, is more condensed and better seated than any other portion of South America.

In this glance over the local situation and geographical relations of the South American Provinces, it will be unnecessary to notice any of the Islands or the minor settlements of the continent; because they are comparatively extremely feeble in their population and resources, and must inevitably follow the fortunes of the larger divisions of the continent.

These are the principal divisions of the civilized population of South America. In each one of them there exists a strong and deep rooted aversion to the government of Ferdinand, and all have of late made efforts to obtain their complete emancipation; and the circumstances of each are so very favorable to the cultivation and the love of liberty, that the principles of a free government must daily gain ground, if they be not smothered by the superior power and priest craft of the mother country; or by the arts, intrigues and corruptions of the British government, whose agents are already actively employed throughout the Southern portion of the American continent. The inevitable consequences of which will be, *if not vigorously and seasonably counteracted*, that the whole of that immense country will be again locked up under the monastic despotism of Old Spain; or, like Hindostan, fall a prey, by piece meal, to British monopoly and commercial depredation,

At once to recognize the independence, and to succour all those great provinces of the south would be to deride, fritter away and waste our aid to no valuable purpose—and the very nature and form of our government forbids it from having recourse to the British system of agency and corrupt intrigue.—Under such circumstances the only fair and honorable alternative, left, seems to be to select *one* from the number of those great provinces, to recognize its independence, and to enable it to organize and permanently settle down under a Republican form of government—of its own formation.

In casting an eye over all, and considering on which this choice could be most properly rested, the attention seems to be, at once directed towards Chili; as the country where all hopes would be soonest realized, and all our expectations and interests most permanently and extensively answered. But, what would be the benefits and consequences resulting from our recognizing the Independence of the republic of Chili? One of the immediate consequences would be to shatter to atoms the British intrigues of Buenos Ayres, by means of which the fine country of Chili is at present held for commercial purposes as a province of that city; and it would enable all the real, most sincere and efficient of the Patriots, whom the priestcraft of Ferdinand, and the corrupt intrigues of Britain, have crushed or banished, to return, or to find an asylum in a Spanish American Republic, and from thence to aid in the liberation of the whole New-World, to open it to our commerce, and prepare it as our ally against the Legitimates of the other Continent. If we survey with care the local and the other circumstances of the various provinces of South America, it will be seen that there is no one of them which could so easily, and with such perfect security, be formed into an Independant Republic, as Chili, Let us then enquire, more in detail, what would be the consequences of our recognizing the independence of Chili, and of aiding it to settle down under a republican form of government, similar to that of our own.

LAUTARO.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

You will oblige a number of your subscribers, and probably render essential service to many distressed families, by republishing the following article on the mode of treating that dreadful disorder the FLUX. It first appeared in your paper in the autumn of 1809, & experience has convinced me of its great efficacy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1809.

"I have seen in some of the newspapers an account of the deaths of New-York, from the 20th to the 27th inst. twenty three deaths out of fifty are flux. I suppose most of the number were children. Feeling as I do for the anxiety which must prevail with parents whose tender offspring are more especially victims to this terrible calamity, I cannot hesitate to communicate the means I have found effectual in two striking instances in my own family.—My son L. was so extremely ill, that he lay on the bed with blood and stools running from him, and he could not have survived twenty-four hours longer. We gave him glisters of flaxseed in water every hour, and by a few repetitions brought him to proper stools. The prescription being to discontinue the glister or the frequency of them, according to the appearance of the natural stools. His drink, hartshorn boiled in water & mixed with milk. Food, rice well boiled, until perfectly soft and sweetened with loaf sugar. He was restored in twelve hours so far as to play about the room. How wonderful a change?

"I was at New-York when my son T. was taken down. On my return home I found him almost gone. He had an eminent physician giving him ever possible attention, yet I have no doubt but a few days more would have exhausted him. I gave two glisters of the Flaxseed, which perfectly restored his bowels, and he had only his weakness to overcome. In one week he was able to accompany me to New-York. The flaxseed being boiled in water becomes a mucilaginous substance, which coats the intestines, and takes away the acrimony, and consequently the tenesmus is removed. I have stated facts; and under the idea you would make them public, the lives of many children will be saved, and probably some parents."

SUSSEX, N. J. Sept. 15.

Uncommon Sect.—Passed through this town on Wednesday last, ten Pilgrims (six men and four women) from Woodstock in the state of Vermont, on the way to the southward possessed of a very singular appearance and deportment.

They profess to be the only true followers of Jesus Christ, and his Gospel, and are in a special manner called of God to go forth into the world to do, and that continually, his will; for which purpose, they have forsaken their houses and lands, relatives and friends, and all this world's enjoyments, and after the manner of the Apostles, are travelling from place to place doing good to the children of men.

They have a prophet or leader among them, who occasionally preaches, and most of them exhort, in the streets and ways as they pass by.—They seem all devotion and humility, and are continually engaged in the service of Christ: holding forth the power of his holy spirit, as communicated unto them, saying that the Millenium is near at hand, and that the lost tribe of Judah is now beginning to be gathered in, and the way is fast opening when the four quarters of the world will be gathered into one fold of such as will receive the true spirit of faith: not the faith which is received by christains of the present day, but such as is accompanied with holy fire. They have no abiding place in view, but travel as the Lord may direct. They say the people of the world are of the Devil, for they cannot serve the Lord and be Christ's. They ask no charity: move very slow, with a cart, yoke of oxen, and one horse, and say the Lord will provide for them, for where they go there is he. Their dress is very singular, long beards close caps, and bear skins tied around them. The writer believes them a set of deluded enthusiasts.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE PATRIOT.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated September 2, to a gentleman in this city.

"We have accounts here, that Admiral BRION, through the importunities of his officers and subordi-

axies, made a desperate attack on the royalists of Augustura, which terminated in the entire defeat of the latter, & the reduction of the whole province of Guiana to the control of the patriots. A part of the land & sea force of the royalists surrendered, and the surviving remnant of the army escaped to Grenada. Brion has proceeded for Margaretta, with the intention it is said, to dispossess the royalists of that island.

No further particulars of the expedition have reached here; but letters have been received containing the amount of what is above stated."

Capt. Taylor arrived at N. York, in 28 days from Tobago, brings information that a Spanish schooner had entered that port from Augustura, with advices that the royalists had been completely defeated at the latter place—eighteen vessels in all had escaped with passengers, six of which had passed Tobago. The above Spanish schooner had on board one hundred and fifty passengers, royalists, who made their escape at the time of the reduction of that place. *Patriot.*

REMEDIES FOR POISONS.

Various fatal accidents have recently occurred from persons inadvertently taking poisonous substance. The following useful directions for such cases are given by Dr. Johnstone of Birmingham:—

1st. When the preparations of arsenic, mercury, or of any metal, or when any unknown substance or matter has been swallowed, and there have speedily ensued heat of the mouth and throat, violent pain of the stomach, retching and vomiting; immediately drink a plenty of warm water, with common soap scraped or dissolved in it. Two or 3 quarts of warm water, with from three or four ounces to half a pound of soap, will not be too much.

2d. When any of the preparations of opium, henbane, nightshade, hemlock, tobacco, foxglove, or stramonium, or any poisonous fungus mistaken for mushrooms, or spirituous liquors in excess, or any other unknown matters, have been swallowed, exciting sickness without pain of the stomach, or producing giddiness, drowsiness, or sleep—give instantly one table spoonful of flour of mustard in water, and repeat it in copious draughts of warm water, constantly, until vomiting takes place. If the person becomes so insensible as not to be easily roused, give the mustard in vinegar, instead of water, and rub and shake the body actively and incessantly.

3d. When spirits, of salt, or aquefortis, have been swallowed or spilt upon the skin—immediately drink or wash the part with large quantities of water, and, as soon as they can be procured, add soap or potash, or chalk, to the water.

4th. When oil of vitriol has been swallowed, water alone must by no means be used, on account of the excessive heat produced by the mixture; but it may be taken thickened with chalk, magnesia, or soap, or oil may freely be administered. When it has been spilt on the skin or clothes tear off the clothes and wipe the skin to free it as much as possible from the acid, before washing with water.

Another practitioner observes that, "when mineral poisons, technically called oxide, whether of copper or arsenic, are taken inwardly, one table spoonful of powdered charcoal is a complete antidote, mixed with either honey, butter, or treacle, taken immediately: within two hours administer either an emetic or a cathartic; in this case the effect of the poison is prevented."

The following collection of a few of the many curious punishments, inflicted for various offences, is copied from the old records of Massachusetts, between the years 1630 and 1658.

"Sir Richard Saltonstal, fined four bushels of malt for his absence from the court."

"Josias Plastow shall [illegible] ing four baskets of [illegible] the Indians, return eight baskets again, be fined 5l. and hereafter to be called Josias and not Mr. as he used to be."

"Joyce Bradwick shall give unto Alexander Becks, 20 shillings for promising him marriage with her friends consent, and now refusing to perform the same.

"Thomas Peter, for suspicion of slander, idleness and stubbornness, is to be severely whipt and kept in hold.

"Richard Turner, for being notoriously drunk was fined 2l.

"Edward Palmer, for his extortion in taking 33s 7d for the plank and work of Boston stocks, is fined 5l and sentenced to set an hour in the stocks.

"John White is bound in 10l to be of good behavior and not to come into the company of his neighbour Thomas Bull's wife alone."

A letter from a young officer on board the frigate Congress mentions the death of *Septimus Tyler*, esq. who it will be recollected went out in the frigate on a special agency to St, Domingo, under an appointment from the executive of the United States. His death took place but a few days previous to the arrival of the frigate.

From the Christian Disciple.

ALARMING CALCULATIONS.

In the Evangelical Magazine for November 1816, we have a concise review of a pamphlet entitled "Means of improving the condition of the poor in morals and happiness considered in a lecture delivered at the Minor Institute."

This work is highly recommended as "a most seasonable production," and as "affording in a new pamphlet and condensed information of many volumes." A picture of mendicity is drawn which is truly frightful. "London beggars alone are said to amount to FIFTEEN THOUSAND—*nine thousand* of which are children."

The cause of the evils is then traced, and found to originate in ignorance, idleness and intemperance.

"The number of females in the kingdom at large, who exist by *prostitution*, is calculated at *one hundred thousand*, one half of whom infest the metropolis!

"Other sources of evil are considered—the extent of credit, perjury, smuggling gambling, tippling, dram drinking, &c.

The evils of war are pointed out and a table is given describing the rise and progress of British wars, and of the national debt, which they have produced; amounting to *nine hundred and forty three millions!*"

If such is the "Road to Ruin" in Great Britain, let the people of this country take warning and "flee from the wrath to come."

St. LOUIS,
Saturday, November 8.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The remainder of the Biography of the late Charles Lucas, came too late for this number, it will be attended to in our next.

Extract of a letter to the Editor.

"I am happy to learn there is a prospect of harmony being restored to the citizens of St. Louis; this could be effected if every thinking man would discard Gamblers, Drunkards, the Impious and Profane, as well as the News-Mongers. I need not mention the Demagogues—they are rooted in every soil, and engender vice and slavery in every clime—as the man sends out his agents, by each is made known somewhere, so the tricks of a cheat, each spreading his fame, at length make him *famous* indeed."

The editor of the federal paper, printed here, says, he is too profitably employed to notice our refutations of his slander.—We are glad to hear that *the adventurer* is at last profitably employed—for he has been engaged in the unprofitable employment of abusing the editor of this paper since he has been brought here.

We would be willing to hear how much the *faction* gives the *Sergeant* for every lie he fabricates against the editor of this Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

As one of the numbers of Emigrants whom the salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the advantages of navigation, have induced to plant their hopes and interests in this region, known by the name of the Missouri Territory, I must confess the hint given to the people of applying for the blessings and privileges of a state government, was seconded by my entire approbation. Not that the boundaries proposed, in the printed memorial were supposed exactly advisable, But the substance of the plan was what induced me to give it my signature. Nature, has bestowed her gifts upon this Territory with a liberal hand, and every well wisher to its prosperity must join the hope that man will not neglect to profit by her bounteous favors. The important enquiry, when about to appear and demand our enfranchisement, before the great council of the Republic, will be: Have we the *Talent* and the *Public Spirit* requisite to our assuming an honorable station in the American Constellation of States.

These are questions which those, who by their abilities and influence would achieve the great object of establishing a state government, must be prepared to answer. However desirable and glorious it would be to get rid of the trammels of Territorial government; and for Americans on this side of the Mississippi, to enjoy all the privileges of their brethern of the States, of which the least of that important privilege of partaking in the election of President of the United States, no honorable and intelligent man would wish to have this fine country a prey to political quackery—and the theatre of insignificant squabbles betwixt "little great men" and in which the mass of the people could not discover any benefit except to the individuals, who might endeavor to agitate popular feelings.—I would ask the good citizens of Missouri, if they see around them men of sufficient capacity and integrity in whose hands they could confidently repose the destinies of our infant State; the Judges, Congressmen, Governor, &c. &c. necessary to put into operation the machine of government—I shall not for a moment doubt of our resources for statesmen and Judges—But really, if we are anxious for a State, such men of influence ought to step forward, and lay the foundation of its future greatness; emigration should be encouraged, the advantages of our country should be pointed out and illustrated. Every effort should be made to hasten the sales of public lands, and to secure the honest emigrants satisfactory titles for their corn fields. But what prospect can the citizens of this country have of enjoying the blessings of a liberal State government, when private animosity, disgraceful party squabbling, characterise even an election for a delegate to congress—(A matter of the least earthly importance to those who have the privilege of voting!) and drive honest and valuable citizens into a voluntary banishment from political life.

I have said, that the great and magnanimous Republic of the United States, proud in acts and signalized in arms, will, before she receives this Territory into full communion with the "good old thirteen States," as Mr. Randolph called them—ask, if we glow with that ardent public spirit, without which, we should be a degraded and worthless member of the State. Are you prepared to reply, that your popular characters are those who by sterling honesty, and incessant zeal to promote the public good have proved worthy of your esteem. Are you, good people of Missouri, ready and willing to come forward, and appropriate the means necessary for improving and ornamenting your country; to lay out roads, build bridges, erect spacious and comfortable Public Buildings; encourage improvements of every description, promote education, Religion and morality. If so, the day is not far distant, when you will assume that exalted station, to which by nature and by art, you must speedily be entitled. "PUBLICOLA."

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CHARLTON,

Please to insert the following essay on dueling, from the New York Commercial Advertiser, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

I am often pleased with the accounts you publish, from time to time of various institutions which indicate a growing attention to religion and morality in the community. I did flatter myself that America would take the lead among the nations of the earth, in every thing that is virtuous, decided and effectual to wards improving the morals and increasing the happiness of mankind.

But, gentlemen, when I behold MURDER not only permitted but countenanced, my hopes of the high moral character of the United States vanish at once, and I can scarcely persuade myself that I am a member of a CHRISTIAN community. I would call the attention of the public to the affecting and benevolent letter of Doctor ——, of Savannah, to the afflicted father of a murdered son, but most particularly to the following paragraph from it—"This unknown gentleman then assured me, that every exertion, both on the part of himself, *as second*, and of his friend, had been unavailingly made for an honorable adjustment of what had originated in a *trivial circumstance!*" And so *then* this unknown gentleman, some stripling probably, felt himself authorized *in the opinion*, of a community calling themselves *Christian*, to give all the aid in his power to the murder of a son a brother, a husband, a father, in one beloved, promising, amiable young man of four and twenty years of age. Astonishing hardihood of a moral, accountable being—*a second*, indeed to no proud spirit of the pit; amazing apathy in a community professedly Christain, to give the sanction of its opinion to this heathen practice of barbarous ages. Boast not of your land of bibles, while you make it a field of blood.

Rouse, Americans, and consign to infamy if not to death, that most attrocious character, the *second in a duel*, who dares to adjudge to death two misguided fellow mortals.

I feel the more poignantly on this subject, because of a duel fought yesterday by two gentlemen (as they would be called) of this city, at Hoboken. By the first shot I am told, they struck off their coat buttons; yet by consent of their *seconds*, they approached still nearer to each other—one was killed, and the other is said to be mortally wounded. How honorable! Alas—he who vaunted of honor in all the luxuriance of abused health in the morning had his body cast on the beach by *his murderers* a bleeding, degraded, foul spectacle, surrounded by inquisitive crowds, without a friendly hand to close his eyes, or wash his guilty wounds.—Oh! how honorable!!! Who would not brave the omnipotent arm of Jehovah, and despise his laws to gain so enviable a distinction! Can this be a Christain community to tolerate such enormities? Where is the power and benefit of the laws we boast of whilst murderers are placed by public opinion above all law? Hear the afflicted father of young O Driscoll speak of "the altar of dishonor." Who has erected this altar, on which so many precious lives are sacrificed? Is its foundation in holy writ? Are its sanctions in human laws?—No: Is the actual guilt of grand and petit larceny to be compared with that of murder, which the laws of both God and man prohibit? Why then does infamy and punishment attend the former, and impunity the latter? It is because *public opinion* favors this species of murder. Complain not therefore if your sons and your brothers fall victims to *your own opinion*; call yourselves not Christians for the gospel of Christ, though a dispensation of mercy hath no tidings of salvation for the impenitent murderer. Duelling is a species of crime combining murder and suicide. The seconds are guilty of the former, and the principals of the latter. The religion of the Bible affords no sanction for exposing life, or taking life away. Life is the precious gift of God, to be used for his glory according to his laws; if the creature, therefore be not stronger than his Maker, he who immolates himself does it to his own destruction. He acts not on the precepts of God or Savior, but after the example of the great Apostate; who rebelled against his Maker. And can we continue any longer callous to the tears of humanity, to the commands of Christianity, and to the sorrows of patriotism on this momentous and distressing subject? Let the citizens of America rouse from their lethargy, and no longer permit the thoughtless young, or guilty old, to throw away the lives of our citizens.

If you feel as I do on this subject, you will give this communication a place in your paper, that it may direct to a suitable remedy, the minds of more able and more active members of the community.

AMICUS.

September 2.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CHARLTON,

Many land claimants have expressed considerable alarm for the fate of their unconfirmed claims. For my part I have reason to believe, that no fears need be entertained on that head. With other subjects interesting to the territory at large, the attention of our delegate will be particularly directed to the unconfirmed land claims. He has pledged himself to do so in a hand-bill addressed to the public, and there can be no question but every exertion will be used on his part to effect so desirable an object as the full and complete confirmation of all the land claims of this territory. There is no subject more important to our citizens and few on which Congress can better bestow their attention, than the landed interest of this Territory, and a just representation and proper interference on the part of the Delegate will insure its final success—And that there are few men more competent or better qualified to protect our rights is amply shown in his very successfull exertions the short time he was permitted a seat on the floor of congress at the last session, and of which he has apprised us in another hand-bill, addressed to his fellow citizens.

I send you these two hand-bills, which you will be pleased to publish in your useful Gazette. They were circulated but a few days before the election, but their effect was most surprising in opening the eyes of the people to their true interest.

A LAND CLAIMANT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It having been suggested by persons opposed to my election, that I am in favour of a division of the Territory by the Missouri; and that I am also desirous of removing the seat of government to some place below; it becomes necessary to state such suggestions are not authorised by any opinion that I have ever expressed or entertained. If elected the general interests of the people will govern me.

I am opposed to dividing the Territory, as it would longer delay the establishment of a state government over us, and I am opposed to removing the seat of government. Nothing but the will of the people, clearly expressed, or the instructions of the general assembly, could induce me to start such questions.

As it respects land claims, I have many not confirmed by existing laws, and my whole interests are therefore united to obtain something further in favour of rejected land claims.—The location of New Madrid claims on town commons or town lots, will ever meet my decided opposition,

JOHN SCOTT.

Fellow citizens of Missouri Territory,

I here transmit to you a short list of the business I attended to during the short time I had a seat on the floor of Congress, that you may judge for yourselves whether I understood the interest of the Territory.

I did introduce resolutions and draw Bills thereon, to re-open an office for the final adjustment of all unsettled land claims on the most broad and equitable principles in which all just claims were provided for, and provisions made for interfering claims, &c.

I did introduce resolutions, and draw a Bill for the final settlement of all claims to Village Lots, out Lots, common Field-lots, and commons.

I did introduce resolutions, and draw a Bill for the establishment of four additional Land-Offices, one at Howard county, one at Cape Girardeau county, one at Lawrence county, and one at Arkansas county.

I did introduce resolutions, either for the sale of Lead mines and Salt springs, or a part thereof, or to have the same leased out, by an agent residing in the Territory, in such a way as to be most conducive to the public interest, and to lessen the price of Salt and prevent monopolies.

I did try to have the right of pre-emption extended to all settlers on public lands.

I did draw, and had introduced after my seat was vacated, resolutions to prevent New Madrid Locations from being made on town lots, out lots, Common field lots, and commons, and from being Located on the sand bar at St. Louis—and from being located on claims that had been filed with either of the boards of commissioners, but not confirmed, in hopes that they might hereafter be confirmed by some new resolutions—and from being located on pre-emption rights, and to prevent patents from issuing on any such locations.

I did address the commissioner of the Gen. Land Office, on the same subject, and received an answer favorable to the proposition.

I did exert myself to have the land office opened as early as possible.

I did insist on offices being opened in different parts of the Territory, to receive evidence of pre-emption rights, so that the people might attend to their business, keep at home, and near their witnesses.

I did use my exertions to prevent all the Indians East of the Mississippi, from being transferred to our western frontier, which was contemplated by an exchange of Territory with them.

I did do all I could to quiet the settlers on public lands in their possession, in hopes that hereafter the right of pre-emption would be extended to them.

I did try to have the Indian title south of the river Arkansas, and on Apple creek, extinguished.

I did try to have a Territorial road cut out, leading from the northern to the southern part of the Territory.

I did use my utmost exertions to procure money for the troops to pay the Territory, and actually did bring on fifty thousand dollars, and I believe procured the balance to be sent on as soon as it was.

I did try to have Schools established on liberal principles, for the education of our youth, &c.

I attended to considerable other business, both public and private, too tedious to enumerate.

I always have been, am now, and shall continue to be a Republican.

JOHN SCOTT.

DIED—On Monday last of consumption, Mrs. SARAH S FARRAR, consort of Dr. Farrar.

James' Old Ferry,

IS NOW PROVIDED WITH

Good Boats & Careful Hands;

Under the direction of Mr. Culbertson, where all persons wishing to cross the Missouri for the Upper Mississippi—Mouth of Illinois—Portage des Sioux, or St. Charles, can be well accommodated.

P. S. Wanted to purchase, two or three likely NEGROES, in exchange for valuable Lands. *St. Louis Nov. 6th* 1817.

TO RENT—*and possession given immediately*, a small PLANTATION, 2 1-2 miles from St. Louis—Enquire at this Office. 75-2t.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Wash. City, 25th Sept. 1817.

NOTICE.—The lands in the Illinois territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office, on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri territory are expected in a few months, when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri territory, may send them *after* the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office the warrant or notification, first written on it, "To be located in the Illinois territory, & the patent to be sent to the Post Office at ——."

Signed, ——

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them, by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

JOSIAH MEIGS.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Sept. 26. 81

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS OPENED ON SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE MAJOR DOUGLASS' OFFICE.

A NEW HOTEL,

Which he will keep in the first style.

A few boarders may be accommodated at present. Next season the house will be so arranged, as to accommodate boarders with private rooms.

It is the intention of the proprietor, to enter into the business on an extensive scale. As soon as the season will permit, he proposes to erect additional buildings (sufficient for all purposes in his line) in which will be found chambers superior to any in St. Louis.

Large and commodious Stables will be added, which will be constantly furnished with Oats and Timothy Hay, and attended by careful and obliging Hostlers. Travellers will find it to their interest, to put up at this Hotel, as in addition to other conveniences, the stables will be superintended by an experienced farrier.—The Bar will be supplied with the best liquors, and every exertion made, to give satisfaction to guests. A PLEASURY GARDEN will be laid out in the rear of the Hotel.

E. MAURY.
November 7th. 1817. —75

For Sale,

A LOT ON CHURCH ST.

120 feet front, by 120 feet deep.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.—*Enquire at this Office.*
St. Louis, Nov. 8 75-tf.

By Order

OF THE

SYNOD OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The *Clergymen* and others whom it may immediately concern, in this territory, of the Presbyterian denomination, will meet at St. Louis on the third Thursday in this present month, (Nov.) for the purpose of forming a Presbytery ——A sermon will be preached on the occasion, at eleven o'clock, A M. at the School-house, on the hill.

St. Louis, Nov. 8th. 78-1t

Notice.

The undersigned Executrix and Executors, of the last will and testament of

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, DEC'D.

Request those persons, *having demands against said deceased*, to come forward and present them, duly authenticated.

☞ All those persons *owing* his estate, are hereby required to make *immediate* payment to the subscribers,

CLARISSA C. HEMPSTEAD, *Executrix.*
THOMAS HEMPSTEAD, and CH. S HEMPSTEAD } *Executors*
St Louis, Nov 6th, 1817. 75-6w

Fifty Cents Reward.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, an apprentice, to the Tanning and Currying business, named WILLIAM MOUNT. Said apprentice, is about sixteen years of age, about four and an half feet high, has blue eyes, and speaks quick. Whoever will apprehend said apprentice, and deliver him to the subscriber at Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, shall be entitled to the above reward, and no charges will be paid. All persons are hereby forbid to harbor or trust said apprentice.

Jackson, county of Cape Girardeau, October 16th, 1817.
-2t-75 WILLIAM HAND.

TAKEN UP,

BY JAMES STEPHEN, living in Cape Girardeau county, Byrd township, A SORREL MARE, five years old, a blaze in her face, a flax coloured main, fourteen hands and one half high, the left hind foot white, a lump on the same; appraised to forty dollars, this 26th day of August, 1817.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
JOHN AKIN, J. P.

JOEL BLOUNT, WM. WILKERSON } *Appraisers.*
Certified by J. M'FERRON C. C. C. G.
Nov. 3th 1817 75-3t.

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon. WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep 4th, 1817. 66—6m

Avis.

Le soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres ci devant la propriété de Mr. Gregoire Sarpy: fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de coupe dubois su les tres ci essus dites sous peines d'être pour suivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Septembre 6th 1817. 66—6m.

Valuable Ferry For Sale.

The Subscriber will sell for CASH, the

FERRY ON THE *OSAGE RIVER,*

TOGETHER WITH 160 ACRES OF LAND ATTACHED TO IT

This land is situated on the eastern bank of the Osage river, at the point where the great road leading from Mine a Breton, and all the lower part of Kentucky, Tennessee, and this territory, to Boons Lick, crosses the Osage river

☞ For particulars enquire of the subscriber at St Louis P. QUARLES.

Oct. 4. 70 tf.

Copper & Tin Ware *Manufactory.*

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in CHURCH STREET, ST LOUIS. Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line at Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburg.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides. Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

½ dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th. 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

Entertainment.

Downing begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the public, that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Chouteau's,

WHERE MAJ. WILSON FORMERLY RESIDED,

(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS.

Travellers are informed that the house is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good air and water. He will spare no pains or expense to render comfortable those who may favor him with their company.

St Louis, Sep 13th. tf-67

For Sale

AT MINE AU BRETON,

Washington County.

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, for CASH, LEAD, NEGROES, FURS, or for any other saleable articles, his

Farm

At the seat of justice of Washington County, containing 500 acres of first rate land; on which is about 55 acres cleared and under new fence, with a Dwelling House 50 feet long by 25 feet wide, 2 stories high, water grist Mill with overshot wheel—an excellent Garden fenced in with new cedar pickets and a young orchard—It is presumed the purchaser will view the premises, therefore a further description is unnecessary. The title is unexceptionable.

AMABLE PARTENEY.

August 12th, 1817. 3m-68

SALE BY ORDER OF COURT:

In the Superior Court, Northern Circuit } ss. { *Of the term of Aug* 1817.

John Ewing Adm'r. &c. of William Ewing dec'd } *On Petition for the sale of lands.*

Will be sold by the administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months at the court house of the county of St. Charles at the town of St. Charles on Wednesday the twenty sixth day of November next, being the third day of the November term of the circuit court of the said county of St. Charles, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William Ewing at the time of his death, in and to the fourth part of a saw mill and mill tract situate on Sandy creek in the said county of St. Charles.

By order of the court,

J. V. GARNIER Clk. S. C. N. C.

Lands For Sale.

RUFUS EASTON, will sell 148 acres of most valuable

Wood Lands

Situated 4 miles above St. Louis on the eastern side of the river Mississippi adjoining Charles Dimmes—160 acres of bottom land in the 6 mile prairie with 37 acres of timbered lands convenient to it—640 acres of choice land adjoining the Village of St. Mary on Wood river.

214 1-3 arpens of land situate on the north bank of the Missouri 6 miles below St. Charles, 320 acres of the tract on the waters of Dardenne, in St. Charles county, granted to Micajah Baldridge and 533 1-3 arpens situate on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Duwitt cheap for cash.

St. Louis Sept. 10th, 1817. 67tf

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-

WANTED,

from 1000 to 1500 bush'ls.

OF

CHARCOAL,

For which TWELVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per 100 bushels will be paid on delivery.—Apply to

TH. HANLY.

Illinois City.

Situate in the prairie, near the MOUNDS.

Opposite to the upper end of St Louis.

LAID OUT ON AN EXTENSIVE AND LIBERAL PLAN.

The principal streets being ninety nine, and none less than seventy one and an half feet wide—Eight lots of one hundred and four and a half by one hundred and ninety seven feet in a square, each square divided by an alley of twenty feet in width.

There will be offered at public sale on Saturday the first day of November next, at Savages tavern, sundry lots in the above mentioned place, the terms will be made known on the day of sale—The sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

JOHN HAYS,
N. JARROT.
J. B THOMAS,
JOHN HAY,
M. TURCOTTE. } Com'rs.

Cahokia, 24th October, 1817.

☞ *A CARD.* ☜

Mr. DUROCHER, *has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Louis, that he has opened a*

Dancing School.

Those who wish to be informed of the terms of teaching, are requested to apply at his lodgings, at Mr. C. Sanguinet's—to Col. Delauney—*or at this Office. Oct. 22nd.*

Fifteen Dollars Reward,

Will be given to any person who will deliver to me, in St. Louis.

THREE BEEF CATTLE,

Of the following description:—

Marked with a crop, and slit in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left ear. They were purchased near the mouth of St. John's creek, *in this county*; and as they were put into the pasture for slaughter, the color is not recollected by me—I will give *Five* dollars to any person who will inform me where the steers may be found. ☞ Any information left with the printer of this Gazette will be thankfully received by,

N. MILLS.

ALSO.

Three Dollars Reward,

Will be given to any person who will deliver to me,

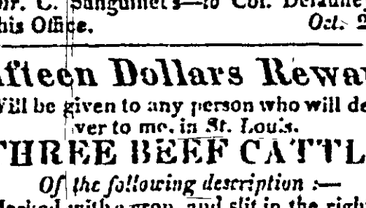
A SMALL BAY (PONEY) HORSE.

With a roach mane and tail, cropt short—A natural pacer, and shod all round. This horse strayed from me a few days ago.

N. MILLS.

St. Louis, Oct. 25th, 1817. 73—4t

For Sale,



A Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

On the River DARDENNE,

St. Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of *90 acres of land*, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 300 bearing apple, pear and cherry trees, and an elegant garden There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, 2 barns, &c.—ALSO a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A. RUTGERS

Sep 1st 66-

THOMAS HANLY,

Will pay CASH for

WHEAT & OATS.

To be delivered in the course of this and the ensuing month.

He has for sale, a few Casks of

Excellent Madeira Wine,

And 150 BARRELS OF

OLD WHISKEY.

St. Louis, 2d, Oct. 1817. tf.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Office, from Main-Street, to the House heretofore occupied as an Office by E. Hempstead, dec'd. in the Cross Street, nearly opposite to the Office of the "Emigrant."

Charles S. Hempstead.

St Louis, Oct. 13 1817.——3w.

Something New.

The subscribers will give the highest price in CASH or GOODS for any quantity of

Pecons or Hazlenuts,

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, October 10th—71

Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has REMOVED to the next store below KERR & BELL, where he has opened

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Silks for Ladies Dresses,

JUST IMPORTED, DIRECT FROM EUROPE,

Consisting of

TWILLED FLORENCES, *various colours.*
Do LEVANTINES. *do do.*
RICH SILK SHAWLS, *of various sizes.*
MERINO SHAWLS. *with large borders.*
TRIMMINGS & RIBBANDS, *some of them elegant and wide.*
WHITE & BLACK SILK HOSE & GLOVES

ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF OTHER

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS,

FINE BLUE CLOTHS.
COARSE GREY, OLIVE & BLUE do
BOMBAZETTS of various colors.
CALICOES do. do.
COTTON HOSE, men's & women's.
SHOES, do. do.
DOMESTIC GOODS, &c. &c. &c

DETANDEBEERATZ.

St. Louis, Oct. 8th. 713t.

THE

Columbian Harmonist,

A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,

ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,

$1 25 single, and 1 dollar the dozen,

FOR SALE *by*

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

St. Louis October 17th. 1817. 5t-72*

German Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform country Merchants & Wholesale dealers, that he

HAS JUST OPENED, AT THE STORE OF

MESSRS PERKINS & DRIPS,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN GOODS,

IMPORTED THIS SPRING BY HIMSELF

Which he proposes selling on the most reasonable and accommodating Terms, to wit:

A general assortment of LINENS.

Consisting of Platillas, Royales, White Rolls, Checks, Table Diaper & Towelling.
Sheeting and Damask Table cloths in patterns.
An assortment of Slates,
German Gunlocks,
Scythes, Knives, Beads,
Looking-Glasses, Tapes,
Snuff-boxes, Gold & Silver,
Watches & Jewelery.

HE has likewise brought on from Philadelphia, a neat assortment of fashionable Fancy Goods, such as Ladies Bonnetts, Shawls, Laceruffles, Veils, Capes, Ribbons, &c. which he will sell as low as any in this market.

CHARLES WAHRENDORFF.

St. Louis, 16th Oct. 1817—6t.

Notice.

A. P. CHOUTEAU, DE MUN & J. B. SARPY HAVE JUST RECEIVED, &

ARE NOW OPENING, AN

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,

Of Merchandize,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON:

They hereby invite the public & their friends, to call at their store, *(formerly occupied by Messrs Berthold & Chouteau)* where they will find GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, very low for CASH.

St. Louis October 18th, 1817.

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

BERTHOLD & CHOUTEAU,

having expired by limitation, the 4th inst:—all persons, having any claims, against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted to them, are solicited to pay, in order to avoid mutual trouble.

B. BERTHOLD &
P. CHOUTEAU Jun'r.

St. Louis, October 18th, 1817.

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Saint Louis. The House is 46 by 28 feet, two stories high: For further information enquire at this Office.

St. Louis, Oct. 17th, 1817—3t

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks.
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hk'fs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &.

ALSO—BRIDLES, SADLES and BRUSHES of every kind besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-tf

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints, | Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-*tf*

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 Salt Kettles

And for sale at cost and charges, by

J. CLEMENS JR. & Co.

St. *Louis, 28th May*, 1817.

The undersigned wishes to purchase

GINSANG,

Deliverable at any place of deposit between St. Charles and Cape Girardeau, or contracts can be made on application at their stores in St. Louis and St. Charles.

J. CLEMENS. Jr. & Co.

June 6th, 817. 53—*tf.*

Cables & Cordells,

WHITE AND TARRED,

Bed Cords, & Plough lines Of a superior quality,

Just received, and for sale by the package at a small advance on the Manufacturers price.

Apply to *J. Clemens jr. & Co.*

St. Louis, July 4th, 1817—60tf.

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUENET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, August 15. 1817. tf-63

JUST RECEIVED

BY

P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Maderia Wine,	*Pepper,*
Long Cork Claret,	*Copperas,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Segare,*
New Eng. Rum.	*Spanish F. Indigo,*
Holland Gin,	*Tanners Oil,*
Cogniac Brandy,	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted,*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	*&c. &c. &c.*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

MERCHANDISE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the stone house adjoining Porter, Glasgow and Nivin, and nearly opposite the Indian office, & is supplied with a general assortment of

NEW-GOODS,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices. M. SCOTT.

St. Louis. May 9th, 1817 49.tf

FRESH GOODS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR FORMER STOCK, WE HAVE *Just received from Philadelphia,* AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable

GOODS,

Of the latest importation.

WHICH WE OFFER AT

Wholesale or Retail.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, attending the purchases, we hope will enable us to sell our GOODS, on such terms as will give satisfaction to purchasers.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

St. Louis, October 16, 1817—7-

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale,——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of

Merchandise,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

☞ *Notes of the* Kentucky Insurance Company *will be received in payment for the above Goods, at* Cash prices.

August 22nd, 1817 *tf-64*

For Sale

A New-Madrid certificate, for 160 acres of land, title indisputable, enquire at this office.

Oct. 29th, 1817.—1t-74.

St. Louis Brewery.

Such Farmers as have any crops of Barley, which they intend delivering to the St. Louis Brewery, are earnestly solicited to bring in the same without delay, by doing which they will ensure to themselves 12 1-2cts. on each & every bushel, over and above the price of the original contract The Brewery will not consider itself obliged to receive any Barley which may be brought in after the 15th of next November.

St. Louis, 10th Oct. 1817. 4t.

The Subscriber,

HAVING opened his SHOP, next door below *Mr. Will's Store*, on Main street, intends carrying on

The Watch & Clock Making Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;

And hopes, from his knowledge of his business and attention to it, to deserve the patronage of the public. He repairs all kinds of *Clocks, Time Pieces, &c.*—ALSO, *Repeating, Lever, Horizontal and Chronometer* WATCHES.

HE HAS ON HAND,

A Neat Assortment of JEWELLERY, Side and Tucking Combs. A superb assortment of Pocket Knives—ALSO, some superior

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

ISRAEL B. GRANT.

August 30. 66-tf

WANTED

At Harrisonville, Il. Ter.

A

Journeyman Shoemaker,

Who will have a room to himself, and board.

He will be paid by the piece, or allowed an interest in the business.

JESSE W. COOPER.

Harrisonville, Oct 23 78—4t

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS;

(Price 25 cts. single, or $2 50 per doz.)

CHARLESS'

MISSOURI & ILLINOIS

Magazine Almanack;

FOR 1818.

Containing—Besides the lunations, conjunctions, eclipses, &c. the laws relating to preemption rights—Time of holding courts—Names of judicial officers—Fees of the different officers and persons named in the laws of this territory on the subject of fees—Form of the power of attorney to obtain military bounty lands—principles of the general and state governments, with an extensive selection of other useful matter.

St. Louis, October 25th, 1817.

TAKEN UP,

By John Caldwell, living on Gravois, St. Louis township, county of St. Louis, a bright sorrel HORSE, inclined to be roan, near five years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, bald face, white mane & tail, both hind feet white, no brand; appraised to forty dollars before me, this 29th day of Sept. 1817.

THO. SAPPINGTON. J. P.

A copy from the stray book,

A. S. M GIRK D. C.

For M. P. LEDUC, Clk.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF *St. Louis.*

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6.

Vol. X ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1817. No. 477

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
Illinois Advertiser;
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY.—*Price*, Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the year*. One Dollar of which will be remitted if paid in advance, or before the expiration of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

*** ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*.—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted, the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
(Price 25 cents.)
CHARLESS'
MISSOURI & ILLINOIS
Magazine Almanac,
FOR 1818:

Containing—Besides the lunations, conjunctions, eclipses, &c.
The time of holding courts in Missouri Territory.
Names of executive and judicial officers in Missouri Territory.
Courts in Illinois Territory, names of Clerks and Sheriffs, &c.
Missouri fee-bill—containing the amount of fees allowed by law to the several officers and persons named in the laws of Missouri Territory, on the subject of fees.
Value and tables of coins and interest of money.
Names of Assemblies and councellors in Missouri Territory.
Presidents of the American Congress
PRESIDENTS & VICE PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES, since the adoption of the CONSTITUTION.
Principles of the Government of the United States, individual and general.
Acts of Congress, on the subject of pre-emption rights.
Instructions & information to those who wish to obtain Certificates, warrants and patents, for Military Bounty Lands.
List of all the Chartered Banks in Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania.
Description of the towns & villages in Missouri Territory.
Geographical positions
Historical epochas.
List of Roads from St. Louis to New Orleans, by Nashville, also by the way of the post of Arkansas and Opelousas—Roads from St. Louis to Washington City, &c. &c. &c.
November [illegible], 1817.

BANK OF ST. LOUIS, SEPT 24th, 1817.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Saint Louis are notified that an Election for thirteen Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the second Monday in December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4, P. M. The books for Books will be closed on the 17th day of November, & will remain closed until after the Election.

By order of the Board of Directors
JOHN B. N SMITH, *Cash'r.*

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"Directors shall be Stock-holders and citizens of the Territory of Missouri; and nine of them at least residing at or near the Town of St. Louis. And the said Election shall be held and made by such of the Stock-holders of said Bank as shall attend for the purpose, either in person or by proxy, which proxies shall always be Stock-holders." 12D-27

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS OPENED ON SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE MAJOR DOUGLASS' OFFICE,

A NEW HOTEL,

Which he will keep in the first style.

A few boarders may be accommodated at present. Next season the house will be so arranged, as to accommodate boarders with private rooms.

It is the intention of the proprietor, to enter into the business on an extensive scale. As soon as the season will permit, he proposes to erect additional buildings (sufficient for all purposes in his line) in which will be found chambers superior to any in St. Louis.

Large and commodious Stables will be added, which will be constantly furnished with Oats and Timothy Hay, and attended by careful and obliging Hostlers. Travellers will find it to their interest, to put up at this Hotel, as in addition to other conveniences, the stables will be superintended by an experienced farrier.—The Bar will be supplied with the best liquors, and every exertion made, to give satisfaction to guests. A PLEASURE GARDEN will be laid out in the rear of the Hotel.

November 7th, 1817. E. MAURY.
-7f

Bank of Missouri.

St. Louis, August, 26th 1817.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri are notified that a third instalment, of twenty five dollars is to be paid in, on each share of the capital stock of said bank, on Monday, 1st December, 1817.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.
1std

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh
Drugs and Medicine, Paints, | Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-tf

MISCELLANEOUS,

The following remark in the biographical sketch given of Gen. Washington, in Delaplane's Repository, will be, we believe, new to most of our readers—"The pencil and the chisel have vied with each other in a laudable attempt to perpetuate his likeness. But this project has failed.—Although a distinguished statuary and the ablest portrait painter of the age have putterly exercised their genius in the trial. Washington has never been correctly delineated. His likeness was concentrated in himself alone, and those who have never beheld it there, will search for it in vain on canvas or in marble."

Connecticut Courant.

If the following sketch were taken from real life, the fortunate author was acquainted with a society better conditioned than any that can easily be found now. It is from the pen of Erasmus, & published in the year 1517, just 300 years ago.—"The fields are cultivated, the gardens bloom, the cattle are fed upon a thousand hills, new buildings arise, ancient edifices are repaired, riches flow, pleasures smiles, laws retain their vigour, the discipline of the police prevails, religion glows with ardor, justice bears sway, humanity and charity increase, arts and manufactures feel the genial warmth of encouragement, the gains of the poor are more plentiful, the opulence of the rich displays itself with additional splendor, liberal studies flourish, the young are well educated, the old enjoy their ease, marriages are happy, good men thrive, and the bad are kept under control."

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Among the many associations for the promotion of the general good in this country, there is no one which strikes me, as more necessary and better fitted to answer its end, than a society of young gentlemen in a respectable town in Connecticut, one of the articles of whose constitution is, that no member shall be permitted to marry, under any circumstances, an illiterate woman. A rigid committee is appointed, consisting of three persons, profoundly learned, whose business it is to examine the qualifications of any female candidate for matrimony, before she can be admitted to a connexion with any member of that society. It is said that upwards of forty ladies, in the space of a year, have moved in despair from that place to the western country. This looks like improvement. Parents will now begin to educate their daughters.

P. Sun.

Materials for a gentleman.—Moral philosophy makes the honest man; national philosophy the ingenious man; history, the man of experience; poetry, the man of wit; rhetoric, the eloquent man; polite learning sheds a diffusive grace and ornament upon all kinds of literature; the study of the sacred page forms the good man; but all those must go together to make the perfect, complete gentleman.

The cunning man.

The cunning man does circuitously, what the honest man does directly; he pretends one thing and means the accomplishment of another—bye and bye his ways are found out, no man believes him, all watch him, detest and ridicule him. At length he discovers that cunning is foolishness. He is glad to hide himself in the crowd and be forgotten.

Yankee Notion.—The following advertisement, extracted from a late Boston paper, 'caps the climax' of all 'notions' we have heretofore seen from that inventive section of our country.

Fifty per cent cheaper than imported.

The public are respectfully informed that the *Nutmeg Factory*, in Danvers, Essex Co. Mass. is now in full operation. The proprietors engage to furnish any quantity that may be required, and equal in quality to the imported. The process by which the harmless ingredients are made to assume the form, & partake perfectly of the flavor of of nutmeg, is highly ingenious. A patent has been duly taken out, which all persons are cautioned against infringing To be purchased at the factory at present; but arrangements are making to furnish the most eminent grocers in the different quarters of the country. A liberal discount to country traders, & those who purchase to sell again. A fair trial is solicited, when the public may determine on the merits of the composition, which many citizens of Salem have tested. Printers disposed to foster *native genius*, are requested to give this an insertion.

A. NOEL, jun. *Proprietor's Agent.*

Anecdote of Buchannan the Historian.

Buchannan, from his extensive learning was supposed by the superstitious Scotch to be a wizard. An old woman who kept an ale house, consulted him, in hopes that, through his art, he might restore her custom which was daily decreasing. He accordingly gave her the following advice:—"Every time Maggy," said he "that you brew, go three times round the copper and at each round take out a ladlefull of water, in the devil's name; then turn three times round to the right, and at each time throw in a ladle full of malt in God's name; but be sure always to wear this charm constantly on your breast, and never attempt to open it; if you do the worse will happen to you." Maggy strictly followed the rules laid down, and her business increased astonishingly.—When she died, her friends ventured to open the charm, which was found to contain the following couplet:

"If Maggy will brew good ale,
Maggy will have good sale."

HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN'S FUNERAL.

Inverness, May 26.—The Chisholm's (Mr. Chisholm, of Chisholm) funeral, which took place on the 15th inst. was conducted with a degree of splendor, which rivalled the usages of ancient times in the last tribute of homage and respect to the remains of deceased chiefs. Invitations were very general throughout Inverness and the neighboring countries, and nearly 240 guests sat down to a sumptuous entertainment provided at Beauly. Upwards of 100 dozen of claret were drank on this occasion! the commonalty, of which a very large assembly were in attendance, had not been forgotten—bread and cheese in ample abundance, and 20 ankers of whiskey, were distributed among them—and they made so very free, that a man and two women died of the effect of intoxication Many battles with sticks & fists, and stones were fought, and many cracked crowns were given & received—but beyond the foregoing melancholy circumstances, no further fatal effects ensued. Various depredations, however, were committed—and among others, some of the riders discovered *next morning*, that they had come home without their saddle-flaps, the well dressed leather of which it had been discovered, would make superior brogue soals.

A wag putting a number of horns into a basket, went about crying, "new fruit in the winter season," A gentleman hearing him, (whose wife by the way, is not accounted a Diana) asked to see some of his fruit. On its being shewn him, he exclaimed, "you rascal! who do you think, wants to buy horns?" O sir, replied, the wit, though you are provided, I may meet with some who are not.

Two sailors, near Manchester, were observed by some gentlemen, a few days since, to be busy in assisting an ass over the wall of a pound, where it was confined. On asking the reason, the tars, with true humanity and character, made the following reply—Why lookee, master; we saw this here animal aground, without victuals, d'ye see; and so my messmate and I agreed to cut his cable, and give him his liberty; because we have known before now what it is to be at short allowance!

Francis first, was the monarch who first introduced ladies at his court. He said, in the style of true gallantry, "that a drawing room without ladies was like a year without the spring; or rather like the spring without flowers."

Original.

EXPERIMENTAL REFLECTIONS

The Money catcher.

Become not indebted to the money catcher, like the gander without a mate. his messenger follows your footsteps, and with an outstretched neck cackles your embarrassment.

The news Monger.

A man gets up early and searches for news, that he may be tho't the first discoverer; the trumpet of fame and his trumpet will soon be closed together—he will be called a busy man, and a babler, a news monger, & and a liar; by-and-bye he must move away from this part of the country.

The low man.

The greasy pot scorches and soils; the low man in company points out and abashes the modest one; not knowing that politeness consists, in making easy those we associate with.

The benefactor.

He that does a favor retains it in memory, and when he looks for a return of kindness he, for the most part finds the acting of an enemy. Let the benefactor therefore learn to forget the good that he has done.

The Mechanic,

Think not a man beneath you because he is a mechanic; his art and his industry will raise him a consequence. The persevering beaver cut down the huge maple, & makes him a dam which raises the water to over flowing.

The pledger of honor.

When you contract with a man and he pledges his honor, be sure to get his bond if you can; sterling honor will not be offered on such an occasion. If he would rather give you that, than his bond, he evidently thinks the latter of more force; would he rather give you pure gold than iron.

The slippery man.

Whoever makes you great promises for services to be performed, and does not at the same time offer you something which will oblige him to performance—no matter who he is, or what his name or character, rely upon it he will never do what he engages.

The smooth man.

Whenever you see a men very pleasant & familiar upon a small acquaintance, be assured that upon better acquaintance, you will find him unfit for a companion, apt to be abusive and wanting favors, whether it be suitable or not to your circumstances to grant them.

The interested man.

If you see a man who will praise you, cling to you, adore you, be pleased with all that belongs to you, & at the same time extort from you hard bargains; be assured that he will be a bitter enemy and defamer, when you cease to afford him the means of preying upon you. He will then prefer any man's interest to yours, & join the most infamous to profit by opposition to you; he will be an alien to truth, and a retailer of all the little stories, which little men and women keep in store for their betters; still hoping for more opportunities, he will pry into your affairs, & precipitated by his eagerness, will often publish what it is his interest to conceal. Be sure you get clear of his assiduities, his forwardness and his garrulities will often discompose you—get at a distance from him upon the first discovery of his qualities.

An Irishman a few days ago having finished a very tough job, his employer to give him a mark his satisfaction, was filling out a dram for him, but the glass happening to be of a very large size, said 'believe half filling will do,' —'O, Master if it makes no difference to you, you may fill it entirely?—'Why, Pat, would you kill yourself?'—Arrah my honey, Master,' says Pat, 'I never *before killed myself with such a thing*, and *so if you please, I'll try it now.*'

A young gentleman very conceited and vain of himself, but who by the bye, was rather disagreeable, with a face much pitted with small pox, was not long since addressed by a drunken man, who after admiring him for some time exclaimed, "by——sir, when *Carved Work* comes in fashion, you will be the handsomest man I ever saw."

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press, 25th September.

By the Catharine, arrived at this port from Dublin, we have received a file of Dublin papers. Upon a cursory reading we do not find any article of importance except the following, which we extract from "Carrick's Morning Post" of July [illegible]

"By the provisions of [illegible] passed at the last session [illegible] Parliament, the [illegible] entry of Roman Catholic [illegible]

the army and navy, and to their advancement to the highest rank in the service, is completely and wisely withdrawn. They are not to be called on to take the oath before entering the army or navy. After they have entered the service, all further obligation of taking the oaths, or the sacrament, is done away by the annual act of indemnity which is passed at the beginning of each session. *All religious distinction, therefore is removed as to the military and naval services;* and there can be in future no obstacle to a Roman Catholic rising to the command of an army—or to be the lord high admiral of England, if that office should cease to be in commission.

By a passenger in the Catharine, we learn, that just before she sailed a proclamation had been issued under Grattan's insurrection act, commanding the inhabitants of the city of Dublin, to remain, on pain of transportation, within their houses from sun-set to sun-rise. Similar proclamations have been issued in several of the counties. How highly should our government be valued by Irishmen! Here are no insurrection acts—here they can exercise the endearing rights of hospitality, and enjoy the delights of social intercourse, after sun-set, without being *transported for seven years!!!*

We are assured that in consequence of the badness of the seed, the crops in Ireland, notwithstanding the weather has been fine, will be very scant.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST

MR. PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

We are indebted to a friend for Garrick's Dublin Morning Post, of July 12, containing another specimen of Irish eloquence in a speech made by Mr. Phillips, in a case of crim. con. tried at the court of common pleas in Dublin, on the 9th of July last. The plaintiff was Mark Browne esq. and the defendant Martin Joseph Blake. The action was brought for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at thirty thousand pounds. Such scenes of *high life* were disclosed in the course of the trial, which lasted two days, as to disgust both court and jury. After the counsel had finished summing up, the judge, lord Norbury, told the jury that a verdict for either party would satisfy him, and that they were at full liberty to find whatever verdict they pleased. The jury retired for eight minutes, and then returned into court, with a verdict of six pence costs for the defendant.

Mr. PHILLIPS, in stating the case for the plaintiff, spoke to the following effect:

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I am instructed by the plaintiff to lay his case before you, and little do I wonder at the great interest which it seems to have excited. It is one of those cases which come home to the "business and the bosoms" of mankind—it is not confined to the individuals concerned—it visits every circle from the highest to the lowest—it alarms the very heart of the community, and commands the whole social family to the spot, where human nature, prostrated at the bar of public justice, calls aloud for pity & protection! On my first addressing a jury upon a subject of this nature I took the high ground to which I deemed myself entitled—I stood upon the purity of the national character—I relied upon that chastity which centuries had made proverbial, and almost drowned the cry of individual suffering in the violated reputation of the country. Humbled and abashed, I must resign the topic—indignation at the horrid[ity] of the offence has given way to horror at the frequency of its repetition—it is now becoming almost fashionable amongst us; we are importing the follies, and naturalizing the vices of the continent; scarcely a term passes in these courts, during which some unabashed adulterer or seducer does not announce himself improving on the oudiousness of his offence, by the profligacy of his justification, and as it were, struggling to record, by crimes, the desolating progress of our barbarous civilization. Gentlemen, if this be suffered to continue, what home shall be safe, what hearth shall be sacred, what parent can, for a moment, calculate on the possesion of his child, what child shall be secure against the orphanage that springs from prostitution; what solitary right, whether of life or of liberty, or property in the land, shall survive amongst us, if that hallowed couch, which modesty has veiled and love endeared and religion consecrated, is to be invaded by a vulgar and promiscuous libertinism? A time there was when that couch was inviolable in Ireland—when conjugal infidelity was deemed but an invention—when marriage was considered as a sacrament of the heart, and faith and affection sent a mingled flame together from the altar. Are such times to dwindle into a legend of tradition! Are the dearest rights of man, and the holiest ordinances of God, no more to be respected! Is the marriage vow to become but the prelude to purjury and prostitution! Shall our enjoyments debase themselves into an adulterous participation, and our children propagate an incestuous community! Hear the case which I am fated to unfold, and then tell me whether a single virtue is yet to linger amongst us with impunity—whether that endearing confidence by which the bitterness of this life is sweetened, is to become the instrument of a perfidy beyond conception; and whether the protection of the roof, the fraternity of the board, the obligations of the altar, and the devotion of the heart, are to be so many panders to the hellish abominations they should have purified.—Hear the case which must go forth to the world, but I trust in God your verdict will accompany, to tell that world, that if there was vice enough amongst us to commit the crime, there is virtue enough to brand it with an indignant punishment.

Of the plaintiff, Mr. Browne, it is quite impossible but you must have heard much—his misfortune has given him a sad celebrity, and it does not seem a peculiar incident to such misfortune, that the loss of happiness is almost invariably succeeded by the deprivation of character. As the less guilty murderer will hide the course that may lead to his detection, so does the adulterer, by obscuring the reputation of his victim, seek to diminish the moral responsibility he has incurred. Mr. Browne undoubtedly forms no exception to this system—betrayed by his friend, and abandoned by his wife, his too generous confidence, his too tender love have been slanderously perverted into the source of his calamity—because he could not tyrannize over her whom he adored, he was careless; because he could not suspect him in whom he trusted, he was careless; and crime in the infatuation of its cunning found its justification even in the virtues of its victim! I am not deterred by the prejudice thus cruelly excited—I appeal from the gossiping credulity of scandal to the grave decisions of fathers and husbands, and I implore of you, as you value the blessings of your home, not to countenance the calumny which solicits a precedent to excuse their spoliation. At the close of the year 1809, the death of my client's father gave him the inheritance of an ample fortune. Of all the joys his prosperity created, there was none but yielded to the extacy of sharing it with her he loved, the daughter of his father's ancient friend, the respectable proprietor of Oran castle. She was then in the very spring of life, and never did the sun of heaven unfold a lovelier blossom—her look was beauty, and her breath was fragrance—the eye that saw her caught a lustre from the vision; and all the virtues seemed to linger round her, like so many spotless spirits enamored of her loveliness.

> "Yes, she was good as she was fair,
> None, none on earth above her,
> As pure in thought as angels are,
> To see her, was to love her."

What years of tongueless transport might not her happy husband have anticipated? What one addition could her beauties gain to render them all perfect! In the conubial rapture there was only one, and she was blessed with it. A lovely family of infant children gave her the consecrated name of mother, and with it all that heaven can give of interest to this world's worthlessness. Can the mind imagine a more delightful vision than that of such a mother, thus young, thus lovely, thus beloved, blessing a husbands heart, basking in a world's smile; and while she breathed into her little ones, the moral light, shewing them, [illegible] robed in all the light of beauty [illegible] was still possible for their virtues to cast it into the shade. Year after year of happiness rolled on, and every year but added to their love, a pledge to make it happier than the former. Without ambition but her husband's love, without one object but her children's happiness, this lovely woman circled in her orbit, all bright, all beauteous in the prosperous hour, and if that hour e'er darkened, only beaming the brighter and the lovelier. What human hand could mark so pure a picture! What punishment could adequately visit its violation!

> "Oh happy love, where love like this is found.
> Oh heart felt rapture! bliss beyond compare."

It was indeed the summer of their lives, and with it came the swarm of summer friends, and revel in the sun-shine of the hour and vanish with its splendor. High and honored in that crowd—most gay, most cherished, most professing, stood the defendant, Mr. Blake. He was the plaintiff's dearest, fondest friend, to every pleasure called, in every case consulted, his day's companion, and his evening guest, his contant, trusted, bosom confidant, and under guise of all, oh human nature! he was his fellest, deadliest, final enemy! Here, on the authority of this brief, do I arraign him, of having wound himself into my client's intimacy—of having encouraged that intimacy into friendship, of having counterfeited a sympathy in his joys and in his sorrows; and when he seemed too pure even for scepticism itself to doubt him, of having, under the very sanctity of his roof, perpetrated an adultery the most unprecedented and perfidious! If this be true, can the world's wealth defray the penalty of such turpitude? Mr. Browne, gentlemen, was ignorant of every agricultural pursuit, and, unfortunately adopting the advice of his father-in-law, he cultivated the amusements of the Curragh. I say, unfortunately for his own affairs and by no means in reference to the pursuit itself. It is not for me to libel an occupation which the highest and noblest, and most illustrious throughout the empire countenance by their adoption, which fashion and virtue grace by their attendance, and in which, peers and legislators and princes are not ashamed to appear conspicuous. But if the morality that countenances it be doubtful, by what epithet shall we designate that which would make it an apology for the most profligate of offences? Even if Mr. Browne's pursuits were ever so erroneous, was it for his bosom friend to take advantage of them to ruin him? On this subject it is sufficient for me to remark, that under circumstances of prosperity or vicissitude, was their connubial happiness ever even remotely clouded? In fact, the plaintiff disregarded even the amusements that deprived him of her society. He took a house for her in the vicinity of Kildare, furnished it with all that luxury could require, and afforded her the greatest of all luxuries, that of enjoying and enhancing his most prodigal affection. From the hour of their marriage, up to the unfortunate discovery, they lived on terms of the utmost tenderness; not a word, except one of love; not an act, except of mutual endearment, passed between them. Now, gentlemen, if this be proved to you, here I take my stand, and I say, under no earthly circumstances, can a justification of the adulterer be adduced. No matter with what delinquent sophistry he may blaspheme through its palliation, God ordained, nature cemented, happiness consecrated, that celestial union, and it is complicated treason against God and man, and society, to intend its violation. The social compact, through every fibre, trembles at its consequences; not only policy but law, not only law but nature, not only nature but religion, deprecate and denounce it; parent and offspring; youth and age; the dead from the tombs; the child from its cradle; creatures scarce alive, and creatures still unborn; the grandsire shivering on the verge of death; the infant quickening in the mother's womb; all with one assent re-echo God, and execrate adultery! I say, then, where it is once proved that husband and wife live together in a state of happiness, no contingency on which the sun can shine, can warrant any man in attempt their separation. Did they do so? That is imperatively your first consideration. I only hope that all the hearts religion has joined together, may have enjoyed the happiness that they did. Their married state, was one continued honey-moon; and if ever a cloud arose to dim it, before love's sigh it fled, and left its orb the brighter. Prosperous and wealthy, fortune had no charms for Mr. Browne, but as it blessed the object of his affections. She made success delightful; she gave his wealth its value. The most splendid equipages; the most costly luxuries; the richest retinue; all that vanity could invent to dazzle; all that affection could devise to gratify, were her's, and thought too vile for her enjoyment. Great as his fortune was his love outshone it, and it seems as if fortune was jealous of the performance. Proverbially capricious, she withdrew her smile, and left him shorn almost of every thing except his love, and the fidelity that crowned it.

The hour of adversity is woman's hour; in the full blaze of fortune's rich meridian, her modest beam retires from vulgar notice; but when the clouds of wo collect around us, and shades & darkness dim the wanderer's path, that chaste & lovely light shines forth to cheer him, an emblem & an emanation of the heavens! It was then her love, her value & her power were visible.—No, it is not for the cheerfulness with which she bore the change I prize her; it is not that without a sigh she surrendered all the baubles of presperity; but that she pillowed her poor husband's heart, welcomed adversity to make him happy, held up her little children as the wealth that no adversity could take away;—and when she found his spirit broken & his soul dejected, with a more than masculine understanding, retrieved in some degree, his desperate fortunes, & saved the little wreck that solaced their retirement. What was such a woman worth, I ask you? If you can stoop to estimate by dross the worth of such a creature, give me even a notary's calculation, and tell me then what was she worth to him to whom she had consecrated the bloom of her youth—the charm of her innocence, the splendor of her beauty, the wealth of her tenderness, the power of her genius, the treasure of her fidelity? She, the mother of his children, the pulse of his heart, the joy of his prosperity, the solace of his misfortunes; what was she worth to him? Fallen as she is, you may still estimate her; you may see her value even in her ruin.—

The gem is sullied; the diamond is shivered; but even by its dust you may see the magnificence of its material. After this, they retired to Rockville, their seat in the county of Galway, where they resided in the most domestic manner, on the remnant of their once splendid establishment. The butterflies, that in their noon-tide fluttered round them, vanished at the first breath of their adversity; but one early friend still remained faithful and affectionate, and that was the defendant. Mr. Blake is a young gentleman of about eight and twenty; splendid fortune, polished in his manners, interesting in his appearance, with many qualities to attach a friend, and every quality to facinate a female. Most willingly do I pay the tribute which nature claims for him; most bitterly do I lament that he has been so ungrateful to so prodigal a benefactress. The more Mr. Browne's misfortunes accumulated, the more disinterestedly attached did Mr. Blake appear to him. He shared with him his purse; he assisted him with his counsel; in an affair of honor he placed his life and character in his hands; he introduced his innocent sister, just arrived from an English Nunnery, into the family of his friend; he encouraged every reciprocity of intercourse between the females; and to crown all, that no possible suspicion might attach to him, he seldom travelled without his Domestic Chaplain! Now if it shall appear that all this was only a screen for his adultery; that he took advantage of his friend's misfortune to seduce the wife of his bosom; that he affected confidence only to betray it; that he perfected the wretchedness he pretended to console, and that in the midst of poverty he has left his victim, friendless, hopeless, companionless; a husband without a wife and a father without a child. Gracious God! is it not enough to turn Mercy herself into an executioner! You convict for murder; here is the hand that murdered innocence! You convict for treason; here is the vilest disloyalty to friendship! You convict for robbery; here is one who plundered virtue of her dearest pearl, and dissolved it even in the bowl that hospitality held out to him! They pretend that he is innocent! Oh effrontery the most unblushing! Oh vilest insult, added to the deadliest injury. Oh base, detestable, and damnable hypocrisy! Of the final testimony it is true enough their cunning has deprived us; but under Providence, I shall pour upon this baseness such a flood of light, that I will defy, not the most honorable man merely, but the most charitable sceptic, to touch the Holy Evangelists, and say, by their sanctity, it has not been committed. Attend upon me, now gentlemen, step by step, and with me rejoice, that, no matter how cautious may be the conspiracies of guilt, there is a power above to confound and to discover them.

On the 27th of last January, Mary Hines, one of the domestics, received directions from Mrs. Browne, to have breakfast ready very early on the ensuing morning, as the defendant then on a visit to the house, expressed an inclination to go out to hunt. She was accordingly brushing down the stairs at a very early hour, when she observed the handle of the door stir, and fearing the noise had disturbed her mistress, ran hastily down stairs to avoid her displeasure. She remained below about three quarters of an hour, when her master's bell ringing violently she hastened to answer it.

He asked her in some alarm where her mistress was? Naturally enough astonished at such a question at such an hour, she said she knew not, but would go down and see whether or not she was in the parlor. Mr. Browne, however, had good reason to be alarmed, for she was so extremely indisposed going to bed at night, that an express stood actually prepared to bring medical aid from Galway, unless she appeared better.—An unusual depression, both of mind and body, preyed upon Mrs. Browne on the preceding evening. She frequently burst into tears, threw her arms round her husband's neck, saying that she was sure another month would separate her forever from him and her dear children. It was no accidental omen. Too surely the warning of Providence was upon her. When the maid was going down; Mr. Blake appeared at his door totally undressed, & in a tone of much confusion, desired that his servant should be sent up to him. She went down—as she was about to return from her ineffectual search, she heard her master's voice in the most violent indignation, and almost immediately after, Mrs. Browne rushed past her into the parlor, and hastily seizing her writing desk, desired her instantly to quit the apartment. Gentlemen, I request you will bear in mind every syllable of this scene in your recollection; but most particularly, the anxiety about the writing desk. You will soon find that there was a cogent reason for it. Little was the wonder that Mr. Brown's tone should be that of violence and indignation.

He had discovered his wife and friend totally undressed, just as they had escaped from the guilty bed side where they stood in all the shame and horror of their situation! He shouted for her brother, and that miserable brother had the agony of witnessing his guilty sister in

the bed room of her paramour, both almost literally in a state of nudity. Blake! Blake! exclaimed the heart struck husband; is this the return you have made for my hospitality? Oh, heavens, what a reproach was there! It was not merely, you have dishonored my bed—it was not merely, you have sacrificed my happiness—it was not merely you have widowed me in my youth, and left me the father of an orphan family—it was not merely, you have violated a compact to which all the world swore a tacit veneration—but, you—you have done it, my friend, my guest, under the very roof barbarians reverence; where you enjoyed my table; where you saw her in all the loveliness of her virtue, & at the very hour when our little helpless children, were wrapt in that repose of which you have forever robbed their miserable parents! I do confess when I perused here in the perusal of these instructions, the very life blood froze within my veins. What, said I, must I not only reveal this guilt!—must I not only brand this infidelity of a wife and a mother; but must I amidst the agonies of outraged nature, make the brother the proof of the sister's prostitution! Thank God, Gentlemen, I may not be obliged to torture you, and him, and myself, by such instrumentality. I think the proof is full without it, though it must add another pang to the soul of the poor plaintiff, because it must render it almost impossible that his little infants are not the brood of this adulterous depravity.

It will be distinctly proved to you by Honoria Brennan, another of the servants, that one night, so far back as the May previous to the last mentioned occurrence, when she was in the act of arranging the beds, she saw Mr. Blake come up stairs, look cautiously about him, go to Mrs. Brown's bed room door, and tap at it; that immediately after Mrs. Browne went, with no other covering than her shift, to Mr. Blake's bed-chamber, where the guilty parties locked themselves up together. Terrified and astonished the maid retired below, and in about a quarter after, she saw Mrs. Browne in the same habiliments return from the bedroom of Blake into her husband's. Gentlemen, it was by one of these accidents which so often accompany and occasion the development of guilt, that we have arrived at this evidence. It was very natural that she did not wish to reveal it: very natural that she did wish not either to expose her mistress, or to afflict her unconscious master with the recital; very natural that she did not desire to be the instrument of so frightful a discovery. However, when she found that concealment was out of the question; that this action was actually in progress, and that the guilty delinquent was publicly triumphing in the absence of proof, and though an herd of slanderous dependents, cruelly vilifying the character of his victim, she sent a friend to Mr. Browne, and in his presence, and that of two others, solemnly discovered her melancholy information. Gentlemen, I do entreat you to examine this woman, though she is an uneducated peasant with all severity, because, if she speaks the truth, I think you will agree with me, that so horrible a complication of iniquity never disgraced the annals of a court of justice. He had just risen from the table of his friend: he left his own brother and that friend behind him, and even from the very board of his hospitality, he proceeded to the defilement of his bed! Of mere adultery I had heard before. It was bad enough; a breach of all law, religion and morality; but—what shall I call this? that seduced innocence, insulted misfortune; betrayed friendship; violated hospitality tore up the very foundations of human nature, and hurled its fragments at the violated altar, as if to bury religion beneath the ruins of society! Oh, it is guilt might put a Dæmon to the blush!

Does our proof rest here? No, though the mind must be sceptical that after this could doubt. A guilty correspondence was carried on between the parties, and though its contents were destroyed by Mrs. Browne, on the morning of the discovery, still we shall authenticate the fact. You shall hear it from every messenger they entrusted; you shall hear from him too, that the wife and the adulterer both bound him to the utmost secrecy, at once establishing their own collusion and their victim's ignorance; proving, by the very anxiety for concealment, the impossibility of connivance; so true it is that the conviction of guilt will even proceed from the stratagem for its security. Does our proof rest here? No—you shall have it from a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, that the defendant himself confessed the discovery in his bed-room; "I will save him," said he, "the trouble of proving it; she was in her shift, and I was in my shirt. I know very well a jury will award damages against me; ask Browne will he agree to compromise it? he owes me some money, and I will give him the overplus in horses!" Can you imagine any thing more abominable? He seduced from his friend the idol of his soul, and the mother of his children, and when he was writhing under the recent wound, he deliberately offers him brutes in compensation! I will not depreciate this cruelty by any comment; yet the very brute he would barter for that unnatural mother, would have lost its life rather than desert its offspring. Now, gentlemen, what rational mind but must spurn the asseveration of innocence after this? Why the anxiety about the writing desk? Why a clandestine correspondence with her husband's friend? —Why remain at two different periods, for a quarter of an hour together, in a gentleman's bed chamber, with no other habiliment, at one time, than her bed-dress, at another, than her shift. Is this to be a precedent for our wives and daughters, sanctioned too by you, their parents and husbands? Why did he confess that a verdict of damages must go against him, and make the offer of that unfeeling compromise? Was it because he was innocent? The very offer was a judgment by default, a distinct undeniable corroboration of his guilt. Was it that the female character should not suffer! Could there be a more trumpet-tongued proclamation of her criminality? Are our witnesses suborned? Let his army of counsel sift and torture them. Can they prove it? Oh yes if it be proveable. Let them produce her brother; in our hands, a damning proof to be sure; but then frightful, afflicting, unnatural—in theirs the most consolatory and delightful, the vindication of calumniated innocence, and that innocence, the innocence of a sister.—Such is the leading outline of our evidence; evidence which you will only wonder is so convincing in a case whose very nature presupposes the most cautious secrecy. The law, indeed, gentlemen, duly estimating the difficulty of final proof in this species of action, has recognized the validity of inferential evidence, but on that subject his lordship must direct you.

Do they rely on the ground of innocency? If they do I submit to you on the authority of the law, that inferential evidence is quite sufficient; & on the authority of reason, that in this particular case, the inferential testimoney amounts to demonstration. Among the innumerable calumnies afloat, it has been hinted to me indeed, that they mean to rely upon what they denominate the indiscretion of the husband. The moment they have the hardihood to resort to that, they, of course, abandon all denial of delinquency, and even were it fully proved, it is then worth your most serious consideration, whether you will tolerate such a defence as that. It is in my mind beyond all endurance, that any man should dare to come into a court of justice, and on the shadowy pretence of what he may term carelessness, ground the most substantial and irreparable injury. Against the unmanly principle of conjugal severity, in the name of civilized society, I solemnly protest. It is not fitted for the meridian, and I hope, will never amalgamate itself with the manners of this country; it is the most ungenerous and insulting suspicion, reduced into the most unmanly and despotic practice.

"Let barbarous nations whose inhuman love
Is wild desire, fierce as the sun they feel;
Let Eastern tyrants from the light of Heaven
Seclude their bosom slaves, meanly possessed
Of a mere lifeless, violated form—
While those whom love cements in holy faith,
And equal transport, free as nature live,
Disdaining fear."

But once establish the principle of this domestic censorship, and then tell me where it is to begin? Where is it to end? Who shall bound it? Who shall preface it? By what hitherto undiscoverable standard shall we regulate the shades between *solemnity and levity*? Will you permit this impudent espionnage upon your households; upon the hallowed privacy of your domestic hours; and for what purpose? Why, that the seducer and adulterer may calculate the security of his cold blooded libertinism! that he may steal like an assassin upon your hours of relaxation, and convert perhaps your confidence into the instrument of your ruin! If this be once permitted as a ground of justification, we may bid farewell at once to all the delightful intercourse of social life. Spurning as I do at this odious system of organized distrust, suppose the admission made, that my client was careless, indiscreet, culpable, if they will, in his domestic regulations; is it therefore to be endured, that every abandoned burglar should seduce his wife or violate his daughter? Is it to be endured, that Mr. Blake, of all men, should rely on such an infamous and convenient extenuation! He—his friend, his confidant, he who introduced a spotless sister to this attainted intimacy; shall he say, I associated with you hourly; I affected your familiarity for many years; I accompanied my domesticated minister of religion to your family; I almost naturalized the nearest female relative I had on earth, unsullied and unmarried as she was, within your household; but—you fool—it was only to turn it into a brothel! Merciful God, will you endure him when he tells you thus, that he is on the watch to prowl upon the weakness of humanity, and audaciously solicits your charter for such libertinism?

(To be concluded in our next.)

MURDER AND PIRACY.

Extract of a letter from William Porter, Esq. consul of the United States at Palermo, dated June 20th, 1817.

"You will probably have read in the newspapers before this reaches you, an account of the piracy and diabolical murders committed by six abandoned wretches, about six weeks ago, on the north of this island—If however you should not have seen any statement of this cold blooded business, the following may serve.

"These miscreants armed themselves at Messina, with muskets, sabers and long knives, and proceeded to a place three or four miles distant from that city, where they stole a small row boat, and embarked themselves, taking a direction towards Melazzo, (thirty five miles on the coast west of Messina) near which place in the afternoon, they took a station for the purpose of seizing upon a small vessel: they knew to be ready to sail from Messina for this place, and on board of which they likewise knew of several passengers, on whom they supposed money might be found. Soon after the approach of this vessel, these wretches, apparently as fishermen, rowed towards her, and at about half past seven o'clock, being within the reach of musket shot, a volley was fired into her. Shortly after they boarded her and in a few minutes murdered and mutilated every person on board.—Of the murdered were twelve men, one woman and one child; and of the mutilated and left for dead were three men and two women. One of the twelve men, the woman and the child were of one family. To the woman two alternatives were offered, one of which was instant death, which she preferred. They then searched for money and other things; and actually with all this carnage before their eyes, cooked victuals, and partook of a supper and remained on board the vessel until the next morning.

"In a few days afterwards these same wretches took another small vessel, only a few miles distant from this harbor, bound to one of the Lepari Islands. and after murdering three men, drove the remaining six under deck nailed down the hatches, and bored holes for the purpose of sinking her, and left her;—fortunately however, a small boy, who in the confusion had covered himself with one of the sails, and was not discovered by the villians, was aided, with the assistance of those below, to uncover the hatchway, and the vessel was kept above water until assistance was rendered by some fishermen.

"The day after this second butchery, the villians landed at one of the king's tunny fish establishments, about ten miles from this city, and retreated to the mountains. It was impossible, however, that such monsters should long escape being apprehended. The orders of his royal highness, the hereditary prince, were prompt on the occasion; and the measures immediately taken did away the possibily of their escaping from the island. In a few days after four of them were apprehended in this city,; one has since been found in *Mesina*, and the other in a mountain, near Catania.

"The whole six were this morning exposed to the view of the inhabitants of Palermo.—They have confessed their crimes, and have nothing to wait for, but the justice of the world, and the world to come."

The crew of the *Independancia*, captain *Pico*, a spanish insurgent cruiser, of 20 guns, and 122 men, have risen on the captain, because he refused to capture a portuguese vessel, put him on board an English brig bound to Newfoundland The picaroon had 45,000 dollars on board.

DANISH NAVY.

By a gentleman recently from Copenhagen, we learn, that the following is all the Danish navy now consists of, with the exception of some light vessels in the West Indies, and a few gun vessels,

Phœnix,	64 guns
Princess Charlotte,	64
A new 74 ready to launch,	74
3 new frigates of	36 each
3 brigs of	14 to 18 each

One 74 and one 64, whose keels had just been laid.

It was evident to our informant that the government were making very considerable efforts to re-establish their naval armament upon the footing that it was before it fell into the hands of their *friends*, the British. The 74,s are building upon a new construction, being almost pink stern, so that they can fight their *quarter guns* at an angle of 30 degrees with their keel. *Baltimore Patriot.*

BUFFALO, September 17.

On Wednesday last, Joseph Bonaparte, exking of Spain, arrived in this village. The next day he passed down the Niagara river and viewed the falls, after which, he returned to this place, and on Saturday proceeded on his route to Philadelphia, via Erie, Pa He was accompanied by several French gentlemen.

We learn from a respectable source that Mr. Pinkney, our minister at the court of St Petersburg, finding the climate of Russia unfavorable to his health, has determined to return to the United States, and may be expected to arrive here before the close of the present year, as he will leave Russia before the winter commences.—*Baltimore Federal Gazette.*

ST. LOUIS,
Saturday, November 22.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

We have had no mail from Shawanoetown for the last three weeks.—We learn that the country below is inundated so as to render travelling hazardous—Swawanoetown is again several feet under water.

The Steam-Boat Pike, with passengers and freight, arrived here yesterday, from Louisville.

DROWNED.

On saturday last two soldiers of the names of Milner & Godwin, in attempting to cross the Mississippi in a very small boat during a heavy swell and high waves.—We also learn that Mr, Criswell, formerly residing at the mouth of the Missouri, was drowned during the late gales.

New Goods at Auction,

At the building, formerly occupied by the subscriber, next week, on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, a superb assortment of COTTON and WOOLLEN goods. Just opened from Philadelphia, with positive orders to close the same.

The public are further informed, that the above goods will be opened for sale, at retail or wholesale. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays until all are sold.

Nov 12. T. F. REDDICK, Auct.

FRESH GOODS.

HENRY VONPHUL & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, A VERY
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE
GOODS.

November 22nd, 1817. tf.77

To Rent,

And possession given immediately.

The plantatation on which Hezekiah Crosby lived, at Wood river: another adjoining, with a cabbin and small field, that on which James Steen lately lived, near the same place. That on which George Richardson lately resided 5 miles above St. Louis. And my FOUNTAIN FARM, two and a half miles above town.

ALSO—The south east qr. of sec. No. 8 in the six mile prairie, on which is a cabbin, well, and a field of 8 acres under good fence and in cultivation.

☞I will sell the above Fountain farm to any person willing to give my price for it.

RUFUS EASTON.

November 17, 1817. tf.

Notice.

All persons who are indebted to the estate of James Brotherton deceased, either by bond, note or account, will come forward and settle their accounts on or before the second Monday of February, it being the first day of the Circuit Court, for the county of St. Louis: and all those who have demands against said estate. will also bring them forward, properly authenticated according to law, for settlement.

Rebecca Brotherton,
Administratrix.

Nov. 20th, 1817. 3t77

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate settlement, as he will shortly leave this part of the country for a number of months. Those who neglect this notice may expect to find his demands in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

He likewise requests all to whom he is indebted to exhibit their claims.

NATH'L SIMONDS.

St. Charles, Nov. 18th. 77-3t

MY CREDITORS

Will take notice, that on the eighth day of December next, in the present year, I who am confined in the jail of Howard county, will at the court house, in the town of Franklin, make application to James Allcorn and George Burkhart, two justices of the peace of Howard county, or in case of their absence, to some other justices of said county to be allowed to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, and to be released from my imprisonment in said jail; when and where my creditors are requested to attend and shew cause to the contrary if they think fit.

G. B. League.

Howard county jail, Nov. 12th 1817.

Runaway

From the subscriber, on Friday night last, an apprentice boy to the tailoring business of the name of JAMES WRIGHT. I hereby caution the profession or any other person or persons harboring or employing the said indented apprentice, on pain of prosecution as far as the law will admit. PETER PRIMM.

St. Louis, Nov. 21st, 1817. 3t-77

Apprehended

By the subscriber, living on the bank of the Mississippi river, five miles below the town of Cape Girardeau, in the county of Cape Girardeau, a negro man of a yellow complexion, he says his name is PETER, also says he is about twenty two years of age, he is five feet six or seven inches high, stout made, has a scar on his chin and says that he belongs to POLLY REEVES, a widow woman who lives in Logan county, state of Kentucky. The aforesaid negro, was this day taken before George Henson Esq. a justice of the peace, for the county of Cape Girardeau, and by him committed to the jail of said county.

WILLIAM KELSO,

October 31st. 1817.

STATEMENT

Of receipts and expenditures of the county of Washington, from the 28 of November 1816, to the 15th November, 1817.

By balance due the county from Lisbon Brown, late sheriff as per settlement January term, 1816	$28 94 1-4	
By balance due the county on settlement with sheriff at November term, 1816	389 63 3-4	
By amount of tax list for 1817 not settled	632 81 3-4	
Total	$1014 34 3-4	
Expenditures as per list below	405 86 1-2	
In the treasurers hands	$ 608 38 1-4	
Expenditures as settled with sheriff		
To Thompson H. Ficklin constable for services in apprehending negroes	20 87 1-2	
To James Austin, Justice of the peace for fees on warrants &c. for apprehending negroes	13 00	
To Abraham Brinker and Moses Austin commissioners for Mine au Breton academy, now Potosi academy	20 00	
To Wm. Ficklin for keeping and repairing Jail, rent of rooms, and fire-wood for two terms of circuit court	58 00	
To John Andrews carrying poll book from concord township 1816.	1 00	
To James Bear for work done	2 00	
To Daniel Dunklin, sheriff for summoning grand Jury to May term 1817	5 00	
To Daniel Dunklin sheriff, for fees in the case U. States; against Jesse Blackwell and others.	18 75	
To Daniel Dunklin, sheriff for delinquents on the county tax list for 1816	20 87 1-2	
Expenditures allowed by circuit court and not settled with sheriff.		
To William Ficklin for keeping and sweeping jail six months, and rent of court room for May term 1817	18 00	
To John Briskey, clerk for fees in the case U. States against Jesse Hargrave and others and for publishing the receipts and expenditures for 1815	10 75	
To Daniel Dunklin, sheriff for publishing delinquent list for county taxes for 1816.	11 25	
To David Gallaher for carrying poll book from Bellevue township, 1817	1 00	
To John McKean for carrying poll book from Rickwood township 1817	1 00	
To John Andrews for carrying poll book from Concord township 1817	1 00	
To John Hawkins for running county line	125 00	
To Henry S. Geyer, circuit attorney for fees in indictment	16 00	
To George and Isaac Jamison for repairing Jail	16 00	
To William Ficklin for rent of a court room at October term 1817	21 00	
To John Brickey for balance of account for weights and measures	4 87 1-2	
	$405 86 1-2	

I John Brickey, clerk of the circuit court in and for the county of Washington, do hereby certify, the foregoing statement correct as therein specified.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto [L. s.] set my hand and affixed my seal of office, this fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1817,

John Brickey, clk.

Wanted to exchange,

First rate LANDS,

In this and the adjoining territory for an assortment of MERCHANDIZE.—Enquire at this office. 77

Missouri Territory—Cape Girardeau county.

Taken up,

By Andrew Burns, living in the territory aforesaid, County of Cape Girardeau, one dirty GREY FILLY, supposed to be four years old last spring, bald face, all four feet and legs white up to the knees and ham joints, fourteen hands and an half high, one white spot on her left side. Appraised to twenty five dolls. by Abner Bishop, James Patterson and Drurey Bishop, this 18th day of September, 1817, before me,

JAMES RUSSELL, J. P.

Certified by J. M'FERRON, Clerk C C C G.

77-3t.

Taken up,

By Michael Rodney, living in Cape Girardeau county, Byrd township, a yellow BAY HORSE, six years old last spring, about thirteen hands and three inches high, blaze face, branded on the left shoulder thus, J M and on the left thigh thus B P with a C over the B, appraised to twenty five dollars.

DAVID HOLLEY, } Appris-
ANTH. RANDELS, } ers.

Sworn to, before me, this 12th day of Sept. 1817. JOHN AKIN, J. P.

Certified by, J. M'FERRON, Clerk C C C C G.

77-3t

Lost,

In St. Louis, on the 14th inst.

A large GREY (or white) MARE,

About fifteen hands and one half high, eight or nine years old. Any person who will take her up and give her good usage, until they can deliver her to the subscriber, in St. Charles, or give him immediate information so that he gets her, shall be liberally rewarded, by

URIAH DEVORE.

Nov. 20. 77—3t

$10 reward.

Strayed or stolen, about the 15th of October last from Mr. A. Soulard's pasture, a sorrel horse, branded on one shoulder [illegible] about 13 hands high, or somewhat more.

Fremon Delaurier.

Nov. 19

$10 reward

Strayed or stolen, about the 15th of October last, from Mr. A. Soulard, a grey horse, 10 hands high, aged about 5 years.

J. Thielzen.

Nov. 19—1t77.

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the River des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon WILSON P. HUNT.

Sept 8th, 1817 65–6m

Avis.

Le soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defunte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux moreaux de terre situés sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de Mr. Gregoire Sarpy: fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de couper du bois sur les terres cy dessus dites sous peines d'être poursuivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Septembre 8th 1817 65–6m.

Valuable Ferry For Sale.

The Subscriber will sell for Cash his

FERRY ON THE OSAGE RIVER,

TOGETHER WITH 160 ACRES OF LAND ATTACHED TO IT

This land is situated on the eastern bank of the Osage river, at the point where the great road leading from Maine to Boston, and all the lower part of Kentucky, Tennessee, and this territory, to Boon's Lick, crosses the Osage river.

☞ For further terms enquire of the subscriber at St. Louis P. QUARLES.

Oct. 4 70 7t.

Copper & Tin Ware Manufactory.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately occupied and occupied by Mr. Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's Store

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Philadelphia, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FUNNELS, BASTERS, WASH, SLOP AND TEA KETTLES, &c. &c. all sorts of copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Hames and Cantles. Buckles & Slides. Ornaments, Bosses and Lozenge Bits.

A dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburgh.

Horn combs—Curry combs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

RECBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

Entertainment.

Downing begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the public that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Choteau's,

WHERE MAJ. WILSON FORMERLY RESIDED,

(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS)

Travellers are informed that the house is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good air and water. He will spare no pains or expense to render comfortable those who may favor him with their company.

St. Louis, Sep. 13th tf-67

SALE BY ORDER OF COURT.

In the Superior Court, Northern Circuit } Of the term of Aug. 1817.

John Ewing Adm'r &c. } On Petition for the sale of Lands.

of William Ewing dec'd }

Will be sold by the Administrator aforesaid, on a credit of twelve months at the court house of the county of St. Charles at the town of St. Charles on Wednesday the twenty sixth day of November next. being the third day of the November term of the Circuit court of the said county of St. Charles all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William Ewing at the time of his death, in and to the fourth part of a saw mill and mill race situate on Sandy creek in the said county of St. Charles.

By order of the court.

J. V. GARNIER Cl. S. T. N. C

WANTED,

from 1000 to 1500 bushels

OF

CHARCOAL,

for which TWELVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per 100 bushels will be paid on delivery.—Apply to

TH. HANLY.

Illinois City.

Situate in the prairie, near the MOUNDS.

Opposite to the upper end of St. Louis,

LAID OUT ON AN EXTENSIVE AND LIBERAL PLAN.

The principal streets being ninety nine, and none less than seventy-one and an half feet wide—Eight lots of one hundred and four and a half by one hundred and ninety seven feet in a square, each square divided by an alley of twenty feet in width.

There will be offered at public sale on Saturday the first day of November next, at Savages tavern, sundry lots in the above mentioned place, the terms will be made known on the day of sale—The sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

JOHN HAYS,
N. JARROT,
J. B. THOMAS,
JOHN HAY,
M. TURCOTTE. } Comrs

Cahokia, 24th October, 1817.

☞ A CARD. ☜

Mr. DUROCHER, *has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Louis, that he has opened a*

Dancing School.

Those who wish to be informed of the terms of teaching, are requested to apply at his lodgings, at M. C Sanguinet's—to Col. Delauney—or at this Office Oct 22nd

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-

For Sale,

A Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

On the River DARDENNE,

St. Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 300 bearing apple, pear and cherry trees, and an elegant garden There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, 2 barns, &c.—ALSO, a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A. RUTGERS

Sep. 1st. 66–

Blank Checks,

On the Banks of St. Louis and Missouri, printed on Folio Post, for sale at the store of

Simpson & Quarles.

Oct. 30th

THOMAS HANLY,

Will pay CASH for

WHEAT & OATS.

To be delivered in the course of this and the ensuing month.

He has for sale, a few Casks of

Excellent Madeira Wine,

And 150 *BARRELS OF*

OLD WHISKEY.

St. Louis, 2d, Oct. 1817. tf.

Something New.

The subscribers will give the highest price in CASH or GOODS for any quantity of

Pecons or Hazlenuts,

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, October 10th—7t

THE

Columbian Harmonist,

A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,

ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,

$1 25 single, and 1 dollar the dozen,

FOR SALE *by*

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

St. Louis October 17th, 1817. 5t–72

German Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform country Merchants & Wholesale dealers, that he

HAS JUST OPENED, AT THE STORE OF

MESSRS PERKINS & DRIPS,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN GOODS,

IMPORTED THIS SPRING BY HIMSELF

Which he proposes selling on the most reasonable and accommodating Terms, to wit:

A general assortment of LINENS.

Consisting of Platillas, Royales, White Rolls, Checks, Table Diaper & Towelling.

Sheeting and Damask Table cloths in patterns.

An assortment of Slates,

German Gunlocks,

Scythes, Knives, Beads,

Looking-Glasses, Tapes,

Snuff-boxes, Gold & Silver,

Watches & Jewelery.

HE has likewise brought on from Philadelphia, a neat assortment of fashionable Fancy Goods, such as Ladies Bonnetts, Shawls, Laceruffles, Veils, Capes, Ribbons, &c. which he will sell as low as any in this market.

CHARLES WAHRENDORFF.

St. Louis, 16th Oct. 1817.—6t.

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME

ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed
Variety of Vest patterns.
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffil—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors.
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes.
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hkfs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware,

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Liverpool Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—Soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain.
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &.

ALSO—BRIDLES, SADLES and BRUSHES of every kind, besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462–tf

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES

SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, August 15, 1817 tf-63

FRESH GOODS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR FORMER STOCK, WE HAVE

Just received from Philadelphia,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable GOODS,

Of the latest importation,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

Wholesale or Retail.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, attending the purchases, we hope will enable us to sell our GOODS, on such terms as will give satisfaction to purchasers.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

St. Louis, October 16, 1817—7-

Notice.

A P. CHOUTEAU, DE MUN & J. B. SARPY HAVE JUST RECEIVED, &

ARE NOW OPENING, AN

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,

Of Merchandize,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON:

They hereby invite the public & their friends, to call at their store, *(formerly occupied by Messrs Berthold & Chouteau)* where they will find GOODS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, very low for CASH.

St. Louis October 18th, 1817.

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

BERTHOLD & CHOUTEAU,

having expired by limitation, the 4th inst—all persons, having any claims, against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted to them, are solicited to pay, in order to avoid mutual trouble.

B. BERTHOLD &
P CHOUTEAU Jun'r.

St Louis, October, 18th, 1317.

JUST RECEIVED

BY

P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine,	*Pepper,*
Long Cork Claret,	*Copperas,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Segars,*
New Eng. Rum	*Spanish F. Indigo,*
Holland Gin,	*Tanners Oil,*
Cognina Brandy.	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted.*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	*&c. &c. &c.*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE.

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

For Sale,

A LOT ON CHURCH-ST.

120 feet front, by 120 feet deep.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE—*Enquire at this Office.*

St. Louis, Nov. 8 75–tf.

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale.——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead. Linseed Oil, Whiting &.
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of

Merchandise,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

☞ *Notes of the* Kentucky Insurance Company *will be received in payment for the above Goods, at* Cash prices.

August 22nd, 1817 tf-64

The Subscriber,

HAVING opened his SHOP, next door below *Mr Hill's Store*, on Main street, intends carrying on

The Watch & Clock Making Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;

And hopes from his knowledge of his business and attention to it, to deserve the patronage of the public. He repairs all kinds of *Clocks, Time Pieces, &c.*—ALSO, *Repeating, Lever, Horizontal and Chronometer WATCHES.*

HE HAS ON HAND,

A Neat Assortment of JEWELLERY,

Side and Tucking Combs. A superb assortment of Pocket Knives—ALSO, some superior

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

ISRAEL B. GRANT.

August 30. 66–t

Twenty Dollers Reward.

RANAWAY

from the subscriber, living in Howard County, (Missouri. Ter.)

A negro man named PHILL,

about 23 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; has a scar on his upper lip; heavy, robust and likely. Had on when he went away, a blue cotton roundabout, and a coarse linen shirt and overalls. ☞ I will give *Ten dollars* if said negro is taken in this county and delivered to me on the south side of the Missouri river, or *Twenty dollars* if he is taken out of the county and secured, giving me information so that I can get him again.

EVEN CROPPER.

Oct. 3rd. 73—3t

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Wash. City, 25th Sept. 1817.

NOTICE.

The lands in the Illinois territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office, on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri territory are expected in a few months when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri territory, may send them *after* the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office the warrant or notification, first written on it, "To be located in the Illinois territory, & the patent to be sent to the Post Office at ——."

Signed, ——

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them, by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice.

The undersigned Executrix and Executors, of the last will and testament of

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, DEC'D.,

Request those persons, *having demands against said deceased*, to come forward and present them, duly authenticated.

☞ All those persons *owing* his estate, are hereby required to make *immediate* payment to the subscribers,

CLARISSA C. HEMPSTEAD, *Executrix.*
THOMAS HEMPSTEAD, and } *Executors*
CH. S. HEMPSTEAD
St. Louis, Nov. 6th, 1817. 75–6w

James' Old Ferry,

IS NOW PROVIDED WITH

Good Boats & Careful Hands;

Under the direction of Mr. Culbertson, where persons wishing to cross the Missouri for the Upper Mississippi—Mouth of Illinois—Portage des Sioux, or St. Charles, can be well accommodated.

P. S. Wanted to purchase, two or three likely NEGROES, in exchange for valuable Lands. *St. Louis Nov. 8th* 1817.

TO RENT—and possession given immediately, a small PLANTATION, 2 1-2 miles from St. Louis—Enquire at this Office. 75–3t.

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

23 *Spanish concessions, averaging*

28 *Thousand Arpents of Land.*

WELL located, surveyed and recorded Great bargains will be given for cash, to those purchasing the whole.

For particulars, apply to L. Labeaume, who will rent a complete farm, situated in the Rich-woods. L. LABEAUME.

St. Louis, 12th of Nov. 1817.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, from Bellefontaine, on the night of the 12th instant, JACOB VERPLANK, aged 25 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, of light complexion; blue eyes and sandy hair, born in Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, and by occupation a farmer.

ALSO—PORTER FLEMMING, aged 21 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, born in Connecticut, and by occupation a farmer; both private soldiers in the United States regiment of Riflemen,

The above reward, or twenty five dollars each, with all necessary expenses, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery at this post, or to any United States Officer, or securing them in any goal, in any state or territory in the United States, so that they can be had by any Officer as aforesaid.

The above deserters, carried with them, their arms, accoutremants and clothing.

The printers of the Kentucky Reporter, Nashville Clarion and Pittsburgh Mercury, are requested to insert this advertisement in their respective papers, for two months, and forward their accounts to the Quarter-Master nearest their residence.

J. S. M'INTOSH, *Capt.*
U. S. Rifle Regt. Com'dg.

Belle Fontaine, Mr. Ter. }
Nov. 6th 1817. } 75–2m

Notice.

As it is probable that the several notices already given for the removal of those settled on my lands, has not come to the knowledge of all those concerned; and to the end that none may plead ignorance respecting their encroachments on my property: I do hereby notify and forewarn all person & persons, residing or settled on any of my lands, in the counties of St. Louis, St, Charles & Howard, in the Territory of Missouri, to remove immediately from my said lands, unless they obtain a lease from Nicholas Burckhart Esqr. of Howard county, who is authorised to that effect, or from me; and those do not avail themselves of this opportunity, for obtaining leases as above specified, and who has already or may hereafter trespass or encroach in any manner, whatever, on my said lands, or on any part thereof, shall be prosecuted according to law.

James Mackay.

St. Louis, 8th November, 1817. 3t-75.

Lost

Since April last, the following described cattle—THREE MILK COWS, ONE STEER of one year old, and a COLT of one year old—marked A. M. —Those who may be able so furnish the subscriber with such information as will enable her to find them, will be paid every reasonable expence.

Nov. 14th. A. MARECHAL.

3t-76. *Living at Carondelet or Vuidepoche*

Notice.

In the year 1813, I gave to——Chapman my bond or bonds; the consideration of which entirely failed, the said Chapman refusing to perform the duties stipulated in said contract —Therefore I caution all persons, who may be to be clear of an unprofitable law-suit, against taking said bonds, by assignment, or otherwise, as I will not pay them for nothing.

John Cook.

Madison County, Illinois Territory, 8th Oct. 1817.

TAKEN UP

By John Zumwalt jun. in the county of St. Charles, in the township of Femme Osage, on the Missouri river, one bay horse, about thirteen & a half hands high, four or five years old, a small star on his forehead and a small white spot on his nose, some white on the inner side of his off hindfoot; no brands perceivable—appraised to twenty seven dollars and fifty cents, by Abraham Darst and John Mazer, before me the 10th day of October, 1817.

John B. Callaway, J. P.

I certify that the above is a true copy, taken from my stray book, preserved in my office.—Given under my hand, 10th day of October, 1817.

John B. Callaway, J. P.

Recorded, the 20th October, 1817, as the law directs.

Wm. Christy Jr. c. c. c. cty. of St. C.

TAKEN UP,

By Isidore Moore, at his plantation, near Apple creek, in the county of St. Genevieve, a dark bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, five years old, with a droop rump, a small star in the forehead, and part of the near hind foot white: no brands perceivable—appraised to twenty dollars, before me the 5th April, 1817.

BARNABAS BURNS J. P.

Recorded in circuit court-office, county of St. Genevieve. 9th April, 1817.

A copy from the Stray Book

Teste, THO. OLIVER, clk

TAKEN UP,

BY JAMES STEPHEN, living in Cape Girardeau county, Byrd township, A SORREL MARE, five years old, a blaze in her face, a flax coloured mane, fourteen hands and one half high, the left hind foot white, a lump on the same; appraised to forty dollars, this 26th day of August, 1817.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

JOHN AKIN, J. P.

JOEL BLOUNT, } *Appraisers.*
WM. WILKERSON }

Certified by J. M'FERRON, C. C. C. C. G.

Nov. 8th, 1817. 75–3t.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE *town of St. Louis.*

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6.

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND Illinois Advertiser;

BY JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Published Weekly —Price, Four Dollars per annum, [illegible] of the expiration of which will be omitted [illegible] prove the expiration of [illegible]

[illegible] who do not direct their papers to be [illegible] of the year will be considered [illegible] to next. None will be [illegible] all arrearages have been paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the [illegible] for each and every insertion, the number of insertions [illegible] upon the margin of the advertisement, otherwise they will be inserted [illegible] forbid. [illegible] increases this measure.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE;

(Price 25 cents.)

CHARLESS'

[illegible] Illinois

Magazine Almanac,

FOR 1818:

Containing [illegible] the Constitutions, [illegible] Eclipses, &c.

The [illegible] Courts in Missouri Territory.

Names [illegible] executive and judicial officers in Missouri Territory.

Courts [illegible] Territories, names of Clerks, [illegible] &c.

Most [illegible] relating the [illegible] required by law [illegible] Sheriffs and persons [illegible] of Missouri Territory, [illegible] subject of fees.

Value [illegible] Coins and interest [illegible]

Names [illegible] and councellors in Missouri Territory.

[illegible] American Congress.

PRESIDENTS [illegible] THE PRESIDENTS of the [illegible] since the adoption [illegible] CONSTITUTION.

Principal [illegible] Government of the United [illegible], individual and general

Acts of [illegible] on the subject of preemption [illegible].

Instructions [illegible] to those who [illegible] Certificates, warrants [illegible] patents, for Military Bounty [illegible].

List of all [illegible] Banks in Missouri, [illegible] Kentucky, Ohio, [illegible] Pennsylvania.

Descriptions [illegible] towns & villages in Missouri Territory.

Geography [illegible]

History [illegible]

List of [illegible] from St. Louis to New Orleans [illegible] Nashville, also by the [illegible] post [illegible] of Arkansas and [illegible]—Roads from St. Louis [illegible] Washington City, &c. &c. &c.

November [illegible] 1817.

FRESH GOODS.

HENRY [illegible] & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, [illegible] VERY

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE

GOODS, &c.

November 22d, 1817. tf.77

FRESH GOODS.

IN [illegible] LATEST ORDER STOCK, WE HAVE

Just [illegible] from Philadelphia,

AN [illegible] ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable

GOODS,

Of the latest importation,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

Wholesale or Retail.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, [illegible] the purchases, [illegible] will enable us to sell our Goods, on such terms as will give satisfaction to purchasers.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

St. Louis, October 18, 1817—7-

Notice.

A. P. CHOUTEAU, DE [illegible] & J. B. SARPY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, &

ARE NOW OPENING, AN

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,

Of Merchandize,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON:

Who [illegible] invite the public & their friends, to call at their store, (formerly occupied by Wm. Rynold's [illegible]) where they will find a GOOD [illegible] DESCRIPTIONS, very low for cash.

St. Louis, Oct. 18th, 1817.

302

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale,——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Matrocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of

Merchandise,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

☞ *Notes of the* Kentucky Insurance Company *will be received in payment for the above Goods, at* Cash prices.

August 22nd, 1817 tf-64

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME

ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths.
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns.
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Deob Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hk'fs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates, Soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &.

ALSO—Bridles, Sadles and Brushes of every kind besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-tf

JUST RECEIVED

BY

P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine,	*Pepper,*
Long Cork Claret,	*Copperas,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Segars,*
New Eng Rum,	*Spanish F. Indigo,*
Holland Gin,	*Tanners Oil.*
Cognine Brandy.	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted,*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	*&c. &c. &c.*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

German Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform country Merchants & Wholesale dealers, that he

HAS JUST OPPENED, AT THE STORE OF

MESSRS PERKINS & DRIPS,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN GOODS,

IMPORTED THIS SPRING BY HIMSELF

Which he proposes selling on the most reasonable and accommodating Terms, to wit:

A general assortment of LINENS,
Consisting of Platilas, Royales, White Rolls, Checks, Table Diaper & Towelling.
Sheeting and Damask Table cloths in patterns.
An assortment of Slates,
German Gunlocks,
Scythes, Knives, Beads,
Looking-Glasses, Tapes,
Snuff-boxes, Gold & Silver,
Watches & Jewelery.

HE has likewise brought on from Philadelphia, a neat assortment of fashionable Fancy Goods, such as Ladies Bonnetts, Shawls, Lace-ruffles, Veils, Capes, Ribbons, &c. which he will sell as low as any in this market.

CHARLES WAHRENDORFF.

St. Louis, 16th Oct. 1817—6t.

Runaway

From the subscriber, on Friday night last, an apprentice boy to the tailoring business of the name of James Watorr. I hereby caution the profession or any other person or persons harboring or employing the said indented apprentice, on pain of prosecution as far as the law will admit. PETER PRIMM.

St. Louis, Nov. 21st, 1817 3t-77

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine, Paints,	Oil, and Dye Stuffs.

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-tf.

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

BERTHOLD & CHOUTEAU,

having expired by limitation, the 4th inst:—all persons, having any claims, against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted to them, are solicited to pay, in order to avoid mutual trouble.

B. BERTHOLD &
P. CHOUTEAU Jun'r.

St. Louis, October 18th, 1317.

Notice.

The undersigned Executrix and Executors, of the last will and testament of

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, DEC'D.

Request those persons, *having demands against said deceased*, to come forward and present them, duly authenticated.

☞ All those persons *owing* his estate, are hereby required to make *immediate* payment to the subscribers,

CLARISSA C. HEMPSTEAD, *Executrix.*
THOMAS HEMPSTEAD, and CH. S. HEMPSTEAD } *Executors*

St Louis, Nov. 6th, 1817. 75-6.

Notice.

As it is probable that the several notices already given for the removal of those settled on my lands, has not come to the knowledge of all those concerned; and to the end that none may plead ignorance respecting their encroachments on my property: I do hereby notify and forewarn all person & persons, residing or settled on any of my lands, in the counties of St Louis, St, Charles & Howard, in the Territory of Missouri, to remove immediately from my said lands, unless they obtain a lease from Nicholas Burckhart Esqr. of Howard county, who is authorised to that effect, or from me; and those do not avail themselves of this opportunity, for obtaining leases as above specified, and who has already or may hereafter trespass or encroach in any manner whatever, on my said lands, or on any part thereof, shall be prosecuted according to law.

James Mackay.

St. Louis, 8th November, 1817. 3t-76

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th, 1817. 65-6m

Avis.

LE soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de Mr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de coupe du bois sur les terres cy dessus dites sous peines d'être poursuivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Septembre 6th. 1817. 66—6m.

Notice.

All persons who are indebted to the estate of James Brotherton deceased, either by bond, note or account, will come forward and settle their accounts on or before the second Monday of February, it being the first day of the Circuit Court, for the county of St. Louis: and all those who have demands against said estate, will also bring them forward, properly authenticated according to law, for settlement.

Rebecca Brotherton,
Administratrix.

Nov. 20th, 1817. 3t77

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate settlement, as he will shortly leave this part of the country for a number of months. Those who neglect this notice may expect to find his demands in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

He likewise requests all to whom he is indebted to exhibit their claims.

NATH'L SIMONDS.

St. Charles, Nov. 16th. 77-3t

MY CREDITORS

Will take notice, that on the eighth day of December next, in the present year, I who am confined in the jail of Howard county, will at the court house, in the town of Franklin, make application to James Allcorn and George Burkhart, two justices of the peace of Howard county, or in case of their absence, to some other justices of said county to be allowed to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent dectors, and to be released from my imprisonment in said jail; when and where my creditors are requested to attend and show cause to the contrary if they think fit.

G. B. League.

Howard county Jail, Nov. 12th 1817.

Mr. PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

(Concluded.)

I have heard it asserted also, that they mean to arraign the husband as a conspirator, because in the hour of confidence and misfortune, he accepted a proffered pecuniary assistance from the man he thought his friend. It is true he did so; but so, I will say, criminally careful was he of his interests, that he gave him his bond, and made him enter up judgment on that bond, and made him issue an execution on that judgment, ready to be levied in a day, that in the wreck of all, the friend of his bosom should at least be indemnified. It was my impression indeed, that under a lease of this nature, amongst honorable men, so far from any unwarrantable privilege created, there was rather a peculiar delicacy incumbent on the donor. I should have thought so still but for a frightful expression of one of the counsel on the motion, by which they endeavoured, not to trust a *Dublin* jury with this issue—What, exclaimed they, in all the pride of their execrable instructions, "a poor plaintiff and a rich defendant! Is there nothing in that?" No, if my client's shape does not belie his species, there is nothing in that. I brave the assertion as a calumny on human nature—I call on you, if such an allegation be repeated, to visit it with vindictive and overwhelming damages? I would appeal, not to this civilized assembly, but to an horde of savages, whether it is possible for the most inhuman monster thus to sacrifice to infamy, his character—his wife—his home—his children! In the name of possibility I deny it; in the name of humanity I denounce it; in the name of our common country, and our common nature, I implore of the learned counsel not to promulgate such a slander upon both—but I need not do so; if the zeal of advocacy should induce them to the attempt, memory would array their happy homes before them—their little children would lisp its contradiction—their love—their hearts—their instructive feelings as fathers & as husbands, would rebel within them, and wither up the horrid blasphemy upon their lips.

They will find it difficult to palliate such turpitude—I am sure I find it difficult to aggravate—It is in itself an hyperbole of wickedness. Honor, innocence, religion, friendship—all that is sanctified or lovely or endearing in creation—even that hollowed, social, shall I not say indigenous virtue—that blessed hospitality—which foreign envy could not deny, or foreign robbery despoil—which, where all else had perished, cast a bloom on our desolation, flinging its rich foliage over the national ruin, as if to hide the monument, while it gave shelter to the mourner—even that withered away before that pestilence? But what do I say! was virtue merely the victim of this adulterer?—Worse, worse—it was his instrument—even on the broken tablet of the decalogue did he whet the dagger for his social assassination—What will you say, when I inform you, that a few months before he went deliberately to the baptismal font with the waters of life to regenerate the infant that, too well could he avouch it, had been born in sin, and he promised to teach it Christianity! And he promised to guard it against "the flesh!" And lest infinite mercy should overlook the sins of its adulterous father, seeking to make his God his pander, he tried to damn it even with the sacrament!! See then the horrible atrocity of this case as it touches the defendant; but how can you count its miseries as attaching to the plaintiff! He has suffered a pang the most agonizing to human sensibility; it has been inflicted by his friend, and inflicted beneath his roof; it commences at a period which casts a doubt on the legitimacy of his children, and to crown all, "upon him a son is born" even since the separation, upon whom every shilling of his estates has entailed by settlement? What compensation can reprise so unparalleled a sufferer?—What solitary consolation is there in reserve for him! Is it love? Alas there was one whom he adored with all the heart's idolatry, and she deserted him. Is it friendship? There was one of all the world whom he trusted and that one betrayed him. Is it solitude? Can he be alone while memory striking on the sepulchre of his heart, call into existence the spectres of the past. Shall he fly for refuse to his "sacred home!"—Every object there is eloquent of his ruin! Shall he seek a mournful solace in his children? Oh, he has no children; there is the little favorite that she nursed, and there; there; even on its guileless features; there is the horrid smile of the adulterer!!

O, gentlemen, am I this day only the counsel of my client! no; no; I am the advocate of humanity; of yourselves; your homes; your wives: your families; your little children; I am glad that this case exhibits such atrocity; unmarked as it is by any mitigatory feature, it may stop the frightful advance of this calamity; it will be met now and marked with vengeance; if, it be not, farewell to the virtues of your country, farewell to all confidence between man and man; farewell to that unsuspicious and reciprocal tenderness, without which marriage is but a consecrated curse. If oaths are to be violated; laws disregarded; friendship betrayed; humanity trampled; national and individual honor stained; and that a jury of fathers, and of husbands will give such miscreancy a passport to their homes, and wives and daughters; farewell to all that yet remains of Ireland! But I will not cast such a doubt upon the character of my country. Against the sneer of the foe, and the scepticism of the foreigner, I will still point to the domestic virtues, that no perfidy could barter, and no bribery can purchase, that with a Roman usage, at once embellish and consecrate households, giving to the society of the hearth all the purity of the altar; that lingering alike in the palace and the cottage, are still to be found scattered over this land; the relic of what she was; the source perhaps of what she may be; the lone, and stately, and magnificent memorials, that rearing their majesty amid surrounding ruins, serve at once as the land-marks of departed glory, and the models by which the future may be erected.

Preserve these virtues with a vestal fidelity; mark this day by your verdict, your horror at their profanation, and believe me, when the hand which records that verdict shall be dust, and the tongue that asks it traceless in the grave, many an happy home will bless its consequences, and many a mother teach her little child to hate the impious treason of adultery.

EDUCATION.

The progress of the Lancastrian system of education is propitious to the interests of virtue and humanity. The celebrated *Carnot* had taken the preparatory steps to introduce it into France, prior to those changes which made him an exile. The government which has succeeded, we find, has signified an intention to give it an establishment in the public schools of France.

It is of very little importance to the world who was the original author of this method. Those who have manifested a generous zeal in promoting it are entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

Our attention was in the present instance directed towards it by an article on the same subject in the Richmond Compiler of the 7th inst. in which the Lancastrian system is said to *have its bounds*; that is to say, that the method is not susceptible of application to those "abstruse sciences which require much time and deep thought—and that those must be taught in other ways."

It is not in the spirit of cavil nor of controversy that these ideas are noticed; but with the fair purpose of endeavoring to induce a reconsideration, or to make further enquiry into the real state of the case.

We have, before, on more than one occasion, observed, that the Lancastrian system of teaching, is the identical method practised in

mong all the people of India. It was from them introduced into England, and whether Mr. Lancaster conceived it originally, or adopted the ideas, and improved upon them, is not of so much importance, as the question of the competency of the method *for instruction in every branch of human education.*

We shall go further, we assert that the principles of the elementary instruction of *Lancaster*, in *England*, and of the *Brahmins*, in Asia, differ in nothing but in their degrees of greater or lesser perfection, from the *method of Pestalozzi*, of *Switzerland*.

The perfection of this system, compared with the modes of instruction in general use, consists in this; that in the common modes of education, *memory alone is employed*; while in the other systems, the senses are brought into activity, and as many of them as practicable; but also in different degrees; but that in some branches of education, when the instructor performs his duty, all the systems concur in employing the senses, and compel the judgment to act; in the ordinary modes of education, the judgment is never awakened—every thing is made to depend on memory; but in some, mere memory will not serve; for example, in geometry—all the systems must concur in the employment of the judgment on the subject of the science—they must proceed to teach by *synthesis*, and *comprehend* or *explain* by analysis.

Thus the Brahmins teach arithmetic by the same means that they teach geography or alphabetic writing and reading. They present a figure of a letter to the *eye*, they *pronounce* its *name* to the ear, the pupil must *repeat* the sound; and so the memory is strengthened by the habit of *enunciating* which confirms or strengthens the operation of the senses.

In common education, when *geometry* is to be taught, it cannot be got off by wrote, like a course of lessons in *Nepos* or *Ovid*; where memory alone is relied upon; the idea of a *triangle* or a *circle* is no doubt simple, and acquired with ease, and remembered; but as the number of forms of angles is infinite and it is the business of geometry to determine their dimensions under every variation of forms; mere verbal exemplification fails. The *eye* must be consulted and *informed*, for without that aid the *ear* cannot learn *geometry*.

Lancaster's method addresses all the *eyes* and all the *ears* of a class at once; so far as he goes his method corresponds with the method of geometry; and that method is a superstructure of application to every branch of human knowledge.

It must be evident after the last reflection, that every thing which can be communicated or made known by man to man, or by man from observation, may be formed into some specific proposition, or series of propositions; which will only express the ideas of the person; as all ideas are derived from sensation, and described either by comparison or by some arbitrary nomenclature intended to express the idea directly or by analogy; whatever is to be taught requires only to be put into the form of proposition, and exemplified to the senses. Thus a deaf man can have no idea of sound, but after instruction by analogy; nor a blind man of colors; nor could a geometrician teach a deaf man the idea of sound; though if he possessed *eyes* he could teach the idea of a triangle; so if persons to be taught, who possess their senses, are told of the various properties of a triangle, or of various sided triangles, he can approach his definition and convey more instruction in a few minutes by exhibiting the *figure* and stating the proposition, and the various properties as he describes it, than by fifty folio volumes of verbal description.

It is a melancholy truth, that the greatest number of public schools in most nations are *mere jobs*, in which the faculties are rather imprisoned than set at large. However this method must at length overcome the conspiracy of fraud and selfishness which every where conspires against the human intellect. We find that this *method* is already introduced by the able and intrepid col. *Paisley*, whose essay on the military policy of England, excited and merited so much notice in 1810.

This gentleman has introduced the method of Lancaster, that is the method of Pestalozzi, and the method of the Brahmins, into the military schools of England, and he teaches geometry by the method. We have seen music and musical composition, taught by the method, and any one who will take the pleasure to read a work, in two volumes, published in 1812, at Paris, by *M. N. Jullien*, entitled "*Esprit de la Method d'Education*," he will find that there is no branch of human instruction to which the method is not applicable, and which cannot be taugh more perfectly by it, and in a shorter time, than any other.

Original.

EXPERIMENTAL REFLECTIONS.

The abusive man.

He who upon slight occasions, will say this man is a rascal and that a villain; beware of him, he knows not the value of character, and will himself do mean acts. Foul water flows from a muddy fountain.

The impudent man.

The impudent man is forward, indelicate, assuming and disrespectful; he talks on subjects he ought not to meddle with, hurts by his rudeness, goes before you in a dusty road, praises an ugly woman to her face for her beauty, and an exceeding bad cook for the excellence of her victuals—he talks with indecent familiarity to his superiors, encroaches on his equals; and ridicules where he dare—he is astonished at your not owning a fact, if he wants it admitted, though he knew not whether it existed or otherwise. He is honest from policy, and a real friend to no one. His heart leaps not for joy at the good fortune of another, nor is his cheek wetted by the cries of another. Choose a tame bear for your companion rather than him.

The unlearned rich man.

The rich man whose mind is not stowed with knowledge, gives dinners and entertainments, visits and shews his equipage, that the world may admire, & adds not a mite to human happiness. But if the rich man be illumined, his riches make him more so. He delights in simplicity and adds to the stock of science, something profitable to future generations as well as his own. The liberalities of the former are bribes to purchase respect, whilst the labors of the other are rewarded by unaffected admiration and gratitude and shed lustre unfading on his name and family.

The self Applauder.

If you hear a man of any profession recounting the instances of his success against another, lay it down as self evident that such instances are uncommon, and that he internally estimates at a high rate the victory he has gained, because of the difficulty of obtaining it. Would he boast of a trifle, and rejoice at a conquest he could make at any time?

The reclaimed man.

The glittering cloud which you see in the Heavens on the sun shiny day, is the emblem of him who is redeemed from evil and relinquishes vice.

The irresolute student.

The irresolute student like him who hath lost his appetite, and tastes of many dishes without approving any; reads parts of many books without understanding any.

The studious young man.

The acorn in the wilderness grows to an oak, which in fullness of time composes a ship that thunders on the ocean with its guns; so the studies of a young man regularly followed, will in time proclaim to the world, his own name and the renown of his country.

The well-bred young man.

The young man well brought up, will in public assemblies, give place to his superiors, because he has sense enough to know them. But the untutored stripling rushes to the dining table as a hog rushes to the wash of a still tub.

The well dressed man without character.

The rich dress of a man without, is like the gay plumage on the outspread tail of a peacock; whose exposed parts seem to be unfinished, and whose flesh is lean and unsavory.

The Beau.

The humming bird flutters from flower to flower, and darts like an arrow away, so does the beau from beauty to beauty hopping, skipping and frisking in play.

The Fop.

The Tomtit alights, adjusting his wings, his delicate note is scarce heard; just so the young coxcomb, neat and clean dressed, appears on the side of the learned.

BLACK SEA.

It is evident that the direct trade with the Russian ports in the Black Sea has long been an object necessary and desirable to American commerce. Since the conquest of the Crimea from the Turks, the enterprise of the Russian government in improving the ports, forming settlements, & building towns on that coast, has given the highest importance to its commercial character, not only by developing its resources, but by diverting the inland trade of Asiatic Russia and internal commerce from China into a new channel, which opens the greatest facility to the enterprise of our navigation. Hitherto, through the waters of the Baltic that great empire has received its necessary supplies, and through the same conveyance has exported its products. Its possessions, however, on the borders of the Black Sea, and the combined advantages of climate, are daily attracting the commerce of the north into a quarter, affording from its position, more certain facilities to trade than any other part of the Russian dominions, from which the empire can receive its supplies through the navigable waters which disembogue themselves into the Black Sea.

The Russian government foreseeing the advantages arising from their possession, in that quarter, have spared no expense to render their harbors safe and commodious. The port of Tangarock, at the head of the sea of Azoph, in addition to its local supplies, always affording a ready sale, has a depot of China goods, and furnishes the interior of Asiatic Russia with foreign articles through the Rivers Don and Volga. Odessa, situated between the Dneiper and Dneister, is a flourishing and important port, from which as far back as 1808, no less than 1000 vessels, of different nations cleared out with cargoes in one year. The ports of Nicoloff and Chersen, are rapidly improving, and in these various harbors a constant supply of wheat, barley, rye, oats, tallow, beeswax, wool, iron from Siberia, hemp, flax, hides, cordage, canvas, spars, naval stores, hare skins, & East India goods, can be shipped on an average considerably less than from Riga or St. Petersburg. They require, in return, such articles as we now supply them with, viz. cotton twist, coffee, sugar, dye woods, cochineal, pepper, &c. and which produces an additional profit to that obtained in the ports of the Baltic. Goods also may be placed in entrepot, and continue there 18 months free of duty—an important point. It is obvious then, & in fact is admitted, that the commerce of the Black Sea is very desirable for us—but if not as presenting a constant and profitable market for our produce, at all events as holding forth the strongest prospect of obtaining a great share of the carrying trade.

The free commerce of the Black Sea once obtained for the American flag, our vessels will always claim the preference and best freights. It may be asked why, with our enterprise, have not our merchants opened this trade? The reasons are obvious. Many of them, satisfied of its importance, have pressed our government to have an understanding with the Turks. The Government of the U. States, always cautious, acknowledged the advantages of that trade, but feared that an understanding with the Turkish government would be expensive and entangling; they have postponed any attempt to open this trade, and our merchants not knowing the character of the Turks, have declined an experiment in that quarter. The fact is, there is nothing to apprehend. The Ottoman Porte has no objection to our having that trade, if we apply for it. We have long traded with Smyrna, and other ports in the Levant, and never have had any difficulties; and situated as the Porte actually is, in relation to the neighboring European powers, there is a strong disposition to cultivate a friendly and familiar intercourse with the United States, who, from the intrigues and selfish views of European cabinets, is a power whose friendship is very desirable and valuable to the Ottoman Porte.

The failure of the crops in several parts of Europe has, for a few seasons back, rendered Odessa the granary of that quarter of the world; and in the last year 1360 ships cleared out from that port, 855 of which were large vessels—407 of the number were Russians, 253 English, 101 Austrians, 25 French, 23 Turkish, and 15 Swedes. Considering our enterprise, and the unrivalled spirit of our merchants, and the character of our seamen, it is somewhat melancholy not to find an American flag in the list. The principle advantage which we may anticipate in obtaining that trade, would be the employment of some thousand tons of our shipping in that quarter, in conveying grain to Italy, France and Spain; and if Russia should succeed in driving the Grand Seignor out of Europe, we shall then enjoy freely the benefits of the trade by having already made ourselves familiar with the ports and navigable waters in that section of the world.—From observation and experience in affairs relating to that commerce, and from various conversations had with important agents of the Turkish government, we have no doubt of the existence of a friendly disposition, which would give to us, *without expense* or an *entangling treaty*, a free ingress into the Black Sea; and possessing as we do, friendly and reciprocal treaties with European powers, we anticipate no objections on their part, and none, in fact, can arise which we cannot amicably remove.—These advantages will, doubtless, be seen and improved by our government, who are not behind-hand in laudable spirit and enterprise.

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

COMPOSITION OF THE INDIAN POISON FOR ARROWS.

It is a fact well known to persons conversant with the history of South America, that the Indian tribes, inhabiting the extreme wilds of that continent, between the Oronoque and Amazon rivers, have long been accustomed to prepare their arrows with a poison which they call *wourali*. the composition of which was totally unknown to Europeans resident in that country, though its fatal effects had been too frequently felt. With a view to ascertain its component parts, & the method of mixing the ingredients, in order, if possible, to discover some antidote to its destructive consequence, a gentleman named Waterton, undertook in the early part of the present year, to penetrate into the interior of Guiana, and after a perilous journey of a hundred and twenty days, succeeded in obtaining the desired information. In the interior of Essequibo, remote from any European settlement, Mr. Waterton found a tribe of savages, known by the name of Macoucui Indians, who excelled in the preparation of the *wourali*. From them he learned that the principal ingredients of this deadly poison, and that from which it takes its name, is the Wourali vine, which is indigenous to the forests of Demerara and Essequibo. Two species of roots, of a bitter taste, unknown to European naturalists, and two kinds of bulbous plants, peculiar to those regions, the stalks of which are filled with a glutinous juice of a pale green colour, and which, from their rarity, are not to be obtained without considerable difficulty; and a quantity of the strongest Indian pepper, form the vegetable parts of the Wourali poison. The animal ingredients consist of two species of ants; one of which is extremely large, of a black colour, and so extremely venemous, that its sting invariably produces fever; the other is a smaller insect, of a bright red colour, inhabiting nests formed in the leaf of a particular shrub, and whose sting produces the effect of a nettle; a painful itching pustule appearing instantaneously on the wounded part. The last article of this extraordinary composition is the fangs of the Labarrie and Counacochie snakes, which, when any of these animals are killed, are always carefully extracted, dried, & beaten to a fine powder. The ingredients obtained, the method of preparing the poison is as follows:—The vine branches, and bitter roots are first scraped into fine shavings and placed into a sort of cullender or strainer made of leaves, over a new earthen pot: a sufficiency of water being thrown on the shavings, the liquor which comes through is of the colour and much resembles strong coffee. The stalks of the bulbous plants are next bruised, and the juice expressed into an earthen vessel by squeezing the stalks in the hand. The snake's fangs, the ants, and the pepper, are then pounded together, added to the liquid, and the whole is placed over a slow fire, where it is boiled down to a thick syrup of a deep brown colour. The scum which rises on the top of the mixture during the boiling is carefully removed with a leaf; and as soon as this scum ceases to appear, the poison is considered prepared. What may not be required for immediate use, is preserved in little pots of Indian manufacture, the apertures of which are covered with two or three leavee, and tied down with deer's skin so as effectually to exclude the air: the influence of which, it is understood, would materially affect the strength of the poison; it is then put away in the driest part of the hut, and occasionally suspended over the fire to prevent the effects of damp.

Many superstitious precautions are taken by the Indians, in the preparations of the Wourali poison, for the purpose of preventing any revengeful tricks being played on them by the Quanabow or Evil Spirit, whom they appear to consider jealous of the intrusion into his arcana of destruction. The effect of this poison on an animal is apparent in about a minute after it is wounded by the arrow, and however slight the puncture or scratch may be, has never, in any one instance, been known to fail of producing death in rather less than five minutes—The moment an animal is struck by a poisoned arrow it either stands quite still or walks forward at a very slow pace, with its head inclined to the ground as if in a state of stupefaction; in the second minute this stupor evidently increases, but the animal does not appear to suffer any pain; in the third minute convulsive efforts to move, apparently accompanied by drowsiness and a nodding of the head, take place; these struggles are considerably increased in the fourth minute, and generally put a period to life before the expiration of the fifth. What is rather a remarkable circumstance in the Wourali poison, is, that no injury whatever is done to the flesh of birds or animals killed by it; the flesh is perfectly wholesome, and will keep as long as if the animal had been killed by any other means; and yet the wounded part may be eaten with complete safety. The wounds manifest no disposition to irritation, nor does any particular effect appear to be produced

upon the muscles, otherwise than would have resulted from a wound inflicted with any sharp instrument. Whether any beneficial consequences may result from an analysis of the ingredients which Mr. Waterton has obtained, amongst which Shakespeare might have procured additions to the "hell broth" of his witches,

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's legs, and owlet's wing,
Scale of dragon, tooth of wolf, &c.

it is difficult to say; but if the arrows used by the Indians of Guinna, in their predatory excursions against the European settlements are prepared with the Wourali poison to discover an antidote to its baneful effects, is a study worthy of the attention of the medical philanthropist.

English Magazine.

THE KAMSCHATKADALE DOGS.

FROM LANGSDORFF'S TRAVELS.

The great and manifold uses of dogs to Europeans is well known: to the hunters they are indispensable companions; by the shepards are their flocks entrusted to their care; and to the house-keeper & traveller they are a source of security. Their value to the South Sea Islanders is of a different kind there they are, in conjunction with the swine, the only sorts of flesh eaten by them. To the inhabitants all along the shores of the Icy Sea, through all Siberia in Kamschatka, among the Kurile Islands quite to the northernmost possessions of Japan in a distance of more than a hundred degrees of longitude among the Ostiaks, the Samoieedes, a great part of the Tungusians, the Coracks, the Tschutski the Karikans, the Ainos of Jesso and Tschuka, dogs are of still greater importance as draught animals.

The Kamschatkadale dogs have a long sharp snout erect pointed ears, and a long tail with very thick hair. In their form, figure, size & whole external appearance, they resemble the wolf very strongly. The European dogs which they most resemble are the shepherd's dogs, as they are called with pointed noses. The hair of some is short and short, of others long and soft, a few have the skin covered with a positive wool which, if properly washed and prepared may be spun like the wool of sheep. The dogs which have this wool, or the long and fine hair, are called *angutes*, or hairy, their skins are much sought after for making warm winter garments or for trimming the clothes. This kind of dogs is not very good for travelling. They can indeed scarcely be used in fresh fallen snow, or if the snow be very deep, in either case it often hangs about the fine hair, and gets entangled with it, where it freezes and impedes the animal's running very essentially. The tall legged and thinly haired dogs are the best for drawing a light sledge.—Some few of the dogs bark like ours, but the greater part never bark, but only howl. Their colours vary exceedingly; they are black, white, grey red and almost all spotted in a great variety of ways.

They live the whole year throughout in the open air, never in any kind of house or table. In summer they scrape themselves holes in the earth, in which they lie down to be somewhat cooler and in winter they bury themselves in snow in the same way, as a shelter from the cold. I have often myself, in very stormy weather seen the dogs buried themselves thus, and lie there while the snow falling upon them, over and over again without attempting to stir, and when wanted they come out from under a considerable depth of snow. They can bear any degree of cold much better than heat. In the spring, when the weather grows warm, they pant as if they had come off a long journey.

When the young dogs are some weeks old, and can live without the mother's milk, their training is begun. The first step is to fasten them to a stake by a little stick or chain, fixed to a collar round their neck. This at once prevents their getting a habit of gnawing the leather, of which the harness they are to wear in future is made, and gives them a habit of keeping still and quiet.

The dogs are fed principally upon fish, which is given them under all possible forms: raw or cooked, fresh, frozen, dried or putrid. Yet a great deal of attention to their food is necessary, and every kamschatkadale who is a good economist, and would have his dogs in good order, always makes this one of his greatest objects in training them. In summer they are generally left to rove at large and find their own food, when they keep on the sea shore, or in the neighborhood of rivers, looking after fish, standing in water up to their bellies. When they see a fish, they snap at it with such a certain aim, that they very rarely miss it, in doing this, their whole head is frequently under the water. When they can get a sufficient quantity of food, as for instance, at the time when the salmon come up the rivers in shoals they eat the heads only, as being the finest flavoured part of the fish, leaving the bodies to become putrid.

In the autumn these animals are compelled, by a want of food, to return back to their owners in the villages and towns; they are then fed up that they may not be out of the way when wanted to be put to the sledges. At this time they are very fat, so that only a small piece of dried or frozen fish is given them every day, some days even they are not allowed any thing, that they may grow lean by degrees since a very fat dog is heavy and never draws well. Day and night they make known their regrets for the loss of their freedom by a most lamentable howl, and as every Kamschatkadale has enough of dogs for an *attelage*, that is six at least, and each village contains from fifteen to twenty inhabitants, there are commonly from a hundred and twenty to a hundred and forty or fifty dogs. As soon as one begins to raise his voice, all join in the concert, and make a most horrible noise indeed.

A horse if he is expected to work well, must be well fed. The very reverse is the case with the dogs. They cannot run with full stomachs and if any one from well intentioned ignorance feeds them well and puts them directly to their work, they will knock up by the way; diarrhœa will come on, and they will lose their strength entirely. They always set out therefore with empty stomachs, and are only fed in the evening, when the duty of the day is performed. If any thing is given them in the morning, it is about half a dried fish, and upon this slender portion of food, they will run six or eighty, nay, even a hundred versts in a day.

When arrived at their place of destination, they are not fed till somewhat cooled. After a journey of thirty or forty versts, they should have at least two hours, before they are permitted to eat. A moderate meal is then given them, and they are left to rest all night; by which they are enabled to pursue their journey again the next day. The journey in the first days should be shorter than in the latter ones; and if the same dogs have gone forty or fifty versts for five or six days together, a day's rest ought to be allowed them: they should then be well fed before they are required to finish their task.

All over Kamschatka are regular post stations, by which travellers may, in winter, be furnished with dogs, as in Europe with horses. The stations are in general at about thirty or forty versts distance from each other, some are fifty, and a few even as far as seventy. Every traveller has a sledge with six dogs for himself, and is attended by another, in which is a Kamschadale, who carries his luggage, and returns with both sledges to the station whence they were taken. As many sledges are required as there are persons travelling, since every one is usually his own postillion, and drives himself. The post-dogs are less manageable with persons they are not accustomed to, than their own regular masters; the kamschadale attendant, therefore, who is commonly the proprietor of the dogs, takes the lead, and the dogs having him constantly before their eyes, go on much more freely and willingly.

The number of dogs harnessed to a sledge depends partly upon the weight they have to draw, partly upon the quality of the dogs, and partly upon the condition of the sledge road. A light sledge with only one person, and but little baggage, may be drawn very well, and at a very good pace, by four or five dogs. Six can draw a sledge loaded to the weight of fifteen or sixteen Russian pood, that is, between six or seven hundred pounds, for a considerable distance. If the load be greater, more dogs are required to draw it. Young dogs are very much injured by being too early put to drawing great weights; they acquire, by this means, a slow manner of going, and can never afterwards be brought to run with dogs that go a swifter pace.

The common rate of going with post dogs is about ten or twelve versts an hour; the best dogs will, however, go as far as fifteen, or even twenty. Such a rate cannot be continued for any considerable distance and only along good roads; the same dogs can go forty or fifty versts in three hours or three hours and a half, but they could not go eighty versts in six hours: With very good dogs a man may go two hundred versts in eight-and-forty hours, or even three hundred in three days, but then a day of rest is necessary.

For many reasons dogs are very much to be preferred to horses as draught animals, in Kamschatka and other northern countries.—They can draw the sledges through the deepest snow, through bogs and morasses but slightly frozen, and over rivers and steep hills, where it would be impossible for horses to go. It is moreover much easier to lay up a store of winter provision for the dogs, in the immense shoals of fish that may be taken, than it would be to lay up a quantity of hay for horses. Again dogs can bear much more continued labour than horses. They will go on perfectly well for three or four days together, with only a piece of dried fish, which takes very little room and will work with it better than if they were fed more plentifully, while horses would never be able to endure the harness for half the length of time, without an enlarged allowance of food. Dogs, besides, do not require any particular protection from the weather, or even in the severest cold of winter, and seek their own food in summer, without their masters being at any expense for them. The skins of old worn out dogs, who are no longer able to work, may be converted into excellent warm clothing, and lastly, they are not half the trouble in training that horses are.

RELIGIOUS INTELIGENCE.

From the English Baptist Mission in India.

The subsequent extracts, containing several facts of a most interesting nature, will, it is believed, be read with lively interest.

To the Baptist board of Mission.

SERAMPORE, June 25, 1816.

DEAR BRETHREN

We have seen, with peculiar joy the attention of our dear brethren throughout the whole continent of America, excited to the state of the heathen, who have indeed been given, in the Divine covenant, to the Redeemer, for an everlasting possession. The indifference formerly felt respecting the extension of that kingdom, which is the subject of all prophecy, of all dispensations, & for the universal spread of which the world itself is kept in existence, is a reflection which ought to cover every one, whose song is 'Crown him Lord of all," with confusion of face. We were too long absorbed in the affairs of individual societies, when all the prophecies, and all the promises, as well as attachment to Him who is to be called "the God of the whole earth," should have led our devotions to the salvation of the whole world, and filled our contemplations with the delightful scenes on which the mind of Isaiah dwelt with so much rapture.

We rejoice to see the American churches making this a common cause, and that means have been taken to unite all their energies in the hands of so respectable a body of pious *ministers, &c. We now send* our congratulations and most fervent wishes for the success of your efforts. May many thousand souls, each more precious than the whole material system, recovered to a state of endless blessedness, be your certain, ample, and imperishable reward.

Should Divine Providence give you favour in the eyes of the Burman government, as we hope it will, that empire stands in great and pressing need of many more missionaries and we would recommend you to send, as soon as possible, to other places, as to Siam; Bassein, Ummurapore, Ava, Martaban, &c. By thus confining your present efforts to this empire, the languages of which have, no doubt, a strong affinity, your agents will form a united phalanx. Having an immense people of the same manners, prejudices, religion, and government, as their object; and being near each other, and engaged in the same country, the experience and acquirements of each will come into the common stock, and, bear an ample interest. They will be able mutually to give solid and matured advice, and in cases of removal by death, to supply the loss of those gone to receive their great reward. We would strongly recommend, that *one* or *more*, who may hereafter come out, obtain a competent knowledge of medicine. Perhaps missions in no Eastern country need so much all the wisdom, and advice, and mutual help, which missionaries can supply to each other, as, from the despotic and capricious character of its government, that in the Burman empire does.

The attempts of our Society in this empire, have ended in the transfer of the mission to brother Judson, and those from you who may join him; brother Felix Carey, our last missionary at Rangoon, having gone into the service of his Burman majesty. Something, however, has been done. A Mission-house has been built; the language has been opened; a grammar printed; materials for a dictionary formed; a small part of the *New Testament* printed, and a number of copies put into the hands of the natives.

We know not what your immediate expectations are relative to the Burman empire; but we hope your views are not confined to the immediate conversion of the natives, by the preaching of the Word. Could a church of converted natives, be obtained at Rangoon, it might exist for a while, and be scattered, or perish for want of additions. From all we have seen hitherto, we are ready to think that the dispensations of Providence point to labours that may operate, indeed, more slowly on the population, but more effectually in the end; as knowledge, once put into fermentation, will not only influence the part where it is first deposited, but leaven the whole lump. The slow progress of conversion in such a mode of teaching the nations, may not be so encouraging, and may require, in all, more faith and patience; but it appears to have been the process of things, in the progress of the reformation during the reigns of Henry, Edward, Elizabeth, James, and Charles. And should the work of evangelizing India be thus slow and silently progressive, which, however, considering the age of the world, is not perhaps very likely, still the grand result will amply recompense us, and you, for all our toils. We are sure to take the fortress if we can but persuade ourselves to sit down long enough before it. 'We shall reap if we faint not.'

And then, very dear brethren, when it shall be said of the seat of our labours, the infamous swinging-post is no longer erected; the widow burns no more on the funeral pile; the obscene dances and songs are seen and heard no more; the gods are thrown to the moles and to the bats, and Jesus is known as the God of the whole land; the poor Hindoo goes no more to the Ganges to be washed from his filthiness, but to the fountain opened for sin and uncleanliness; the temples are forsaken; the crowds say, let us go up to the house of the Lord, and he shall teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his statutes; the anxious Hindoos no more consume their property, their strength and their lives, in vain pilgrimages, but they come at once "to Him who can save to the uttermost;" the sick and the dying are no more dragged to the Ganges, but look to the Lamb of God, and commit their souls into his faithful hands; the children, no more sacrificed to idols, are become the seed of the Lord, that he may be glorified; the public morals are improved; the language of Canaan is learnt; benevolent societies are formed; civilization and salvation walk arm in arm together; the desert blossoms; the earth yields her increase; angels and glorified spirits hover with joy over India, and carry ten thousand messages of love from the Lamb in the midst of the throne; and redeemed souls from the different villages, towns and cities of this immense country, constantly add to the number, and swell the chorus of the redeemed "unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, unto HIM be the glory;"—when this grand result of the labours of God's servants in India shall be realized, shall we then think that we have laboured in vain, and spent our strength for naught?—Surely not. Well, the decree is gone forth! "My word shall prosper in the thing whereunto I sent it."

We shall be glad to render you and our brethern in the Burman empire, every assistance in our power. We have already met the drafts of brother Judson, and have sent repeated supplies, various articles of food, &c. to meet the wants of our dear brothern and sister there.

Hoping to hear from you by every opportunity, we are, very dear brethren, your affectionate brethern and fellow-labourers in the kingdom of Christ,

W. CAREY.
J. MARSHMAN.
W. WARD.

Illinois City.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on the 22d. day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises,

ONE HUNDRED LOTS.

More or less, laid out on their land, adjoining the above place, and nearer the river Labbe, which will be exhibited during the sale. Comment on the advantages this place offers to become a town of importance, from its high and at the same time level situation, its vicinity to the river Labbe which may with little expence be made navigable for large boats to its mouth, &c. is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed all who purchase will judge for themselves.

Terms made known at the sale.

N. JARROT,
C. WILT.

November 27th, 1817. 78-3t

Strayed

From St Louis last July, a bay horse, about 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old last spring, was handsomely nicked, some saddle spots near his withers and blind of one eye, his hind legs somewhat crooked, he was active and spirited, when he stands his pastern joints sink near the ground—was lame in the near fore leg, his pastern being much swelled. No brand recollected. Any person who may have taken up the said horse, or who may be acquainted with him, and deliver him to the keeper of the livery stable in St Louis will be paid $ 5 reward and all reasonable charges

ALMOND COTTLE.

St. Charles Co. Nov. 25th, 1817. 78-3t

TAKEN UP

By William Harrison, living in Joachim township, county of St Louis, a sorrel horse, a blaze face near hind foot white, no brands perceivable, about 13 hands high, supposed to be five years old past, appraised to twenty seven dollars fifty cents, before me this 8th November, 1817, by Thomas Keatl and John Bailey, after being duly sworn. Given under my hand, this day and date above.

assigned. C. Boles, J P

True copy from the Stray Book.

M. P. LEDUC, Clerk, by
A. S. M'GIRK D. Clk.

Taken up,

By Jacob Seely in St Ferdinand township, a bay horse, supposed to be ten years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, crease falling. Appraised to twenty seven dollars and fifty cents, by Josiah Mills and Asa Carrico, before me the 22d day of November 1817.

S MAGILL J P.

True copy from the stray book, date above.

M. P. LEDUC Clk. by
A. S. M'GIRK D. Clk.

St. Louis, November 27th, 1817. 78-3t

Notice.

The *subscriber* gives information that he keeps public ENTERTAINMENT, at the village of St. Charles, in the house lately occupied for that purpose by N. Simonds, esq. where the hungry and thirsty can be accommodated, and the weary find rest.

Benjamin Emmons.

St. Charles, Nov. 13th, 1817. 36-78

Twenty Dollars Reward.

"I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief or thieves, who ribliciously broke open a barrel containing 320 lbs. of sugar (last evening standing on A. Hull & Cos. porch) and took therefrom 100 lbs. of the same.

St. Louis, Nov. 28, 1817. S. R. WIGGINS,

N. B If the person who stole it, will come forward, he shall receive in addition to the above ten dollars the thanks of the owner, for not taking the whole. S. R. W.

Thomas Estes,

At the Storehouse lately occupied by

MR. R. COLLET, IN THE LOWER END OF ST. LOUIS,
And on the West side of Main Street,
IS AUTHORISED TO SELL,
BY WHOLE SALE & RETAIL,
About $100,000 worth of
WELL ASSORTED
MERCHANDIZE.

Eventual payment being well secured, good bargains and liberal credit, will be given to those who purchase by WHOLESALE, to the amount of $1000, and by retail, to the amount of $50.

St. Louis, Nov. 28th, 1817. 78-*tf*

Tobacco Manufactory.

RICHARDS & QUARLES,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Missouri and Illinois territories, that they have established a

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

On the cross street nearly opposite the Post Office.

and have always on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of PRIME

Chewing TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS,

which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

St. Louis, Nov. 29th, 1817. tf-78

N. B. The highest price given for good leaf Tobacco.

Auction Sales.

On Monday, Thursday, & Saturday,
NEXT WEEK.
WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
WOOLLEN & COTTON GOODS
SUITED TO THE APPROACHING SEASON,
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In sums to suit purchasers: at the building formerly occupied by T. F. RIDDICK, Esqr.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Over 50 dollars 60 days, over 200 dollars 120 days, for approved negotiable paper.

Notice.

The electors of the town and precincts of St. Louis, are informed that an election for five trustees of the said town and precincts, for the ensuing year, will be held on friday the fifth day of December next, at the Planters Hotel, in the second or Church street, in the said town, the election to be kept open from ten of the clock in the forenoon, till five of the clock in the afternoon of the same day.

By the board, ELIJAH BEEBE, *Chr.*

November 24th, 1817.

Notice.

I wish to hire eight men to chop wood, &c for three months to whom I will give good wages.

I want also to purchase four milk cows and five thousand pounds of good corn fed pork, to be delivered at my residence on the bank of the Mississippi river, opposite the upper end of St. Louis, for which I will pay cash.

Enoch Rector.

Walnut Grove, Nov. 24th, 1817. 21-78*

Notice.

The undersigned being confined in the Jail of the county of St. Charles for debt, will apply to Andrew Wilson and Charles Philips, or to some other two justices of the peace of the county of St Charles, at the dwelling house of Andrew Wilson Esq in the town of St. Charles, on Saturday the 13th day of December next, to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where all my creditors and others concerned can attend.

RETURN STRONG

St. Charles, 24th Nov. 1817 78-2t

Notice.

The Collector for the Territory of Missouri, by himself or deputy, will attend on the following days, at the following places, viz.

At Howard county at the Court house on Thursday the 1st day of January.

At St. Charles on same day.

At St. Louis on Saturday 3d of January.

At Washington county (Potosi) Wednesday 7th.

At St. Genevieve on Saturday 10th.

At Cape Girardeau on Tuesday 13th.

And on Saturday the 17th at New Madrid court house: in the year 1818, for the purpose of granting Licenses to distillers and retailers and for collecting old debts due the United States,

J. W. THOMPSON.

Nov. 26th, 1817. Col'r of R. M. T'y

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on 24th Sept.

from the subscriber, living in Howard county, (Missouri Ter.)

A negro man named PHILL,

about 23 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; has a scar on his upper lip; heavy robust and likely. Had on when he went away, a blue cotton roundabout, and a coarse linen shirt and overalls. As I suppose he is lurking in this county; I will give *Ten Dollars* if said negro is taken in this county and delivered to me on the south side of the Missouri river, or *Twenty dollars* if he is taken out of the county and secured, giving me information so that I can get him again.

Nov. 27th, 1817. LEVEN CROPPER.

A LIST

Of money received, by the undersigned sheriff of the county of St. Charles, Missouri territory, for license to retailers of merchandize (no money on tavern or ferry license being received) from the first monday in June, until the first monday in December, 1817, inclusive.

Received of James Clemens jr & Co.	$15 00
Robert Stewart	15 00
Patrick Lee	15 00
Zadock Woods	15 00
John Collier	15 00
Wallis Kirkpatrick	15 00
Charles Miller	15 00
Isadore Robideaux	15 00

Urh. J. Devore, Shff.

St Charles, 29th Nov. 1817. 21-78

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. CHARLESS,

A person called on me a day or two since and asked me to recommend him as post master for St. Louis.—I was somewhat surprised at the question, and enquired of him if the present post master intended resigning; he said not but he was to be removed.

I asked how he was to be removed? He said there was a petition to that effect, signed by certain *influential men*. I then asked him if the petition was circulated generally and publicly, and if I could see it.—He said no unless I would consent to sign it—that it was shown to those only, to whom the present post master was known or suspected to be obnoxious—I declined signing the gentlemans recommendation, and have since been endeavouring to get a sight of the petition, but I can neither see it or find any one that has; (altho one or two gentlemen have told me they had been applied to for their signatures) but as they objected to such a course of proceeding, they were not shown the paper. There is likewise another petition circulating through the same channel; the object is the removal of one of our superior judges. Neither of those petitions are shewn to any person unless it is first known that he will sign.—The persons to be affected by these petitions (if indeed petitions procured in such a way can affect them) hold important public trusts, highly interesting to the community—if they have been guilty of any gross misdemeanour in the discharge of their respective duties such notice ought unquestionably, to be taken of it as would procure effectual redress. But the public at large should be made acquainted with the charges (if any charges there are) that, if true and of a nature to justify their removal from office, the citizens may unite and demand their dismissal—The one can only be removed by impeachment before the Senate of the United States.—The post-master general will only dismiss the other, on the exhibition of proof of such neglect or misconduct in office as would render him no longer worthy of the truth bestowed—but that proof must be procured openly, publicly, and honestly, and not by the dark mysterious, and intriguing manner in which the attempt is now made—The supposed influence which this man or that man may have, ought not and I believe, will not have any weight in our republic, particularly where the reputations of individuals are at stake—If the persons who have planned this thing, are in possession of facts to warrant the attempt to remove those gentlemen, let them come out openly & above board—expose their charges and petition to the light of day, and to the public who are alone interested, & who, are at last, the tribunal before whom the acts of every man should be tested—How much more honorable such a course would have been, (for the two or three planners and promoters of these petitions) I need not say but such a course can only be expected from men who measure their own fame and square their own actions by the plain rule of honor and honesty—and not from men fostered in the schools of intrigue, bribery and corruption; sallous alike to the precepts of moral honesty, and the obligation due from man to man—Stubborn independence and unbending integrity are attributes foreign from and not to be met with in their catalogue of qualification requisite for public office—duplicity and cringing sycophancy are the best passports to their confidence and affections.

If, as has been said, certain individuals, to promote their personal views, have promised the removal of those officers, the lash of public scorn should whip them into their native and original obscurity—To secure props to *tottering powers* and *rotten reputations*, such men would promise any thing.—When the day arrives that power shall emanate from a republican source, virtue and talents will be its best supports.—Reputation will then stand on the *broad basis of right* and justice.

A Citizen.

MR. CHARLESS

Will oblige a number of the citizens of the town of St. Charles, by publishing in his next paper, the following description of the village of St Charles, taken from Barn's first American edition of "Brookes' general Gazetteer improved," as a sett off to his description given of our town in his Magazine Almanac for 1818.

"St. Charles, a post town of the Missouri Territory, and capital of a county of the same name, is delightfully situated on a beautifull high bank, on the west side of the Missouri, 25 miles from its mouth, and about 1000 miles W. of Washington. It is seated in one of the most healthy and agreeable countries in America, with a soil rich and luxuriant. A beautifull prairie commences two and a half miles below the town; from two hills which project from the high lands, about one mile into the prairie, the eye can discover the rivers Missouri, Mississippi, and Illinois. The principal articles of trade are furs, peltries, and produce. Population about 600, mostly French. From its proximity to the Indian frontier it rather decreased during the late war; but from its peculiarly advantageous situation, it must undoubtedly become a place of considerable importance. W. lon. from Washington 13, 11, N. lat. 38. 30."

The compiler might, with propriety and truth, have added, that the town of St. Charles, in addition to its situation "on a beautifull high bank" was founded on a solid *Rock*, against which, the *Missouri now "annually" in vain dashes her angry waves*

A CITIZEN OF ST. CHARLES.

Nov. 25th, 1817.

MR CHARLESS,

I wish you to state in your useful Gazette, the following price of labor and prices of the first articles of necessity. It may induce mechanic's and laborers to bend their course this way and farmers to settle in our neighborhood, who will supply our markets more regular and abundant. A SUBSCRIBER.

Bricklayers, Masons and Carpenter per. day.	$ 3 00
Making common shoes, (each) every thing found,	1 00

All other mechanical labor in proportion.

White laborers $ 1 50 cents per day—Negro laborers from 18 to 25 dollars per month—female slaves hire out at from 5 to 15 dollars per month—House rent from 10 to 100 dollars per month.

Beef from 4 to 8 cents per. lb.	
Pork	same
Veal from 8 to 10 cents per. lb.	
Mutton	same
Butter	25 to 37 1-2 cents per lb.
Fowls	25 cents per piece.
Flour	10 dollars per barrel.
Corn meal 1 dollar per bushel.	
Orleans clayed sugar from 33 to 37 1-2 cents per lb.	
Loaf sugar 62 1-2 cents per lb.	
Coffee 50 cents per lb	

All the necessaries of life in the same proportion.

7 dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen about the 16th of October last, from Mr. A. Soulard's pasture; a bay horse branded on one shoulder by the figure 6, about 13 hands high, or common size.

Nov 29. BREMON DELAURIER

To Rent,

And possession given immediately.

The plantatation on which Hezekiah Crosby lived, at Wood river another adjoining, with a cabbin and small field, that on which James Steen lately lived near the same place. That on which George Richardson lately resided 5 miles above St. Louis. And my FOUNTAIN FARM, two and a half miles above town.

ALSO—The south east qr. of sec. No. 8 in the six mile prairie, on which is a cabbin, well, and a field of 8 acres under good fence and in cultivation.

☞ I will sell the above Fountain farm to any person willing to give my price for it.

RUFUS EASTON.

November 17, 1817. tf

Wanted to exchange ;

First rate LANDS

In this and the adjoining territory for an assortment of MERCHANDIZE.—Enquire at this office. 77

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

28 *Spanish concessions, averaging*

28 *Thousand Arpents of Land.*

WELL located, surveyed, and recorded. Great bargains will be given for cash, to those purchasing the whole.

For particulars, apply to L. Labeaume, who will rent a complete farm, situated in the Richwoods.

L. LABEAUME.

St. Louis, 12th of Nov. 1817.

For Sale,

A Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

On the River DARDENNE,

St Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 300 bearing apple, pear and cherry trees, and an elegant garden. There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, 2 barns, &c —also a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A RUTGERS.

Sep. 1st 66

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Wash. City, 25th Sept. 1817.

NOTICE.

The lands in the Illinois territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office, on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri territory are expected in a few months when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri territory, may send them *after* the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office the warrant or notification, first written on it, "To be located in the Illinois territory, & the patent to be sent to the Post Office at ———."

Signed, ———

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them, by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS OPENED ON SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE MAJOR DOUGLASS' OFFICE,

A NEW HOTEL,

Which he will keep in the first style.

A few boarders may be accommodated at present. Next season the house will be so arranged, as to accommodate boarders with private rooms.

It is the intention of the proprietor, to enter into the business on an extensive scale. As soon as the season will permit, he proposes to erect additional buildings (sufficient for all purposes in his line) in which will be found chambers superior to any in St. Louis.

Large and commodious Stables will be added, which will be constantly furnished with Oats and Timothy Hay, and attended by careful and obliging Hostlers. Travellers will find it to their interest, to put up at this Hotel, as in addition to other conveniences, the stables will be superintended by an experienced farrier.—The Bar will be supplied with the best liquors, and every exertion made, to give satisfaction to guests. A Piazza or Gallery will be laid out in the rear of the Hotel.

E. MAURY.

November 7th, 1817. 75.

Bank of Missouri.

St. Louis, August, 26th 1817.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, are notified that a third instalment, of twenty five dollars is to be paid in, on each share of the capital stock of said bank, on Monday, 1st, December, 1817.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

1std

BANK OF ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 24th, 1817.

THE Stock-holders of the Bank of Saint Louis, are notified that an Election for thirteen Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the second Monday in December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 4, P. M. The transfer Books will be closed on the 17th day of November, & will remain closed until after the Election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, *Cash'r.*

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"Directors shall be Stock-holders and citizens of the Territory of Missouri; and nine of them at least, residing at or near the Town of St. Louis. And the said Election shall be held and made by such of the Stock-holders of said Bank as shall attend for the purpose, either in person or by proxy, which proxies shall always be Stock-holders." t2D-27

The Subscriber,

HAVING opened his SHOP, next door below *Mr. Will's Store*, on Main street, intends carrying on

The Watch & Clock Making Business,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES;

And hopes, from his knowledge of his business and attention to it, to deserve the patronage of the public. He repairs all kinds of *Clocks, Time Pieces, &c.*—ALSO, *Repeating, Lever, Horizontal and Chronometer WATCHES.*

HE HAS ON HAND,

A Neat Assortment of JEWELLERY, Side and Tucking Combs. A superb assortment of Pocket Knives.—ALSO, some superior

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

ISRAEL B. GRANT.

August 30. 66-tf

Blank Checks,

On the Banks of St. Louis and Missouri, printed on Folio Post, for sale at the store of

Simpson & Quarles.

Oct. 30th

THOMAS HANLY,

Will pay CASH for

WHEAT & OATS.

To be delivered in the course of this and the ensuing month.

He has for sale, a few Casks of

Excellent Madeira Wine,

And 150 *BARRELS OF*

OLD WHISKEY.

St. Louis, 2d, Oct. 1817. tf.

Something New.

The subscribers will give the highest price in CASH or GOODS for any quantity of

Pecons or Hazlenuts,

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, October 10th—71 –

THE

Columbian Harmonist,

A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,

ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,

$1 25 single, and 1 dollar the dozen,

FOR SALE *by*

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

St. Louis October 17th, 1817. 5t-72"

James' Old Ferry,

IS NOW PROVIDED WITH

Good Boats & Careful Hands;

Under the direction of Mr. Culbertson, where all persons wishing to cross the Missouri for the Upper Mississippi—Mouth of Illinois—Portage des Sioux, or St. Charles, can be well accommodated.

P. S. Wanted to purchase, two or three likely NEGROES, in exchange for valuable Lands. *St. Louis Nov. 8th* 1817.

TO RENT—*and possession given immediately,* a small PLANTATION, 2 1-2 miles from St. Louis—Enquire at this Office. 75-3t.

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLIARDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUENET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, August 15, 1817. tf-63

Entertainment.

DOWLING begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Chouteau's,

WHERE MAJ. WILLSON FORMERLY RESIDED,

(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS.)

Travellers are informed that the house is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good air and water. He will spare no pains or expense to render comfortable those who may favor him with their company.

St. Louis, Sep. 13th tf-67

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sealand Upper Leather can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6.

Copper & Tin Ware *Manufactory.*

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by *Mr.* Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

☞ *A CARD.* ☜

Mr. DUROCHER, *has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Louis, that he has opened a*

Dancing School.

Those who wish to be informed of the terms of teaching, are requested to apply at his lodgings, at Mr. C. Sanguinet's—*to* Col. Delauney—*or at* this Office. *Oct. 22nd.*

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-

For Sale,

A LOT ON CHURCH ST.

120 feet front, by 120 feet deep.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.—*Enquire at this Office.*

St. Louis, Nov. 8. 75-tf.

WANTED,

From 1000 to 1500 bush'ls.

OF

CHARCOAL,

For which TWELVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per 100 bushels will be paid on delivery.—Apply to

TH. HANLY.

Missouri Territory—Cape Girardeau county.

Taken up,

By Andrew Burns, living in the territory aforesaid, County of Cape Girardeau, one dirty GREY FILLY, supposed to be four years old last spring, bald face, all four feet and legs white up to the knees and ham joints, fourteen hands and an half high, one white spot on her left side. Appraised to twenty five dolls. by Abner Bishop, James Patterson and Drurey Bishop, this 18th day of September, 1817, before me,

JAMES RUSSELL, J. P.

Certified by J. M'FERRON, Clerk C C C C G.

77-3t

Taken up,

By Michael Redney, living in Cape Girardeau county, Byrd township, a yellow BAY HORSE, six years old last spring, about thirteen hands and three inches high, blaze face, branded on the left shoulder thus; J M and on the left thigh thus B P with a C over the B, appraised to twenty five dollars.

DAVID HOLLEY, } Appraisers.
ANTH. RANDEL. }

Sworn to, before me, this 12th day of Sept. 1817. JOHN AKIN, J P

Certified by, J. M'FERRON, Clerk C C C C G

77-3m

TAKEN UP,

By Isidore Moore, at his plantation, near Apple creek, in the county of St. Genevieve, a dark bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, five years old, with a droop rump, a small star in the forehead, and part of the near hind foot white: no brands perceivable—appraised to twenty dollars, before me the 5th April, 1817.

BARNABAS BURNS J. P.

Recorded in circuit court-office, county of St. Genevieve, 9th April, 1817.

A copy from the Stray Book

Test, THO. OLIVER, clk

TAKEN UP

By John Zumwalt jun. in the county of St. Charles, in the township of Femme Osage, on the Missouri river, one bay horse, about thirteen & a half hands high, four or five years old, a small star on his forehead and a small white spot on his nose, some white on the inner side of his off hindfoot; no brands perceivable—appraised to twenty seven dollars and fifty cents, by Abraham Darst and John Mazer, before me the 10th day of October, 1817.

John B. Callaway, J. P.

I certify that the above is a true copy, taken from my stray book, preserved in my office.—Given under my hand, 10th day of October, 1817.

John B. Callaway, J. P.

Recorded, the 20th October, 1817, as the law directs.

Wm. Christy Jr. c. c. c. cty. of St. C.

Lost

Since April last, the following described cattle—THREE MILK COWS, ONE STEER of one year old, and a COLT of one year old—marked A. M.—Those who may be able so furnish the subscriber with such information as will enable her to find them, will be paid every reasonable expence.

Nov. 14th. A. MARECHAL,

3t-76. *Living at Carondelet or Vuidepoche.*

Lost,

In St. Louis, on the 14th inst.

A large GREY (or white) MARE,

About fifteen hands and on half high, eight for nine years old. Any person who will take her up, and give her good usage, until they can deliver her to the subscriber, in St. Charles, or give him immediate information so that he gets her, shall be liberally rewarded, by

URIAH J. DEVORE.

Nov. 20. 77—3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, from Bellefontaine, on the night of the 12th instant, JACOB VERPLANK, aged 25 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, of light complexion; blue eyes and sandy hair, born in Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, and by occupation a farmer.

ALSO—PORTER FLEMMING, aged 21 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, born in Connecticut, and by occupation a farmer; both private soldiers in the United States regiment of Riflemen.

The above reward, or twenty five dollars each, with all necessary expenses, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery at this post, or to any United States Officer, or securing them in any goal, in any state or territory in the United States, so that they can be had by any Officer as aforesaid.

The above deserters, carried with them, their arms, accoutremants and clothing.

The printers of the Kentucky Reporter Nashville Clarion and Pittsburgh Mercury are requested to insert this advertisement in their respective papers, for two months, and norward their accounts to the Quarter-Master fearest their residence.

J. S. M'INTOSH, *Capt.*
U. S. Rifle Regt. Com'dg.

Belle Fontaine, Mr. Ter. }
Nov. 6th 1817. } 75-2mo

Apprehended

By the subscriber, living on the bank of the Mississippi river, five miles below the town of Cape Girardeau, in the county of Cape Girardeau, a negro man of a yellow complexion, he says his name is PETER, also says he is about twenty two years of age, he is five feet six or seven inches high, stout made, has a scar on his chin and says that he belongs to POLLY REEVES, a widow woman who lives in Logan county, state of Kentucky. The aforesaid negro, was this day taken before George Henderson Esq. a justice of the peace, for the county of Cape Girardeau, and by him committed to the jail of said county.

WILLIAM KELSO.

October 31st. 1817.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaints in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is certainly recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depreciation of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the female, at a certain period of life, Flour Albus barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the Fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppresser of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breaths, hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning, cold sweat, palsy, epileptic fits. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms none are equal in effect to Dr. Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious any Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague and fever, cholic pains, Flatulences, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondrie and Hysteric complaints, strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and torment ting disorder the ITCH.

Price 36 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Prich 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes.—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars.—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of ther disordes.

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Roberson's celebrated Family Medicines, which, are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester, county—Wm. Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street—Edward Wallington No. 9 Queen street—Nathaniel Bayne No. 85 north Front street—Adam Vance No. 76 Christian street—Wm. Julian No. 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough No. 181 Noble st.—David Fisher No. 187 Arch street—Jacob Hoff No. 355 Callowell street—H L Breslasky No. 82 south Sixth street John shreeves jr No 63 Coates street—James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burben No 320 south front street—Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth; Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge; James Banson, Northampton township Burlington county N J. Wm. Hollingshead Mullico Hill Glocester county N J Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county; John Smith No 169 north Second street; Christopher Usher Upper Dublin township Pa. Mr. Kraft Morrisville Pa Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county; George Ingles U. S. Arsenal. Hector David Germantown, James Hosier Nantucket.

November 30 1818.

MISSOURI GAZETTE

Vol. X. ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY [illegible] 6, 1817. No. 4[illegible]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
Illinois Advertiser;
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY:—*Price*, Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the year*. ONE DOLLAR of which will be remitted if paid *in advance*, or before the expiration of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

*** ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*:—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE;

(Price 25 cents)

CHARLESS'

MISSOURI & ILLINOIS

Magazine Almanac,

FOR 1818:

Containing—Besides the lunations, conjunctions, eclipses, &c.

The time of holding courts in Missouri Territory.

Names of executive and judicial officers in Missouri Territory.

Courts in Illinois Territory, names of Clerks and Sheriffs, &c.

Missouri fee-bill—containing the amount of fees allowed by law to the several officers and persons named in the laws of Missouri Territory, on the subject of fees.

Value and tables of coins and interest of money.

Names of Attornies and councellors in Missouri Territory.

Presidents of the American Congress.

PRESIDENTS & VICE PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES, since the adoption of the CONSTITUTION.

Principles of the Government of the United States, individual and general.

Acts of Congress, on the subject of pre-emption rights.

Instructions & information to those who wish to obtain Certificates, warrants and patents, for Military Bounty Lands.

List of all the Chartered Banks in Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Description of the towns & villages in Missouri Territory.

Geographical positions

Historical epochs.

List of Roads from St. Louis to New Orleans, by Nashville, also by the way of the post of Arkansas and Ouachita—Roads from St. Louis to Wahington City, &c. &c. &c.

November 15th, 1817.

FRESH GOODS.

HENRY VONPHUL & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, A VERY

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

November 22nd, 1817. tf.77

FRESH GOODS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR FORMER STOCK, WE HAVE

Just received from Philadelphia,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable & Cheap GOODS,

Of the latest importation,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

Wholesale or Retail.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, attending the purchases, we hope will enable us to sell our GOODS, on such terms as will give satisfaction to purchasers.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

St. Louis, October 16, 1817—*tf*

Notice.

A. P. CHOUTEAU, DE MUN & J. B. SARPY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, &

ARE NOW OPENING, AN

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,

Of Merchandize,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON:

They hereby invite the public & their friends, to call at their store, *(formerly occupied by Messrs Berthold & Chouteau)* where they will find GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, very low for CASH.

St. Louis October 18th, 1817.

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale,——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of
Merchandise,
Which he offers at reasonable prices.

☞ *Notes of the* Kentucky Insurance Company *will be received in payment for the above Goods, at* Cash prices.

August 22nd, 1817 *tf-64*

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME

ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths.
Silk, cotton bandanas Hk'fs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRIDLES, SADLES and BRUSHES of every kind: besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-tf

JUST RECEIVED

BY

P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine,	*Pepper,*
Long Cork Claret,	*Copperass,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Segars,*
New Eng. Rum	*Spanish F. Indigo,*
Holland Gin,	*Tanners Oil,*
Cognac Brandy.	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted.*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	*&c. &c. &c.*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

German Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform country Merchants & Wholesale dealers, that he

HAS JUST OPPENED, AT THE STORE OF

MESSRS PERKINS & DRIPS,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN GOODS,

IMPORTED THIS SPRING BY HIMSELF

Which he proposes selling on the most reasonable and accommodating Terms, to wit:

A general assortment of LINENS,
Consisting of Platillas, Royales, White Rolls, Checks, Table Diaper & Towelling.
Sheeting and Damask Table cloths in patterns.
An assortment of Slates,
Garman Gunlocks,
Scythes, Knives, Beads,
Looking-Glasses, Tapes,
Snuff-boxes, Gold & Silver,
Watches & Jewelery.

HE has likewise brought on from Philadelphia, a neat assortment of fashionable Fancy Goods, such as Ladies Bonnetts, Shawls, Laceruffles, Veils, Capes, Ribbons, &c. which he will sell as low as any in this market.

CHARLES WAHRENDORFF.

St. Louis, 16th Oct. 1817—6t.

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, August 15, 1817. tf-63

THOMAS [illegible]

Will pay CASH for

WHEAT & OATS.

To be delivered in the course of this and the ensuing month.

He has for sale, a few Casks of

Excellent Madeira Wine,

And 150 *BARRELS OF*

OLD WHISKEY.

St. Louis, 2d, Oct. 1817. tf.

Something New.

The subscribers will give the highest price in CASH or GOODS for any quantity of

Pecons or Hazlenuts,

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, October 10[illegible]—tf

THE

Columbian Harmonist,

A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,

ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,

$1 25 single, and 1 dollar the dozen,

FOR SALE *by*

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

St. Louis October 17th, 1817. 5t-72*

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and	Oil, and
Medicine,	Dye Stuffs.
Paints,	

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-*tf*

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

BERTHOLD & CHOUTEAU,

having expired by limitation, the 4th inst:—all persons, having any claims, against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted to them, are solicited to pay, in order to avoid mutual trouble.

B. BERTHOLD &
P. CHOUTEAU Jun'R.

St Louis, October 18th, 1817.

Thomas Estes.

At the Storehouse lately occupied by

MR. R. COLLET, IN THE LOWER END OF ST. LOUIS,

And on the West side of Main Street,

IS AUTHORISED TO SELL,

BY WHOLE SALE & RETAIL.

About $100,000 worth of

WELL ASSORTED

MERCHANDIZE.

Eventual payment being well secured, good bargains and liberal credit, will be given to those who purchase by WHOLESALE, to the amount of $1000, and by retail, to the amount of $50.

St. Louis Nov. 28th. 1817. 78-*tf*

Tobacco Manufactory.

RICHARDS & QUARLES,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Missouri and Illinois territories, that they have established a

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

On the cross street nearly opposite the Post Office.

and have always on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of PRIME

Chewing TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS,

which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

St. Louis, Nov 29th, 1817. tf-78

N. B. The highest price given for good leaf Tobacco.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief or thieves, who maliciously broke open a barrel containing 320 lbs. of sugar (last evening standing on A. Hull & Cos. porch) and took therefrom 100 lbs. of the same.

St. Louis, Nov. 28. 1817. S R. WIGGINS.

N. B If the person who stole it, will come forward, he shall receive in addition to the above ten dollars the thanks of the owner, for not taking the whole. S R. W.

Notice.

I wish to hire eight men to chop wood, &c. for three months to whom I will give good wages.

I want also to purchase four milk cows and five thousand pounds of good corn fed pork, to be delivered at my residence on the bank of the Mississippi river, opposite the upper end of St. Louis, for which I will pay cash.

Enoch Rector.

Walnut Grove, Nov. 24th, 1817. 2t-78*

Notice.

The subscriber gives information that he keeps public ENTERTAINMENT, at the village of St. Charles, in the house lately occupied for that purpose by N. Simonds, esq. where the hungry and thirsty can be accommodated, and the weary find rest.

Benjamin Emmons.

St. Charles, Nov. 15th, 1817. 3t-78

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Jail of the county of St. Charles for debt, will apply to Andrew Wilson and Charles Philips, or to some other two justices of the peace of the county of St. Charles, at the dwelling house of Andrew Wilson Esq. in the town of St. Charles, on Saturday the 13th day of December next, to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where all my creditors and others concerned can attend.

RETURN STRONG

St. Charles, 24th Nov. 1817. 78-2t

Notice.

The Collector for the Territory of Missouri, by himself or deputy, will attend on the following days, at the following places, viz.

At Howard county at the Court house on Thursday the 1st day of January.

At St. Charles on same day.

At St. Louis on Saturday 3d of January.

At Washington county (Potosi) Wednesday 7th.

At St. Genevieve on Saturday 10th.

At Cape Girardeau on Tuesday 13th.

And on Saturday the 17th at New Madrid court house; in the year 1818, for the purpose of granting Licenses to distillers and retailers and for collecting old debts due the United States,

J. W. THOMPSON,

Nov. 26th, 1817. Coll'r of R. M. Ty.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on 24th Sept.

from the subscriber, living in Howard county, (Missouri Ter.)

A negro man named PHIL,

about 23 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; has a scar on his upper lip; heavy robust and likely. Had on when he went away, a blue cotton roundabout, and a coarse linen shirt and overalls. As I suppose he is lurking in this county; I will give *Ten Dollars* if said negro is taken in this county and delivered to me on the south side of the Missouri river, or *Twenty dollars* if he is taken out of the county and secured, giving me information so that I can get him again.

Nov. 27th, 1817. LEVEN CROPPER.

From Bourgoanne's Travels in Spain.

Following the dictates of wholesome philosophy, the court of Madrid ought to proclaim the independence of its colonies, and take advantage of the enthusiasm which this act of generosity would not fail of exciting to establish between the two countries treaties of friendship and commerce much more solid in themselves than the ties stipulated in treaties formed upon interest and intrigue.

About ten years ago a project was proposed to the court of Madrid which would have entirely changed the face of the commercial world, to the advantage of Spain. The project was not to cut through the isthmus of Panama, as more than once had been in contemplation, but to open a communication between the South Seas, and thus at once resolve the problem of the most easy method of shortening the commercial correspondence, between Europe and the industrious and fertile parts of Asia.

Besides the old scheme of joining the two seas by means of the river Chagu, which is navigable as far as Cruzes, within five leagues of Panama, there was a 2d which should effect this junction by a communication cut between the rivers Chamaluzin and San Miguel, in the gulf of Honduras. Both the one and the other, in the reign of Philip, the second, had been found inpracticable. That which was proposed in the reign of Charles the third seemed to have obviated every objection, & united every advantage. It consisted in profiting by the Rio St. Juan, which has its source in the lake of Nicaragua. This lake is separated from the South Sea by an isthmus no more than twelve thousand fathoms wide. Its neighborhood abounds in commodities of every description, and wood fit for ship building. From the course of flowing rivers the waters in the lake must necessarily be either above or in the level with both seas; there consequently could be no foundation for the apprehension of any flood or violent eruption. The adoption of this plan would not only have rendered the lake of Nicaragua the centre of the most brilliant commerce in the universe, but at the same time of the Spanish army and navy for the East Indies; and the market for all the most valuable productions of both Americas.

This fine prospect did not dazzle the Spanish government. Doubtless it will at some future period be carried into execution; but it will be by a neighbouring nation; by a new people who in the first effervescence of liberty & commercial genius will break through the mounds which prevent its course, as they have already freed their way by the mouth of a great river to the ocean. Perhaps it will fall to your lot, speculative inhabitants of the western country, to serve first the tea at your tables; and clothe first your wives and daughters with the rich dresses that you yourselves will have brought from India; without making the tour of South America or doubling the cape of Good Hope. But Spaniards, who have exhausted themselves in grand enterprises, who timidly circumspect, & cautious as Age; Spaniards could with difficulty embrace so bold an undertaking, particularly with a council for her Indian affairs which religiously and obstinately maintains the ancient maxims, and a minister at its head essentially jealous and ever ready to take umbrage

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The following little Narrative savours so strongly of the *romantic*, that we should hesitate in believing it, had we not been told it by a Gentleman who witnessed part of the transaction

A person who had made a considerable fortune in Philadelphia, as a butcher, went on board one of the last ships from Amsterdam, which had a number of German Redemptioners, for the purpose of purchasing one to assist him in his business. After examining the physiognomy of several of the passengers, without being able to please himself, his attention was arrested by the tranquil and composed countenance of a man rather advanced in years, but with much appearance of strength and activity. Not less pleased with the conversation of the German than with his exterior, he described the purpose for which he wanted a servant, and obtained the man's consent to purchase his indentures, provided he would also purchase those of his wife, who had accompanied him. The parties then went ashore to complete the business, attended by the captain; and upon the names of the persons being mentioned, to insert them in the writings, they were the same with those of the purchaser's father and mother; and upon further enquiry, he ascertained them to be, in fact, his father and mother, the latter declaring, that if he was their son, he had a remarkable mole upon his left arm—which proved to be the case! It is added that nothing could surpass the joy of all parties. The Providence of God had snatched the venerable pair from poverty and servitude, and conducted them to plenty & independence, under the protection of an affectionate son. He, it seems, had ranaway from his parents when quite a boy & from the continual wars in Europe neither had ever heard of the other since. *Raleigh Reg.*

A lady once asking a French ambassador, who had resided a long time in Poland, whether it was true, that the Polish ladies were as white and as cold as the snow which covered their plains, he replied, "It is so true, madam, that I have often *caught cold*, by conversing with them."

Strange Advice of a Lawyer.

Mr. T. an eminent counsellor in the state of New-York, lately deceased had acquired a large fortune by his profession, and as he had no children of his own, he had adopted a daughter and two sons belonging to a sister. Among some other charges and bequests, the following was most prominent. "I give unto my daughter——, and to my two sons, ——and——, the sum of 2500 dollars each: Provided that neither of them follow the *degraded* profession of a lawyer, priest or prostitute. Yet if Providence in his wisdom, shall have predestinated them to these *callings*; my next prayer and request is, that the lawyer take *no fee*, the priest *no salary*, nor even the prostitute *any reward*. For now, on the brink of my grave, I am convinced that neither earthquakes, famine or pestilence, have caused half so much misery to the human race, as the general mercenary character of these professions!!!

On the question What is the origin of the phrase a necessary evil?

Some once was moved to tell guess the reason why,
Mrs Adams would claim she did not lie,—
But ever him Cato would he did not receive ill,
And own it was necessary to have lied it,
Since the noblest friends and foes of married life,
By stratagem and mean awake

OO

RECIPE.—A French physician was once desired to state the best method of *eating* cucumbers. "Take them from the vines," said he, "let them stand in the sun for half a day, peal them, and pour over them a large quantity of liquor composed of vinegar, oil, salt, mustard and pepper; mix the whole with a plentiful supply of onions, and then—*give them to the hogs.*"

MAXIM.

The Dutch have a good proverb.—Thefts never enrich, alms never impoverish, prayers hinder no work.

None are so hard to please, as those whom satiety of pleasure makes weary of themselves; nor any so readily provoked as those who have been always courted with an emulation of civility.

Stockholm, July 11.

BLUE RULES IN SWEDEN.

The government of Kronsburgh & Calmar, in the province of Smaeland, are the first in which decisive regulations have been made for the re-introduction of ancient northern frugality. The Deputies of the peasantry have not only expressed their will to lay aside the use of all foreign articles, to wear no kind of stuffs but such as are made in the country; but there is also a proposal under deliberation to stamp all the present cloth made of foreign materials, to lay a penalty of from five to ten dollars on the unstamped. Farther to effect among persons of rank an association against the use of foreign strong liquors, rich stuffs, confectionary, and preserves, drinking coffee in the afternoon, and expensive marriages, burials, and christenings. The parish of Ookelbo has resolved upon all this; also that the drinking of what is called gask, or coffee and brandy mixed, that two glasses of brandy shall never be drank directly one after the other; and at entertainments only two glasses at table; that persons under twenty years of age shall be prohibited the use of brandy, coffee and tobacco; that more than three or four dishes shall not be allowed at any meal, only a wedding four or five. The wedding entertainments not to last above two days, and no one to use any furniture and household utensils but such as are made in the country, under an unpatriotic citizen and being regarded with contempt. This agreement is to be read annually from the pulpit.

TO PARENTS.

Albany, Sept. 25, 1817.

Infantile Flux.—A tea made of the common flag root, has often been known to cure this complaint in infants, when every known medicine had been tried by physicians without success. I have known it to cure Flux or dysentary, in adults, and recommend it as a valuable remedy. The tea made of it tastes a little like weak chocolate, and should have milk (scalded) and loaf sugar to make it palatable. It may be drank freely and as constant drink. Infants are very fond of it. I recommend it, because I have fully tried it, and well know its value.

A PARENT.

An institution for the education of the deaf and dumb has lately been established in Manchester, Virginia; and is conducted by Mr. Braidwood and the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick. The pupils are said to have made great progress in learning.—*Ex'r.*

A Louisville paper states that there are *nine steam boats* building on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi, which will complete the number of *twenty* on those waters.

Agricultural Society.—A general committee for the County of Essex, N. J. held a meeting at Newark on the 16th ult. and appointed a committee to draft a constitution for an Agricultural society.

New Fire Engine.—A new fire engine has lately been invented at Boston, said to be very *cheap, simple*, and to possess the following properties:

1. They work *without friction*; of course a smaller number of men is necessary to work them.

2. All the essential parts of the Engine can be made by common mechanics; consequently they can easily be repaired in the country.

3. They will throw water as high and in every respect as well as on the common construction.

4. They can be taken to pieces: every part examined; and put together in *a few minutes.*

From a communication in Lang's Gazette we are informed, that a pack of hounds, & boxers have arrived in this country, and that a match for a large sum has been agreed upon, to take place in New Jersey. As for the hounds, we can have no objections to them where the sports of the field are subject to no legal restriction, and where abundance waits on skill and enterprise; but the boxers we do protest against, as introducing a brutal, system, unworthy of the countenance and protection of a moral and enlightened community; they have probably been induced to emigrate to the United States in consequence of seeing accounts of their battles and pugilistic essays faithfully copied in our newspapers. We indulge the hope that the proper authorities in New-Jersey will commit these bruising emigrants to the county prison as vagrants if they attempt to make any public display of their skill.

Nat. Adv.

From the London Monthly Magazine, for July, 1817.

An ingenious mechanic in Holland invented some years ago, a machine for deepening & scouring canals, rivers, docks, ports, &c. which, at the depth of 12 or 20 feet, cuts up all sand, mud or hard clay, with the greatest ease. This machine can fill a mud-boat, containing 432 cubic feet, in the space, of six or seven minutes with five to eight men, or with one horse-power. It equally works at the borders or edges of rivers, the same as in the deep middle stream, clearing all away or deepening as required. Also a mill for draining marshes, overflowed lands, &c. which it performs with such celerity, that, for example, in 1700 acres, there are 77,101,200 square feet, which multiplied by four, the depth given, contains 301,104,800 cubic English feet, for the mass of water to be drained: this can be done with ease by one mill in 359 days, whatever the wind may be; and an instance has been known of its emptying the amazing quantity of 320 tons per minute.

LAUSANNE, August 1.

The obsequies of the baroness de Stael were performed at COPPET, the 28th July, and her mortal remains (at her express desire) deposited along with those of her father and mother. Monsieur and Madame Neeker. This ceremony was witnessed by great numbers from Geneva and its environs: who, attracted by friendship, united for the purpose of doing honor to the memory of this celebrated woman.

Her will was opened on the same day, and in it, the poor found new proofs of that beneficence which had done honor to her life.

Translated from French papers received at the Office of the Columbian.

Died, lately, at Agen, in France, madame Suzanne Toussaint-Louverture, widow of the celebrated Toussaint, of St. Domingo. She was aged about 50 years. Those who were most intimate with the deceased represent her as a pattern of conjugal fidelity and piety, and possessing the most beneficent disposition. She has left two sons—Placide, and St. Jean Louverture. The latter was placed in 1804 in an English academy, where he has been educated at the expense of the British government. He is about 20 years of age. His elder brother remained in France with his mother and completed his studies at the Colonial College of Paris, when he received the rank of Chef d'escadron. General Toussaint had another son named Isaac, the eldest of the three, who died about twelve years since in Belle Isle, to which place he had been exiled. He was a captain in the French army at the time of his decease.—*Journal du Commerce.*

Translated from French papers received at the Office of the Columbian.

VALENCIENNES.

Five English soldiers having been condemned to death for house robbery, were agreeably to the orders of the duke of Wellington, on the 3d July, conducted out of the city in order to have the sentence carried into execution

The people who assembled on the occasion, moved with pity for the unfortunate soldiers, supplicated the commanders for pardon. Two, however, were executed, and the other three were pardoned.

When the determination of pardon was announced, the people people were almost transported with joy, in expressing their acknowledgment.

To this impulse, so worthy of the national character of Frenchmen, succeeded an almost unanimous burst of indignation against a man named Dubuisson who for the sake of a reward, (pour un vil interet) had consented to become the executioner of the two unfortunate soldiers. The people pursued this miserable wretch with stones, and were on the point of hanging him at his own door, where they had already prepared a rope for that purpose, in order to expiate by his death, the injury that he had inflicted on the national character; his death would have been inevitable, had not the police interfered and saved him from their fury, by committing him to prison.

Files of the Liverpool Mercary and Dublin Evening Post are received at the office of the Columbian, but their contents are chiefly anticipated. The Dublin Evening Post of August 12, devotes fifteen columns to an interesting trial and acquittal of Mr. *Roger O'Connor*, who it appears was indicted for a highway robbery of a mail coach.—He is represented as a gentleman of high rank and fortune; and *political* persecution appears to have originated the trial. Sir Francis Burdett walked arm in arm with the prisoner to the court.—Great rejoicings and bonfires took place on his acquittal.

PERPIGNAN, July 13.

Immediately after the arrival of general Lacy, at Majorca, he was made acquainted with his sentence, and at five in the morning it was carried into execution.

This officer met his fate with calmness and resolution. "I only regret," said he, that I die by the hands of my ancient companions in arms; it is in the field of honor, and in combating the enemies of Spain that a soldier like me ought to terminate his existence." After having uttered these words, he said to the soldiers—Fire!

BRUSSELS, July 31.

Yesterday, Mr. Gallatin, ambassador to the court of France, and Mr. Eustis, minister to the court of the Low Countries, presented their credentials as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary from the United States of America, charged to arrange, definitely, the commercial relations between the two nations & conclude a treaty to that effect.

Their excellencies afterwards had the honor of dining with his majesty at the palace of Lacken.

Maryland democracy begins to *look up.* Though the republican prints in that state, with the exception of the Frederick Examiner, appear to have slept on their posts during the whole of the electioneering campaign which terminated on the first Monday in October, three or four counties, hitherto for some time federal, have returned republican members to the house of delegates; and we hope that by the next election, such a change will take place throughout the state, as will place Maryland in good company.

MILLEDGEVILLE, October 19.

In pursuance of orders issued by the executive for the purpose of complying with the late requisition of general Gains, for two battalions of militia, to aid in chastising the refractor, Indians in East-Florida, a squadron of cavalry, and ten companies of infantry have been detached from the counties of Hancock, Washington, Haldwin, Putnam, Morgan, Twiggs, Pulaski, Jones and Jasper, who are directed to hold themselves in readiness to assemble, at a short notice, at Fort Hawkins, where arms and accoutrements are prepared for their use

A letter from the commanding officer at Fort Scott, of the 13th inst. states, that the Indians were that day to give general Gains their final answer, whether they would deliver up the murderers of our citizens. If they comply with the demand, hostilities will be averted—if not, signal chastisement will be inflicted on them.

We learn from a gentleman directly from head quarters, (Fort Montgomery) that general Gains, who was then at St. Stepheus, intends visiting Georgia in a few days; and that but little expectations appeared to be entertained in that quarter of the country, of an approaching rupture with the Indians. It is probable, therefore, the troops from this state will not be called into service.

Our crops of cotton, notwithstanding the encreased quantity which is growing, are not likely to yield as much as they did the last year, in consequence of a disease called the *rot*, which has made its appearance in different parts of the state. Many of our planters we are sorry to learn, will not make more than half a crop. The rot in cotton, though very common in the Mississippi territory, has not till lately been attended with serious injury here. It is remarkable, that the cotton growing on the richest lands upon the Mississippi, & the poorest in Georgia, is most affected by this disease, the cause of which has for years baffled the skill of the western agriculturists.

A Savannah paper of the 13th ult. says, "We can assert, without fear of contradiction, that the negotiations in which the two countries (Spain and the United States) have been engaged for some years back, are broken off.

The United States ship Ontario, Capt. Biddle, has sailed from New-York for South America. J. B. Prevost is said to have gone out in her as consul to Brazil.

The shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in various parts of the states of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Vermont, on Sunday morning, October 5. It was also slightly felt at Albany.

The measures of the royal agents in South America are extremely arbitrary and impolitic towards the great body of the people:—the citizens of the United States are also treated by them with indignity, and may be driven into a direct union with the patriots. Every thing tends, indeed, to the ultimate success of the revolution going on in that quarter.

The President has appointed Gen. Swift, Gen. Bernard, and other officers, to examine and report the defensible points on the Chesapeake Bay. The protection of that Bay, and the prevention of its blockade by an enemy in time of war, are objects of immense importance. More injury was committed by the British in that quarter, during the late war than in any other.

The Aurora intimates that Don Onis, Spanish minister to this country, is about to return home, on account of ill-health.

Forty Spanish officers of distinction, suspected by the "*adored*" Ferdinand of being friends to the gallant but unfortunate general Lacy, have been banished, without trial, to the Island of Majorca, lately stiled "the slaughter house of the most able and eminent men of Spain." The "*embroiderer of petticoats for the Virgin,*" has lately expended only 60,000 dollars on a cradle, and 100,000 for the lace of a single dress, for the young *legitimate infanta* that was lately born, to rule over Spain!

In the 14th congress, there were 116 republican members, and 67 federalists; in the 15th or next congress, there are now elected 142 republicans, and only 40 federalists. The unparralled majority of democratic members in this congress is 102!

The British war brig Harrier has arrived at New York, from Jamaica and Havanna, with half a million of dollars for the U. States Bank, besides other sums for individuals.

Kent. Gaz.

The Paris papers lately mentioned the execution of a young man at Lyons, charged as a principal in the recent seditious practices in that city. The following particulars respecting him are given in the Bath Herald:—

"A gentleman who was an eye-witness of the affair, has related to us the following particulars of the apprehension of the young man who was last week executed at Lyons for seditious practices, and died with such audacious boldness. It appeared that he had acted as Secretary to the *Ultra Reforming Society* in that city; and when their plot was discovered, a considerable reward was offered for his apprehension; he, however, succeeded in effectually secreting himself for several days from the argus-eyed police, when the young EX SECRETARY took his passage, under a feigned name, in a vessel going down the river to Chalons (in which our informant was a passenger) He had got safely on board, and the sloop got under weigh; but in less than a quarter of an hour was hailed to arrest her course, by a boat rowed with great velocity & filled with gens d'armes—they got along side of the vessel and demanded if Mr.——was on board; and on being answered in the negative they ascended the sloop, & proceeded to examine the passengers, comparing their persons with a minute printed description of the young revo-

lalionist. He was soon identified; but instantly leaped overboard, and was instantly followed by one of the officers; they both swam well, but the young refugee finding himself likely to become a captive, gave himself up to desperation—turned round on his pursuer, smiled contemptuously on him, folded his arms, and sunk, as all the spectators thought to rise no more. The officer, however, was not thus to be deprived of his anticipated reward; he dived after him, but without effect; a second time he dived with no more success; but on a third effort he was seen to rise, grasping his devoted victim. He swam with him to the vessel, where means for restoring animation were successfully applied. The young fellow was then properly secured, he was taken on shore, tried, found guilty and executed."

ST. LOUIS,

Saturday, December 6.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

We should have remained silent observers of the petty juggling tricks made use of by *Sergeant Hall* to attract notice, had he preserved the shadow of consis ency. *The adventurer* acknowledges his total ignorance of our geographical, topographical or statistical position—yet he will prate about state limits &c. The following specimen of his editorial jargon is given to amuse the curious.

"STATE GOVERNMENT.

"Some objections, we learn, "are made in the lower counties, "to the petition, issued from this "office for a state government. "The second petition, emanating "we know not from what source, "is liable to similar and greater "objections: yet we hope individuals will not refuse to sign "on this account, as nothing final can be expected from congress this session. We are all "agreed on the main point,—"the importance and necessity "of a change of government. "We have a delegate, on whose "fidelity we can safely rely, and "who certainly will give the necessary information of the localities of the country, to prevent an injurious lopping off, "or division of the lower counties. We take the liberty of "recommending an immediate "and general signature of the "petition, under the firm conviction that nothing final will be "done this session. Those counties that may be injured by the "proposed boundaries will then "have an opportunity of forwarding a remonstrance, by "the hands of the delegate, next "session.

Mr H—— logic amounts to this—Sign a note to day to remonstrate against the payment next year.

The Sergeant, once more!

When a man sets himself up as a 'conservator of the public 'morals,' and a contemner of vice, it should follow that he himself is a pattern of virtue and moral rectitude—but it unfortunately very often happens that the contrary is the fact. We often see men, sunk deep in the mire of political and moral turpitude, hypocritically crying out against the vices of their neighbors, and the corruption of the world.

Had the production of Sergeant Hall's pen, as published in the last Emigrant, been the effusions of an honest zeal for the good of society and the reformation of those 'beardless youths,' who are rushing so fast into the 'pestilential vortex,' he might have been entitled to some credit for his labors; or at least it would not have passed "unnoticed and unpitied" by his readers.

But Mr. Hall's labors (unless a great reformation has taken place in his own habits) wants the stamp of sincerity, which alone can make it valuable—he has been too great a participater in these "midnight revels," has figured too often himself, in this "detestable *unmannerly* and destructive vice of gambling:" and altho' Mr. Hall may be *feelingly* alive, *from actual practice* to the injurious effects of the vices he portrays, yet he cannot but expect less "notice and pity" than if such sentiments had sprung from an unpolluted source—from one whose own innate virtue, had taught him to shun the path of moral depravity.

But can this be said of Mr. Hall—Has he himself profited by the virtuous and moral lessons he, no doubt, received when a "beardless youth," and which he is now dispensing to the good people of St. Louis? Has *he* been able to shun this "pestilential vortex?" Has not these "midnight revellers," these "detestable *unmannerly* and destructive gamblers" committed some havoc on his purse, or rather his *credit*, and perhaps his reputation.—Whether it was Mr. Hall's scruples of conscience, his own reflections, or a sense of obligation to his patrons, which enabled him to disentangle himself from the shackles imposed by bad habits and bad company, I know not. But I congratulate him on escaping so well—certainly a person less scrupulous would have come off some *eighty dollars* poorer in purse, but more credit for moralising.

SUMMARY.

The Supreme Director of Buenos Ayres has ushered into the world "An Exposition of the proceedings of the supreme government of the United Provinces of South America, during the present administration" of Mr. Puerreydon. It is said to be a most able manifesto. As soon as it may reach us, it shall be laid before our readers.

The London Courier says it is understood to have been signified, that any British officer who enters the service of the Spanish Insurgeants will be struck off the half pay list.

The Seminole Indians have refused to comply with the demand of General Gaines, requiring the surrender of the murderers of our citizens on the St. Mary's river last spring. A rupture with them seems consequently unavoidable.

The brig Hope, from St. Sebastians, in a quick passage, has brought a report to Boston of a declaration of war between the Spaniards and Portuguese, on account of their conflicting claims to some part of South America

Ten British officers have been recently arrested and imprisoned in Philadelphia, by order of the U. S. Circuit Court, on charge of engaging a vessel in that port to take them to South America, to enter the patriot service. They are to be tried in December.——Wm. Findley's majority for governor of Pennsylvania, is 7369 votes.——The Nat. Intel. of the 8th inst. states not only that the American government has *not* obtained a cession of East Florida from Spain, but that no official communications have passed between the two governments.

For Sale,

SHARES IN THE BANK OF

Saint Louis,

Enquire of the Printer.

St. Louis. 1st. Dec 1317. 79–t f

Illinois City.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on the 22d. day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises,

ONE HUNDRED LOTS.

More or less, laid out on their land, (adjoining the above place, and nearer the river L'Abbe,) which they have connected therewith & on the same plan, which will be exhibited during the sale. Comment on the advantages this place offers to become a town of importance, from its high & at the same time level situation, its vicinity to the river L'Abbe which may with little expence be made navigable for large boats to its mouth, &c. is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed all who purchase will judge for themselves.

Terms made known at the sale.

N. JARROT,
C. WILT.

November 27th, 1817. 78–3t

Notice.

The public is hereby notified not to trade or make any contracts with my wife *Doratha Smiley*, who has left my bed and board without any reasonable cause. I will pay no debts of her contracting of any description.

SAML. SMILEY.

St. Charles. 3d. Dec: 1817. 79–3

Relieur de Livres.

Livres en blanc reliés suivant la forme demande; livres en feuilles, et vieux livres reliés en brochure ou autrement: porte-feuilles et en général tout ouvrage de relieure seront éxécutés avec soin; s'adresser à la porte à côté de l'imprimerie de la Gazette du Missouri.

Decembre 6, 1817.

Strayed,

From the plantation of Mr. Albert Tison, on river des Peres, about three months ago, a dark brown mare (the property of the subscriber) she is branded A. S. on the left hip, has a white spot on the left shoulder, at the place of the collar, she is about nine years old, middle size and never was shod. Any person who will bring said mare to the subscriber, living at his plantation, near St. Louis, or who will give him such information as will enable him to get her, may be assured of receiving a reasonable compensation.

Anic. Soulard.

St. Louis, 5th Dec. 1817. 4t-79

Duff Green & Co.

Are now opening at St. Charles,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which was carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the months of August and September last, which they are disposed to sell low, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL for CASH, *Furs, Peltries, Bees-Wax, Tallow, &c.*

St. Charles, Dec. 5th, 1817. 79–tf

Drugs & Medicine.

The subscribers offer for sale, their

WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE,

CONSISTING OF,

DRUGS, & MEDICINE.
SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,
BOOKS & STATIONARY &c.

Any person wishing to purchase must make application before the 15th January next, at which time one of the subscribers will start to the eastward, and those indebted to them will confer a favour by discharging their accounts

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

St. Louis, Dec. 6th, 1817. 79–tf

Cash to Laborers.

Wanted to hire during the whole of the months of December and January, 10 hands to cut and cord wood, near the mouth of the little Paisan creek, above the mouth of Missouri river, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Enquire of Mr. Samuel P. Hebbard, at the town of ALTON, or at St. Louis to

Rufus Easton.

December 5th, 1817. 2t

LANDS FOR SALE.

354 acres of most valuable rich bottom *wood land*, 4 miles above St. Louis, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, near the river, and two miles to the north of Jarrot's mill.

160 acres of bottom land in the 6 mile prairie, with 37 acres of timbered land convenient to it.

320 acres of the tract on Dardenne, in the county of St. Charles, granted to Micajah Baldridge.

1000 arpens in the same county, near the mouth of Cuivre, confirmed to Toussaint Cerre.

533 1–3 arpens on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Dewitt.

R. Easton.

December 3d, 1117. 79–tf

To Rent,

And possession given immediately.

The plantation on which Hezekiah Crosby lived, at Wood river: another adjoining, with a cabbin and small field, that on which James Steen lately lived, near the same place. That on which George Richardson lately resided 5 miles above St. Louis.

ALSO—The south east qr. of sec. No. 8 in the six mile prairie, on which is a cabbin, well, and a field of 8 acres, under good fence and in cultivation.

RUFUS EASTON.

Dec. 3d. 1817. tf

Notice.

BY SUNDRY INHABITANTS OF CAHOKIA,

There will be offered at public sale,

AT THE AUCTION ROOM OF THOS. F. RIDDICK ESQ. IN ST. LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 17th, INSTANT,

UPWARDS OF

ONE HUNDRED LOTS,

In the Illinois City.

Terms made known on the day of sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock, A M.

Cahokia, 3d, Dec. 1817. 79–2t

Journeymen Taylors.

The highest wages will be given to

TWO OR THREE

Journeymen Taylors,

By the subscriber, living in the town of Franklin, Howard County.

DAVID BRYANT.

Dec. 5th, 1817. 79–3t

MY CREDITORS

Will take notice, that on the 22nd. day of December next, in the present year, I who am confined in the jail of Howard county, will at the court house, in the town of Franklin, make application to James Allcorn and George Burkhart, two justices of the peace of Howard county, or in case of their absence, to some other justices of said county to be allowed to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, and to be released from my imprisonment in said jail; when and where my creditors are requested to attend and shew cause to the contrary if they think fit.

G. B. League.

Howard county jail, Nov. 12th 1817

BOOK BINDING.

A Book Bindery has been opened in the

TOWN OF ST. LOUIS,

Next door to the Missouri Gazette Office,

WHERE ALL KINDS OF

Blank Books

Will shortly be ready for Sale,

PARTICULARLY,

Ledgers, Journals, Day, Waste, Note, Receipt, Memorandum, Record & Check Books

☞ OLD BOOKS RE-BOUND.

List of Delinquents, for taxes in 1817.

John Huffman	Ter. tax	12 1-2 cts.	county tax $1 27 1-2
William Barker's	do.	12 1-2	do 1 00
Abner Martin			do 1 00

JOHN HAYS shff.

Of the county of Cape Girardeau

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of receipts and expenditures of the county of Cape Girardeau.

	$	C.	M.
1816, December 7.			
Balance in the sheriff's hands of county taxes	472	73	7 1-2
1817, June 7.			
14 certificates taken up since	248	73	
Balance in the sheriff's hands, at this settlement,	223	95	7 1-2
Oct. 18. No settlement for want of time.			

Audited by the Circuit Court, and ordered to be paid.

1816, Dec 7. John Hays, sheriff's fees for serving order on overseers and commissioners of roads, and on justices of the peace, and summoning a grand jury to this term; also for the support of William Cooper in jail, the use of blanket and bed-quilt, and keeping the jail since it was received by the commissioners and attendance at the present term with wood, fire, water, &c.	$52 38
1817, June 7. Erasmus Ellis for six days pay, as adjutant of fourth regiment	12 00
Charles S. Hempstead fees of circuit attorney for two indictments, one against Wm. Cox, the other against Samuel S. Hall.	4 00
John Hays fees of sheriff, for serving notices on commissioners and justices of the peace, concerning roads, summoning a grand jury, attendance on the court, furnishing water, &c. and for seven benches for the use of the court	45 65
Elijah Randal, deputy jailor, for the support of William Johnson, & turnkey's fees, the support of Joseph H. Bell, and turnkey's fees, keeping the jail clean, furnishing fuel, four chamber pots for the use of the jail, repairs on the jail, and one kettle to keep fire in the jail	91 34
Ezekiel Rubottom his fees as a justice of the peace, on the inquest of the death of John Alston	4 40
James Logan his fees as constable, on the inquest aforesaid	2 38
David Logan his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Jacob Kelly his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
James Logan his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Joseph Parrish his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
John Logan his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Cary Avants his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Levi Hagh his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
James Bigger his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Charles Logan his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Isaiah Suram his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
John Cash his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Isham Avants his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
John Hesley his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
David Green his fees as coroner of this county, on the inquest of the death of George Daniels	4 40
William Patterson his fees as a constable on the inquest aforesaid	3 90
John B Wheeler his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Benjamin Shell his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Peter Cites his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Levi Nowman his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
John Gurtner his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Asa Estes his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
John Hofman his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
John Dilwood his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
James Patterson his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
John Patterson his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Daniel Klingalsmith his fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Jacob Props this fees as a juryman, on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Catharine Daniels her fees as a witness on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Peter Hahn his fees as a witness on the inquest aforesaid	0 50
Oct. 18. Elijah Randal deputy jailer, for keeping Alexander Jones, a prisoner, turnkeys fee, and cleaning the jail	43 80
Amount audited and ordered to be paid two hundred seventy seven dollars, and twenty five cents.	$277 25

Given under my hand, and the seal of the court, at office, the twenty first day of (L. s) November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Joseph M'Ferron, Clk.
of the Circuit Court.

A STATEMENT

Of moneys accruing to the territory of Missouri, from the county of Howard, collected by N. S. Burckhartt, sheriff of said county, on licenses granted to retailers of merchandize, tavern keepers, keepers of ferries, from the first monday in June, 1817, to the first monday in December in the same year.

To cash paid by Daniel and James M'Kensey, retailers of merchandize	$15 00
To cash by Antoine Roubidoux do	15 00
To cash by John Corum do	15 00
To cash by Joseph Andrews do	15 00
To cash by Lilburn W. Boggs do	15 00
To cash by Kerr & Bell do	15 00
To cash by William M'Kinzey do	15 00
To cash by William Lamme & Co. do	15 00
To cash by William T. Day & Co. do	15 00
To cash by Robert W. Morris do	15 00
To cash by Robert Castles do	15 00
To cash by William Nolen do	15 00
To cash by Charles Lockhart do	15 00
To cash by Collet & Scudder do	15 00
To cash by Gilliard Roupe, ferry license	10 00
To cash by Shadrach Barnes do	10 00
To cash by Hagah Cole do	10 00
To cash by David Burris, tavern license	10 00
To cash by John Corum do	10 00
To cash by Lewis Richards do	10 00
To cash by David Woods do	10 00
To cash by Edward Robinson do	10 00
To cash by Henry Earthman do	10 00
	$300 00

The above is a correct statement taken from my books in my office.

N. S. Burckhartt, Shff. M. C.

A LIST

Of all monies received by the Sheriff of the county of Cape Girardeau, which he ought to have received, tavern licenses, to retailers of merchandize, and all other licenses, on which territorial tax is imposed from the first monday in December 1816.

Daniel M. Stout, merchant	15 00
Thomas Stevens, do	15 00
Solomon Bollenger, Ferry license	5 00
Medad Randal, do do	5 00
Robert Hancock, merchant	15 00
Joseph Rogers do	15 00
Joseph Frizel & Co. do.	15 00
Wake and Young do	15 00
George Henderson do	15 00
Daniel F Steinbeck do.	15 00
Thomas Stevens do.	15 00
Jeptha Sweet do.	15 00
Amount	$160 00
1817. June 2d.	
John Edwards, tavern licence	10 00
George Henderson do	10 00
William Sheppard do	10 00
William Neely, merchant	15 00
William Ross, ferry license	5 00
Parish Green do	5 00
Charles G. Ellis do	5 00
Nathan Vanhorn, merchant	15 00
James Smith pedlar	14 00
Daniel F Steinbeck, merchant	15 00
John Cammack do	15 00
John Herbert & Co. do	15 00
Rene le Mellieur do	15 00
Worthington & Bailey, pedlar	14 00
George Henderson, merchant	15 00
	$178 00

Given under my hand, the thirteenth day of October, in the year, one thousand eight hundred & seventeen.

John Hays, Shff.

Gabriel & Rene Paul.

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

PAUL, Brothers;

ARE NOW OPENING,

In the Stone-house, on Main Street, opposite Doctors Farrar & Walker's Medical Shop,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

CONSISTING OF

Woollens	Queensware	Saddlery
Groceries	Dry Goods	Glass & tin ware
Hardware	Millinery	copal varnish's
Stationary	Hosiery	Fine Violins &
fine Cutlery		Strings, &c.

The whole suitable for the season & market, which they are determined to sell CHEAP either by WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for CASH. *Country linen, Furs. Peltries, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Whiskey* and other kinds of country produce. 79–tf

Doctor J. Rucco's

Patent Vital Elixir, for Sale at

PAUL, Brothers.

Agent for Edme Ducatel of Baltimore.

Having read with no small degree of satisfaction in one of the newspapers of Paris, an encomium bestowed on Dr. J. Rucco, I, with much confidence, offer to the public an ELIXIR of his invention. As it does not belong to me to praise that valuable composition, the subjoined certificates will supply what I cannot say: but I may add, that this preparation will be found of infinite service to the numerous part of the community who habitually complain of Dyspepsia, or depraved digestion. A longer enumeration of its properties will be given, together with the directions for its use, which will be delivered with the bottle.

EDME DUCATEL.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

"I have seen the effects of the Medical Composition, called by the inventor, Dr Rucco, "*Liqueur Vitale*," and am satisfied that it is a pleasant bitter, combined with stimulating and aromatic materials. I think it is a good stomach medicine and that it may be safely taken as a tonic or exercitant in a debility of the digestive powers, and as a remedy for many other similar diseases frequent upon a languid and a tonic state of the primæ viæ.

SAML. L. MITCHELL,
Professor of Medicine and Physician of N. York H."

"I have attended to the effects of Dr. Rucco's medicine, which he calls his *Liqueur Vitale*, and find that it is a very agreeable and concentrated bitter. It is a very pleasant bitter, and from the report of its exhibition in the New York Hospital, I look upon it as a valuable addition to our tonic stomachics, and wish it may be used as such.

JOHN R. B. ROGERS, M. D."

"The Vital Elixir, or Liquor of life, by Dr. Rucco has been represented to us as an aggregate of many vegetable and chemical substances already used in medicine. The object of the author has been to unite as many of these as possible to give great efficacy to the composition. But as those substances are gummy, resinous and volatile, and in such a state as might oppose their union, he has ingeniously combined, primary compounds to assemble them under the laws of double affinities and successfully accomplish the object. The nature of the Liquid is therefore diffusible and volatile, and is well adapted to the digestive organs and may affect the nerves. Dr. Rucco appropriates it to a great number of indications in diseases. In some trials we have made of it, it has fully answered our expectations as a powerful tonic and cordial medicine, in asthenic or typhoid diseases, and may probably be very efficacious in intermitting fevers. We think also, that this composition is of an antiseptic nature, and as such we think that the vital Elixir, is a good and useful remedy, provided it be administered by Physicians, according to the circumstances of age and disease.

FELIX PASCALIS, M. D.
ELEY BERGER, M. D.

Dr. *Rucco's Medicine* offered to the public by Mr. *Edme Ducatel & Son*, will be I hope a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica. The respectable names of several of the first Physicians of New York, corroborate my opinion, grounded on the knowledge I have, not only of the different ingredients forming its composition, but also of its chemical preparation communicated to me by Dr. Rucco himself, who, I am much pleased to say, is no less a man of excellent education, and a complete gentleman than a distinguished professor of Medicine.

PETER CHATARD, M. D.

St. Louis, Nov. 6th, 1817. 79–tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

For Sale,

Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

by the River DARDENNE,

St Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 300 trees apple-peach and cherry trees, and an extensive garden There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, barns, &c.—ALSO a Saw and Grist Mill. More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A. ROUTGERS

Sep. 1st. 66-

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

25 *Spanish concessions, averaging*

28,000 arpents of

LAND,

WELL located, surveyed, and recorded. Great bargains will be given for cash, to those purchasing the whole.

For particulars, apply to L. Labeaume, who will rent a compete farm, situated in the Richwoods.

L. LABEAUME.

St Louis, 12th of Nov 1817.

Illinois City.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on the 22d day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises,

ONE HUNDRED LOTS.

More or less, laid out on their land, adjoining the above place, and nearer the river L'abbe, which will be exhibited during the sale. Comment on the advantages this place offers to become a town of importance, from its high and at the same time level situation, its vicinity to the river L'abbe which may with little expence be made navigable for large boats to its mouth, &c. is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no one purchase will judge for themselves.

Terms made known at the sale.

N. JARROT,
C. WILT.

November 27th, 1817. 78-3t

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th 1817. 65-6m

Avis.

Le soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de défuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de Mr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de coupe du bois sur les terres cy dessus dites sous peines d'être poursuivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Septembre 6th. 1817. 66-6m.

Wanted to exchange,

First rate LANDS.

In this and the adjoining territory for an assortment of MERCHANDIZE.—Enquire at this office. 77 t

Notice.

As it is probable that the several notices already given for the removal of those settled on my lands, has not come to the knowledge of all those concerned; and to the end that none may plead ignorance respecting their encroachments on my property: I do hereby notify and forewarn all person & persons, residing or settled on any of my lands, in the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles & Howard, in the Territory of Missouri, to remove immediately from my said lands, unless they obtain a lease from Nicholas Burckhart Esqr. of Howard county, who is authorised to that effect, or from me; and those do not avail themselves of this opportunity, for obtaining leases as above specified, and who has already or may hereafter trespass or encroach in any manner whatever, on my said lands, or on any part thereof, shall be prosecuted according to law.

James Mackay.

St. Louis, 8th November, 1817. 3t-76

Notice.

All persons who are indebted to the estate of James Brotherton deceased, either by bond, note or account, will come forward and settle their accounts on or before the second Monday of February, it being the first day of the Circuit Court, for the county of St. Louis: and all those who have demands against said estate, will also bring them forward, properly authenticated according to law, for settlement.

Rebecca Brotherton,
Administratrix.

Nov. 20th, 1817. 3t77

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate settlement, as he will shortly leave this part of the country for a number of months. Those who neglect this notice may expect to find his demands in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

He likewise requests all to whom he is indebted to exhibit their claims.

NATH'L SIMONDS.

St. Charles, Nov. 18th. 77-3t

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington City, 25th Sept. 1817.

NOTICE.

The lands in the Illinois territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office, on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri territory are expected in a few months when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri territory, may send them *after* the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office the warrant or notification, first written on it, "To be located in the Illinois territory, & the patent to be sent to the Post Office at ———."

Signed, ———.

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them, by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Copper & Tin Ware *Manufactory.*

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

☞ *A CARD.* ☜

Mr. DUROCHER, *has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Louis, that he has opened a*

Dancing School.

Those who wish to be informed of the terms of teaching, are requested to apply at his lodgings, at Mr. C. Sanguinet's—*to* Col. Delauney—*or at* this Office. *Oct. 22nd*

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the *big muddy Coal banks*, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. *tf-*

Lost

Since April last, the following described cattle—THREE MILK COWS, ONE STEER of one year old, and a COLT of one year old—marked A. M. —Those who may be able so furnish the subscriber with such information as will enable her to find them, will be paid every reasonable expence.

Nov. 14th. A. MARECHAL,

8t-76. *Living at Carondelet or Vuidepoche.*

ESTRAYS.

Missouri Territory—Cape Girardeau county.

Taken up,

By Andrew Burns, living in the territory aforesaid, County of Cape Girardeau, one dirty GREY FILLY, supposed to be four years old last spring, bald face, all four feet and legs white up to the knees and ham joints, fourteen hands and an half high, one white spot on her left side. Appraised to twenty five dolls. by Abner Bishop, James Patterson and Drurey Bishop, this 18th day of September, 1817, before me,

JAMES RUSSELL, J. P.

Certified by J. M'FERRON, Clerk C C C C G.

77-3t

Taken up,

By Michael Rodney, living in Cape Girardeau county, Byrd township, a yellow BAY HORSE, six years old last spring about thirteen hands and three inches high, blaze face, branded on the left shoulder thus, J M and on the left thigh thus B P with a C over the B, appraised to twenty five dollars.

DAVID HOLLEY, } Appraisors.
ANTH. RANDEL. }

Sworn to, before me, this 12th day of Sept. 1817. JOHN AKIN, J.P.

Certified by, J. M'FERRON, Clerk C C C C G

77-3m

TAKEN UP

By William Harrison, living in Joachim township, county of St Louis, a sorrel horse, a blaze face, near hind foot white, no brands perceivable, about 13 hands high, supposed to be five years old past, appraised to twenty seven dollars fifty cents, before me this 8th November, 1817, by Thomas Keatl and John Baley, after being duly sworn. Given under my hand, this day and date above,

assigned, C. Boles, J. P.

True copy from the Stray Book.

M. P. LEDUC, Clerk, by
A. S. M'GIRK D. Clk.

Taken up,

By Jacob Seely in St Ferdinand township, a bay horse, supposed to be ten years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, crease falling. Appraised to twenty seven dollars and fifty cents, by Josiah Mills and Asa Carrico, before me the 22d day of November 1817.

S. MAGILL J P.

True copy from the stray book, date above.

M. P. LEDUC Clk. by
A. S. M'GIRK D. Clk.

St. Louis, November 27th, 1817. 78-3t

Strayed

From St. Louis, last July, a bay horse, about 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old last spring, was handsomely nicked, some saddle spots near his withers and blind of one eye, his hind legs somewhat crooked, he was active and spirited, when he stands his pastern joints sink near the ground—was lame in the near fore leg, his pastern being much swelled. No brand recollected. Any person who may have taken up the said horse, or who may be acquainted with him, and deliver him to the keeper of the livery stable in St. Louis will be paid $ 5 reward and all reasonable charges.

ALMOND COTTLE.

St. Charles Co. Nov. 25th, 1817. 78-3t

Lost,

In St. Louis, on the 14th inst.

A large GREY (or white) MARE,

About fifteen hands and on half high, eight for nine years old. Any person who will take her up, and give her good usage, until they can deliver her to the subscriber, in St. Charles, or give him immediate information so that he gets her, shall be liberally rewarded, by

URIAH J. DEVORE.

Nov. 20. 77—3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, from Bellefontaine, on the night of the 12th instant, JACOB VERPLANK, aged 25 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, of light complexion; blue eyes and sandy hair, born in Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, and by occupation a farmer.

ALSO—PORTER FLEMMING, aged 21 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, born in Connecticut, and by occupation a farmer; both private soldiers in the United States regiment of Riflemen,

The above reward, or twenty five dollars each, with all necessary expenses, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery at this post, or to any United States Officer, or securing them in any goal, in any state or territory in the United States, so that they can be had by any Officer as aforesaid.

The above deserters, carried with them their arms, accoutremants and clothing.

The printers of the Kentucky Reporter Nashville Clarior and Pittsburgh Mercury are requested to insert this advertisement in their respective papers, for two months, and norward their accounts to the Quarter-Master fearest their residence.

J. S. M'INTOSH, *Capt.*
U. S. Rifle Regt. Com'dg.

Belle Fontaine, Mr. Ter. }
Nov. 6th 1817. } 75-2 m

Apprehended

By the subscriber, living on the bank of the Mississippi river, five miles below the town of Cape Girardeau, in the county of Cape Girardeau, a negro man of a yellow complexion, he says his name is PETER, also says he is about twenty two years of age, he is five feet six or seven inches high, stout made, has a scar on his chin and says that he belongs to POLLY REEVES, a widow woman who lives in Logan county, state of Kentucky. The aforesaid negro, was this day taken before George Henderson Esq. a justice of the peace, for the county of Cape Girardeau, and by him committed to the jail of said county.

WILLIAM KELSO.

October 31st. 1817.

Runaway

From the subscriber, on Friday night last, an apprentice boy to the tailoring business of the name of JAMES WRIGHT. I hereby caution the profession or any other person or persons harboring or employing the said indented apprentice, on pain of prosecution as far as the law will admit. PETER PRIMM.

St. Louis, Nov. 21st, 1817 3t-77

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS OPENED ON SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE MAJOR DOUGLASS' OFFICE.

A NEW HOTEL,

Which he will keep in the first style.

A few boarders may be accommodated at present. Next season the house will be so arranged, as to accommodate boarders with private rooms.

It is the intention of the proprietor, to enter into the business on an extensive scale. As soon as the season will permit, he proposes to erect additional buildings (sufficient for all purposes in his line) in which will be found chambers superior to any in St. Louis.

Large and commodious Stables will be added, which will be constantly furnished with Oats and Timothy Hay, and attended by careful and obliging Hostlers. Travellers will find it to their interest, to put up at this Hotel, as in addition to other conveniences, the stables will be superintended by an experienced farrier.—The Bar will be supplied with the best liquors, and every exertion made, to give satisfaction to guests. A PLEASURE GARDEN will be laid out in the rear of the Hotel.

E MAURY.

November 7th, 1817. —75.

WANTED,

From 1000 to 1500 buh'ls.

OF

CHARCOAL,

For which TWELVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per 100 bushels will be paid on delivery.—Apply to

TH: HANLY.

Entertainment.

DOWLING begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Chouteau's,

WHERE MAJ. WILLSON FORMERLY RESIDED,

(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS.)

Travellers are informed that the house is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good air and water. He will spare no pains or expense to render comfortable those who may favor him with their company.

St. Louis. Sep. 13th. tf-67

Notice.

The undersigned Executrix and Executors, of the last will and testament of

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, DEC'D.

Request those persons, *having demands against said deceased*, to come forward and present them, duly authenticated

☞ All those persons *owing* his estate, are hereby *required* to make *immediate* payment to the subscribers,

CLARISSA C. HEMPSTEAD, *Executrix.*
THOMAS HEMPSTEAD, and } *Executors*
CH. S. HEMPSTEAD }

St Louis, Nov. 6th, 1817. 75-6t

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6.

Blank Checks,

On the Banks of St. Louis and Missouri, printed on Folio Post, for sale at the store of

Simpson & Quarles.

Oct 30th

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial, or Nature Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

It certainly recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depreciation of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the female, at a certain period of life, Flour Albus barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pain in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitter, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the Fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so affecting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the seat starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning, cold sweat, palsy, epileptic fits, &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms none are equal in effect to Dr. Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety

Dr Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague and fever, cholic pains, Flatulences, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints, stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 50 cents

Dr Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars.—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per. box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of ther disorders

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Roberson's celebrated Family Medicines, which, are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester, county—Wm. Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street—Edward Wallington No. 9 Queen street—Nathaniel Bayne No. 85 north Front street—Adam Vance No. 76 Christian street—Wm. Julian No. 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough No. 181 Noble st.—David Fisher No. 187 Arch street—Jacob Hoff No. 355 Callowell street—H L Brodasky No. 82 south Sixth street John shreeves jr No 63 Coates street—James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burbeh No 520 south front street—Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth; Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge; James Benson Northampton township Burlington county N J. Wm. Hollingshead Mullico Hill Glocester county N J Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county; John Smith No 368 north Second street; Christopher Usher Upper Dublin township Pa. Mr. Kraft Morrisville Pa Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county; George Ingles U. S. Arsenal. Hector David Germantown; James Hosier Nantucket.

November 30 1816.

MISSOURI GAZETTE

Vol. X. ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1817. No. 480

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
Illinois Advertiser;
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY.—*Price*, Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the year*. ONE DOLLAR of which will be remitted if paid *in advance*, or before the expiration of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*.—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
(Price 25 cents.)
CHARLESS'
MISSOURI & ILLINOIS
Magazine Almanac,
FOR 1818:

Containing—Besides the lunations, conjunctions, eclipses, &c.

The time of holding courts in Missouri Territory.
Names of executive and judicial officers in Missouri Territory.
Courts in Illinois Territory, names of Clerks and Sheriffs, &c.
Missouri fee-bill—containing the amount of fees allowed by law to the several officers and persons named in the laws of Missouri Territory, on the subject of fees.
Value and tables of coins and interest of money.
Names of Attornies and councellors in Missouri Territory.
Presidents of the American Congress.
PRESIDENTS & VICE PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES, since the adoption of the CONSTITUTION.
Principles of the Government of the United States, individual and general.
Acts of Congress, on the subject of pre-emption rights.
Instructions & information to those who wish to obtain Certificates, warrants and patents, for Military Bounty Lands.
List of all the Chartered Banks in Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania.
Description of the towns & villages in Missouri Territory.
Geographical positions
Historical epochs.
List of Roads from St. Louis to New Orleans, by Nashville, also by the way of the post of Arkansas and Ouachita—Roads from St. Louis to Wahington City, &c. &c. &c.

November 15th, 1817.

FRESH GOODS.

HENRY VONPHUL & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, A VERY
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE
GOODS.
November 22nd, 1817. tf.77

FRESH GOODS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR FORMER STOCK, WE HAVE
Just received from Philadelphia,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable & Cheap
GOODS,
Of the latest importation,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
Wholesale or Retail.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, attending the purchases, we hope will enable us to sell our goods, on such terms as will give satisfaction to purchasers.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.
St. Louis, October 10, 1817.—7-

Notice.

A. P. CHOUTEAU, DE MUN & J. B. SARPY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, &
ARE NOW OPENING, AN
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
Of Merchandize,
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON:

They hereby invite the public & their friends, to call at their store, *(formerly occupied by Messrs. Berthold & Chouteau)* where they will find GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, very low for CASH.

St. Louis October 18th, 1817.

For Sale,
At the store of THO. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings; at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale,——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of
Merchandise,
Which he offers at reasonable prices.

☞ *Notes of the* Kentucky Insurance Company *will be received in payment for the above Goods, at* Cash prices.

August 22nd, 1817 *tf*-64

Sanguinet & Bright,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME
ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE
AT THEIR STORE,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hkfs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls; blue and plain,
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO
GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas-Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &.

ALSO—BRIDLES, SADLES and BRUSHES of every kind besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-tf

JUST RECEIVED
BY
P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Maderia Wine,	*Pepper,*
Long Cork Claret,	*Copperas,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Segars,*
New Eng. Rum.	*Spanish F. Indigo,*
Holland Gin,	*Tanners Oil,*
Cogniac Brandy.	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted.*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable
WARE HOUSE,
Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

German Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform country Merchants & Wholesale dealers, that he
HAS JUST OPENED, AT THE STORE OF
MESSRS PERKINS & DRIPS,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
GERMAN GOODS,
IMPORTED THIS SPRING BY HIMSELF

Which he proposes selling on the most reasonable and accommodating Terms, to wit:

A general assortment of LINENS,
Consisting of Platillas, Royales, White Rolls, Checks, Table Diaper & Towelling.
Sheeting and Damask Table cloths in patterns.
An assortment of Slates,
German Gunlocks,
Scythes, Knives, Beads,
Looking-Glasses, Tapes,
Snuff-boxes, Gold & Silver,
Watches & Jewellery.

HE has likewise brought on from Philadelphia, a neat assortment of fashionable Fanty Goods, such as Ladies Bonnetts, Shawls, Laceruffles. Veils, Capes, Ribbons, &c. which he will sell as low as any in this market.

CHARLES WAHRENDORFF.

St. Louis, 16th Oct. 1817—6t.

For Sale,
2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,
12 WILLARDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.
SANGUINET & BRIGHT.
St. Louis, August 15, 1817. tf-63

Thomas Hanly,
At the Storehouse lately occupied by
MR. R. COLLET, IN THE LOWER END OF ST. LOUIS,
And on the West side of Main Street,
IS AUTHORISED TO SELL,
BY WHOLE SALE & RETAIL,
About $100,000 worth of
WELL ASSORTED
MERCHANDIZE.

Eventual payment being well secured, good bargains and liberal credit, will be given to those who purchase by WHOLESALE, to the amount of $1000, and by retail, to the amount of $50.

St. Louis, Nov. 28th, 1817. 78-*tf*

Duff Green & Co.

Are now opening at St. Charles,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
MERCHANDIZE,

Which was carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the months of August and September last, which they are disposed to sell low, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL for CASH. *Furs, Peltries, Bees-Wax, Tallow, &c.*

St. Charles, Dec. 5th, 1817. 79-4t

Gabriel & Rene Paul.

Having entered into partnership under the firm of
PAUL, Brothers;
ARE NOW OPENING,
In the Stone-house, on Main Street, opposite Doctors Farrar & Walker's Medical Shop,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE.
CONSISTING OF

Woollens	Queensware	Saddlery
Groceries	Dry Goods,	Glass & tin ware
Hardware	Millinery	copal varnish's
Stationary	Hosiery	Fine Violins &
fine Cutlery		Strings, &c.

The whole suitable for the season & market, which they are determined to sell CHEAP either by WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for CASH, *Country linen, Furs. Peltries, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Whiskey* and other kinds of country produce. 79-tf

Doctor J. Rucco's
Patent Vital Elixir, for Sale at
PAUL, Brothers,
Agent for Edme Ducatel of Baltimore.

Having read with no small degree of satisfaction in one of the newspapers of Paris. an encomium bestowed on Dr. J. Rucco, I, with much confidence, offer to the public an ELIXIR of his invention. As it does not belong to me to praise that valuable composition, the subjoined certificates will supply what I cannot say: but I may add, that this preparation will be found of infinite service to the numerous part of the community who habitually complain of Dyspepsia, or depraved digestion. A longer enumeration of its properties will be given together with the directions for its use, which will be delivered with the bottle.

EDME DUCATEL.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

"I have seen the effects of the Medical Composition, called by the inventor, Dr. Rucco, *'Liqueur Vitale,"* and am satisfied that it is a pleasant bitter, combined with stimulating and aromatic materials. I think it is a good stomach medicine and that it may be safely taken as a tonic or exercitant in a debility of the digestive powers, and as a remedy for many other similar diseases frequent upon a languid and a tonic state of the primæ viæ.

SAML. L. MITCHELL,
Professor of Medicine and Physician of N. York H."

"I have attended to the effects of Dr. Rucco's medicine, which he calls his *Liqueur Vitale*, and find that it is a very agreeable and concentrated bitter. It is a very pleasant bitter, and from the report of its exhibition in the New York Hospital, I look upon it as a valuable addition to our tonic stomachics, and wish it may be used as such.

JOHN R. B. ROGERS, M. D."

"The Vital Elixir. or Liquor of life, by Dr. Rucco has been represented to us as an aggregate of many vegetable and chemical substances already used in medicine. The object of the author has been to unite as many of these as possible to give great efficacy to the composition. But as those substances are gummy, resinous and volatile. and in such a state as might oppose their union, he has ingeniously combined, primary compounds to assemble them under the laws of double affinities and successfully accomplish the object. The nature of the Liquid is therefore diffusible and volatile, and is well adapted to the digestive organs and may effect the nerves Dr. Rucco appropriates it to a great number of indications in diseases. In some trials we have made of it, it has fully answered our expectations as a powerful tonic and cordial medicine, in asthenic or typhoid diseases, and may probably be very efficacious in intermitting fevers We think also, that this composition is of an antiseptic nature, and as such we think that the vital Elixir, is a good and useful remedy, provided it be administered by Physicians, according to the circumstances of age and disease.

FELIX PASCALIS, M. D.
ELEY BERGER, M. D.

Dr. *Rucco's Medicine* offered to the public by Mr. *Edme Ducatel & Son*, will be I hope a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica. The respectable names of several of the first Physicians of New York, corroborate my opinion, grounded on the knowledge I have, not only of the different ingredients forming its composition, but also of its chemical preparation communicated to me by Dr. Rucco himself, who, I am much pleased to say, is no less a man of excellent education, and a complete gentleman than a distinguished professor of Medicine.

PETER CHATARD, M. D.
St. Louis, Nov. 6th, 1817. 79-tf

Drugs & Medicine.

The subscribers offer for sale, their
WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE,
CONSISTING OF,

DRUGS, & MEDICINE,
SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,
BOOKS & STATIONARY &c.

Any person wishing to purchase must make application before the 15th January next, at which time one of the subscribers will start to the eastward, and those indebted to them will confer a favour by discharging their accounts

SIMPSON & QUARLES.
St. Louis, Dec. 6th, 1817. 79-tf

For Sale,
SHARES IN THE BANK OF
Saint Louis,
Enquire of the Printer.
St. Louis, 1st Dec. 1817. 79-tf

THOMAS HANLY,
Will pay CASH for
WHEAT & OATS.

To be delivered in the course of this and the ensuing month.

He has for sale, a few Casks *of*
Excellent Madeira Wine,
And 150 *BARRELS OF*
OLD WHISKEY.

St. Louis, 2d, Oct. 1817. tf

Something New.

The subscribers will give the highest price in CASH or GOODS for any quantity of
Pecons or Hazlenuts,
AT THEIR STORE,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
SANGUINET & BRIGHT.
St Louis, October 10th—71

THE
Columbian Harmonist,
A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,
ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,

$1 25 single, and 1 dollar the dozen,
FOR SALE *by*
SIMPSON & QUARLES.
St. Louis October 17th, 1817. 5t-72*

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,
Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh
Drugs and Medicine, Paints, | Oil, and Dye Stuffs.
Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-*tf*

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
BERTHOLD & CHOUTEAU,
having expired by limitation, the 4th inst.—all persons, having any claims, against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted to them, are solicited to pay, in order to avoid mutual trouble.

B. BERTHOLD &
P. CHOUTEAU Jun'r.
St Louis, October 18th, 1817.

Tobacco Manufactory.
RICHARDS & QUARLES,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Missouri and Illinois territories, that they have established a
TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,
On the cross street nearly opposite the Post Office
and have always on hand. and intends keeping a constant supply of PRIME
Chewing TOBACCO,
SNUFF and SEGARS,
which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

St. Louis, Nov 29th, 1817 tf-78

N. B. The highest price given for good leaf Tobacco.

Notice.

The Collector for the Territory of Missouri, by himself or deputy, will attend on the following days, at the following places, viz.

At Howard county at the Court house on Thursday the 1st day of January.
At St. Charles on same day.
At St. Louis on Saturday 3d of January.
At Washington county (Potosi) Wednesday 7th.
At St. Genevieve on Saturday 10th.
At Cape Girardeau on Tuesday 13th.
And on Saturday the 17th at New Madrid court house; in the year 1818, for the purpose of granting Licenses to distillers and retailers and for collecting old debts due the United States,

J. W. THOMPSON.
Nov. 26th, 1817. Col'r of R. M. Ty

Notice.

The subscriber gives information that he keeps public ENTERTAINMENT, at the village of St. Charles, in the house lately occupied for that purpose by N. Simonds, esq. where the hungry and thirsty can be accommodated, and the weary find rest.

Benjamin Emmons.
St. Charles, Nov 15th, 1817. 31-73

BOOK BINDING.

A Book Bindery has been opened in the
TOWN OF ST. LOUIS,
Next door to the Missouri Gazette Office,
WHERE ALL KINDS OF
Blank Books
Will shortly be ready for Sale,
PARTICULARLY,
Ledgers, Journals, Day, Waste, Note, Receipt, Memorandum, Record & Check Books

☞ OLD BOOKS RE-BOUND.

Relieur de Livres.

Livres en blanc reliés suivant la forme demande; livres en feuilles, et vieux livres reliés en brochure ou autrement: porte-feuilles et en général tout ouvrage de reliure seront exécutés avec soin; s'adresser à la porte à côté de l'imprimerie de la Gazette du Missouri.

Decembre 6, 1817.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief or thieves, who maliciously broke open a barrel containing 320 lbs. of sugar (last evening standing on A. Hull & Cos. porch) and took therefrom 100 lbs of the same.

St. Louis, Nov. 28, 1817. S. R. WIGGINS,

N. B If the person who stole it, will come forward, he shall receive in addition to the above ten dollars the thanks of the owner, for not taking the whole. S. R. W.

HORRID MURDER!

The following account of the murder of Miss PATTAN, will doubtless be read with some interest. The particulars of this melancholy occurrence, are given in a letter from a young gentleman in Georgia, where the circumstance took place, to his friend in Boston, dated Fayette, August 4, of which the following is a copy:

"*Dear Sir*—It unhappily falls to my lot to inform you of an event inconceivably tragic! A melancholy gloom pervades our little village!—When you was with us last winter, I think you must have become acquainted with the beautiful Miss PATTAN, who has ever been justly esteemed the highest ornament of our fair. She was the only daughter of colonel PATTAN, a gentleman of the first respectability of this village; in person she was a model which the pencil of a Raphael might in vain endeavour to delineate!—Elegance and symmetery in her form were blended. Her luxuriant auburn hair flowed in graceful ringlets round her well turned shoulders. Her neck and bosom might with alabaster vie. Her glowing cheeks, tinged with the crimson blush of virgin modesty, displayed the most happy assemblage of the carnation and lily, that ever graced a mortal form. Alas! (if I may be permitted thus to express myself) she was too beautiful! To her amiable accomplishments, blended with elegance of person, the lovely Maria has fallen an early victim! The particulars of the tragical event are as follows:

"About two years since the unfortunate young lady became acquainted with a youth of respectable parentage, by the name of *Spooner*, who at that time sustained an unblemished character. Young Spooner, who soon after his first introduction became constant in his visits, exhibited that partiality for Miss P. indicative of unfeigned affection, and which she apparently acknowledged with reciprocal ardor—their parents too, at this period, so far from disapproving of the mutual attachment of the happy couple, seemed anxious for the arrival of the day when by their union in in marriage, the two families would also become happily connected.—But alas, how unstable are the things of this life! How

prone are we to disappointment! Adversity unexpectedly marked one of the fond pair as her own! Young Spooner, who until now had been esteemed as a young gentleman of unexceptionable character, suddenly became a votary to dissipation; in vain were the entreaties of his fond parents, his fair Maria; in vain the attempts of a large circle of friends and acquaintance to effect a reformation. He yet continued to visit the house of colonel P. but it being now too apparent that the tippling and gambling house was his most favorite place of resort, the colonel conceived it an indispensible duty to deny him this privilege; his doors were closed against him, and all further communication between his daughter and the now dissipated Spooner, strictly forbidden.

The unfortunate Maria, whose real attachment for young Spooner was too apparent to be doubted, with reluctance yielded to the indispensible commands of a tender parent—she could not in a moment cease to feel an affection for a youth with whom she had spent so many happy hours; but to become now his wife, she was too sensible would not only be acting in opposition to the best advice of her friends, but would serve only to entail upon herself and family a complication of miseries.

The neglect with which young Spooner was now treated, not only by his fair friend & her connexions, but by those who were late his most intimate associates, had not its desired effect; apparently to drown sorrow, to barricade the mind against self-reproach on a retrospect of past events, ardent spirits were almost constantly resorted to; in short, the unhappy youth became now that despicable character which vile dissipation is capable of reducing us to; yet in his most sober as well as in his intoxicated hours, would he talk of his unabated love for the unfortunate Maria, and of the cruel treatment of her friends who were compelling her to act an involuntary part toward him.

Although not privileged to visit or exchange a syllable with Miss P. it was evident that the rash youth was of the foolish opinion that she would never consent to become the wife of any other person but himself; to her person he made public proclamation of his right, as he had not only gained her own assent to an union, but that of her nearest connexions.

In this state affairs remained and without any prospect of a reformation in Spooner, until about four months since, when he gained information that his Maria had received the addresses of a new admirer, to whom she had engaged herself in marriage, and that a consummation of the marriage nuptials were shortly to take place.

The unfortunate Spooner from this moment became like one entirely lost to all sense of shame, bent on mischief of the most serious nature. The unfortunate Miss P. whom until now he had vainly flattered himself as unwilling to form a connexion with any other, received now a share of the opprobrious epithets with which he reproached her friends. "Never, (did he publicly swear) shall the ungrateful pre-engaged Maria, become the wife of any other person, than myself, if life is spared to prevent it." Alas, although the vile oaths and imprecations of the rash young man were then regarded as only the fruits of intoxication, yet, sad to relate, he has since made manifest, by a deed of a dreadful note.

Having by means unknown, a few days since obtained information that the marriage rites was to be performed the next evening between Miss P. and her new suitor, (a young gentleman from Maryland;) the vile murderer, it appears, began to devise a plan and to furnish himself with such weapons as would enable him to effect his hellish design; secretly obtaining a brace of large horse pistols, and a clasp knife, the former he charged with a ball and a slug each; thus armed and instigated by the devil, he, on the evening of the 29th ult. repaired to the house of col. P. for the unfortunate Maria, where, (as appears by his own confession) after having skulked about the house for some time, seeking an opportunity to destroy the innocent and unsuspecting victim, and becoming still more exasperated at a view of her through the window, seated in a convivial mood beside her lover, his disposition would no longer permit him to postpone a deed, which the deceptive arts of hell, (if I may be allowed the expression) were prompting him to execute. On entering the piazza, with a cocked pistol in his hand he tapped at the door, which, unfortunately, being opened by the ever to be lamented Maria, she instantaneously received in her left side the contents of the fatal weapon, and fell lifeless upon the floor.

The vile assassin, conscious of his guilt, and probably of the atonement which justice would demand for an act so barbarous, attempted to escape his just reward by plunging the knife into his own bosom; but, although he gave himself two severe wounds, I am informed by the surgeons who attended him, that they are not such as will prove mortal.

It is impossible, my dear sir, to describe the gloomy sensation which seems to pervade the minds of our inhabitants of every description, in consequence of this truly melancholy event; nor is it hardly possible to determine which of the wretched parents exhibit the greatest marks of insuperable grief, those of the poor unfortunate Maria or the wretched Spooner; they are each equally respectable, and as they have ever been upon terms of intimacy, they mingle with each other their tears of affliction; those of the latter I think, however, deserve the most commisseration; for while the parents of the justly lamented Maria, have the soothing consolation to presume the undefiled spirit of their beloved child is now numbered with the blessed, those of her execrable assassin have the heart rending reflection that they have yet to witness the ignominious death of their son.

The mortal remains of poor Maria were yesterday deposited with its native clay: but that vital spark which never dies, we trust, has been ushered by sister spirits, through the etherial regions, into the blissful abodes of paradise; there to exist with renovated vigour, where life is one continued scene of endless ecstacy, in company with myriads of the heavenly choir.

The unhappy fate of the wretched Spooner, ought surely to serve as a serious warning to such youths, who in the morning of their days become addicted to a pernicious habit which will ultimately prove their ruin.—There is no vice carries a greater shame and odium in it than drunkenness. There is no spectacle we ought to behold with greater aversion and contempt. The brutes are guilty of no excess; this is the prerogative of man. This baneful vice throws the mind into universal confusion & uproar; lays the understanding and reason in deplorable ruins; effaces every thing that can be called the image of God; extinguishes reason and inflames the passions: dethrones the judgment, and exalts our worst desires into its place. The world has not a more contemptible sight than a rational creature in this condition. A famous republic of old, used to make their slaves drunk, and expose them in that condition to their children, that, by hearing their ridiculous expressions, and beholding that deplorable alienation of reason which that vice occasions, they might be effectually deterred from it.

There is hardly any vice which entails more complicated miseries upon the unhappy wretch that is a slave to it, than drunkenness! It gradually undermines the strength and vigor both of body and mind. We every day see the most deplorable effects of this most shameful vice, in the ruined health, constitution and fortune of vast numbers of our fellow creatures. How many ingenious and industrious persons has this rendered worthless and miserable? How many happy families does this daily reduce to indigence and beggary? How many innocent sufferers doth it involve in its deplorable consequences? Besides drunkenness is an inlet to all wickedness; for, when a man has no reason to direct him, he is prepared for any enormity. It gives every species of temptation power over us, disqualifying us for consideration, and by extinguishing in us all regard to prudence and caution."

PROTEST OF THE EX-EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA.

The following is the protest of the ex-empress MARIA LOUISA, addressed to the congress of Vienna, against the occupation of the French throne by the Bourbon dynasty. This document was originally written in French, and is now put into English, from a re-translation into French, done from a German version, deposited in the archives of the city of Frankfort:

MARIA LOUISA, empress, archduchess of Austria, duchess of Parma, in our name during the minority of our beloved son and sovereign, and in the name of our son Charles Francis Napoleon, as legitimate heir and possessor of the imperial throne of France.

The distance at which we are kept from our hereditary states, and the absence of the members of our government preventing us from claiming the admision of a minister to represent us at the congress now assembled at vienna, and the desire of giving full authenticity to our reclamation in behalf of our beloved sovereign and son, have induced us, in imitation of our immortal ancestor, of glorious memory, Maria Theresa, to take the resolution of laying before the above mentioned congress, a declaration of the rights of our beloved son to the crown of France and a developement of the principles on which they are founded, to the end that it be known to Europe and the French nation, that it has never been our intention willingly to renounce the imperial throne of France, on which it pleased Divine Providence to place us.

We will not here call to mind the disasters which deprived the house of Bourbon of the French throne. We will rather throw a veil over the errors of Princes, and the faults of nations.—We will not defend the work of factious and revolutionary proceedings; but we will declare, that there exists a public law of immutable nature, which binds nations to princes; a law of policy, containing the principles upon which sovereigns ought to conciliate their rights and interests, with certain rights and liberties which are the property of their subjects.

A series of fatal events put an end to royalty in France. All Europe took up arms to sustain or restore a throne which had sunk into nought through the flight of the princes and nobility, which were its natural supporters and perhaps through the violent cause of a popular will, unrestrained in its manifestation.

The unfortunate Louis 16th, and his son, perished successively. Their legitimate heirs forfeited their claims to the crown by their free egress from the kingdom, and their retreat into an enemy's country. The nation no longer bound to its legitimate princes, was restored to its natural right of election. The other nations of Europe considered these disasters as the work of political fanaticism, and a spirit of rebellion. They in consequence took up arms, and penetrated into the heart of France. Their success, however was but of short duration. France soon expelled them from their invaded territory, and maintained her independence. The powers of Europe must then have observed, that whatever had originally led to this result, the government of France was changed *de facto* and *de jure*, and that it belonged to the French people to institute such form of government for themselves as was best suited to the circumstances of the times.

In this state of things, every tie was dissolved between France and the Bourbons; between the Bourborns and the other sovereigns of Europe. The family compact, the treaty of personal guarantee, was cancelled by the influence of circumstances, in a political sense, the Bourbons were no more

The independence of France, under the new government of her choice, was then acknowledged by the very powers who at present compose this congress. On the 5th of April, 1795, the treaty of Basle was signed between France and Prussia; on the 22d July, same year, another treaty was signed at Basle, between republican France and Spain—the latter power, on the 7th June, in the following year, concluded a treaty of alliance with the executive directory. The courts of Sardinia and Naples signed, in the course of the same year, the first on the 15th of May, the other on the 10th October, a treaty with the same republican government. The pope, the minor states of Germany and Italy, solemnly acknowledged also the new government of France. Austria signed the treaty of Campo Formia, with the directory; and that of Luneville with the first consul. England by the treaty of Amiens, 1st October 1802; Spain by that of 27th March 1802; Russia by that of 8th October, 1803; acknowledged successfully the consular government, which proclaimed a general peace on the 18th Brumaire, 10th year of the republic.

The act which raised the altar again, and gave peace to the Gallican church, which brought back morality, checked false doctrine, and substituted true belief in their lieu, the Concordat, in a word, of which the beneficial effects, will long be felt by religion, put the seal, as it were, to those transactions of state policy, by which a government, different from that of the ancient monarchy, was solemnly recognized by all Europe. Who at that time suspected the princes of the house of Bourbon, of entertaining rights of sovereignty over France? That which has perished, can it rise again? If these princes had no legal rights then, what right can they have now? The French people unquestionably enjoyed the plenitude of their rights under the the consular government—at that period, when to give greater stability to institutions which had put an end to the evils of the revolutions, and to give to Europe a pledge of that stability, the French people bestowed on the first consul Bonaparte, the the consular power for life. The new organization of the state, in harmony with the genius of its first magistrate, was consolidating itself daily, and it would have accomplished the most sanguine wishes of the French people, were not the life of man limited to a small number of years. To impress these new institutions with a fresh character of permanency, to make them correspond with the governments of the other states of Europe, the nation substituted for the consular power, the imperial power, which is rendered hereditary in the family of Napolean Bonaparte. The citizens of the towns, the *communes*, and the smallest hamlets, covered with their names the registers, wherein the question of the erection of the empire, and of the election of Napolean Bonaparte was submitted to them. He was elected and proclaimed with acclamations. He received the oath of allegiance from his subjects. The temples resounded with thanksgivings from the people to the Divinity. The clergy, in the holy office of the mass, prayed for his person and his family, and soon the venerable chief of Christendom, came in person to consecrate in the metropolitan church a power which the emperor Napolean had, till then, only held from the hands of the people.

What was then wanting to the legitimacy of his crown? Had he not received it from God and his country? In other terms, from *divine right* and from *national right?*

Europe adopted these principles, and Napolean assumed the rank assigned to him among the sovereigns, by the extent and power of his empire. Austria acknowledged the emperor Napolean on the 26th December, 1805, by the treaty of Presburg—the sovereigns of Bavaria and Wirtemberg were his allies, the same treaty raised them to the royal dignity. On the 11th December, 1807, the elector of Saxony received, by virtue of the treaty of Posen, concluded with Napolean, the title of king. Did Europe dispute the legitimacy of these titles, emanated from the imperial power and from France?

Prussia acknowledged the French empire and the emperor Napolean, by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807.—The emperor of Russia preserved his army, amounting to about 200,000 men, by virtue of this same treaty, which acknowledged not only the French empire and the emperor Napolean, but also the existence as kings of the princes of the imperial family. Finally, the treaties of October 14th, 1809, and 6th, of January, 1810, between Sweden and France, complete the acts of external policy, which consolidate the dynasty thus seated on the throne of France. All continental Europe, indeed, was the ally of the emperor Napolean.

The family alliances of the emperor Napolean with the most august sovereign houses, tended to consolidate the social compact as established in France. His strongly cemented institutions ensured the stability of the monarchial form of government, he had restored; they opposed an invincible barrier to the invasion of the democratic system. The revolution of France has taught nations to look into the cabinets of princes.

It was under the guarantee of the constitution of the French empire—under that of the treaties and of the alliances of foreign sovereigns, that I became the consort of Napoleon. It was under these guarantees that prince Charles Francis Napoleon, born of your nation, grounds his claim to the French throne, which claim, the princes assembled at this congress have so often acknowledged to be legitimate.

A fatal war broke out. The emperor Napoleon was overcome: You, sovereigns assembled in Congress, arrived in the

capital in a moment, when favored by disorder, a conspiracy manifested itself it favour of the prince of the house of Bourbon. You might have dictated to Napoleon in his capital, such terms as were calculated to restore a due balance between powers you would thus have consolidated institutions whence arose the common strength and the common safety. This treaty would have been faithfully observed we have full confidence thereof.

Influenced by the generous hope of putting a speedier end to the evils of war, and of sparing the effusion of blood, you put aside the rights of the emperor Napoleon; you treated with those princes to whom the conspiracy had given the crown; what lustre could such princes shed upon royalty?—The emperor Napoleon. at the head of an army not numerous, but brave & faithful, might have defended his crown: but to spare his subjects a civil war, he had already resolved to abdicate *in favour of his son*. Such was his determination manifested to the allied powers by the dukes of Tarentum, Vicenza, and the prince de la Moskwa, which determination those powers viewed at first, in its right light, that is, as calculated to secure the tranquility of Europe. Events which it belongs not to us to characterise, caused those resolutions to be revoked. The emperor was obliged to sign an unconditional abdication on the 11th of April, 1814; on that same day he subscribed the treaty of *personal safety*, which maintaining his title of emperor, assigned to him the island of Elba as his place of abode, and confirmed to him the sovereignty over its territory.

The 6th article of the same treaty assigns to me the sovereignty of the estates of Parma, transmissable to my son and his descendants.

I will not discuss the merits of these treaties in respect of the emperor Napoleon. They are more or less binding on him, in proportion as he exercised his will more or less freely in signing them. We will simply say he had not the power of disposing, after his life, of the crown, which his son received as his birthright from the French nation and its constitutional laws.

If the sovereigns of France, no more than the other principal sovereigns of Europe, have never been able to break through the established rule of succession in their own families, so as to transmit their crown to their second or third son, to the prejudice of their first born; how comes it that the emperor Napoleon should be able to deprive the prince Charles Francis Napoleon of his right of inheritence, in order to transfer it into foreign hands? Can a conspiracy have destroyed by its irregular acts the force and virtue of the laws of the French empire? Can it have destroyed the royalty, which the prince, my son, holds of divine, as well as national right? The princes whom this conspiracy has put upon the throne of my son, fully admitted these principles themselves, when they refused to acknowledged the acts of the government styled provisional. Ten years of free government, acknowledge by all the powers of Europe at a time when the name of Bonaparte was not yet inscribed in the annals of war—fifteen years existence of an empire, the social conventions of which establish the right of the Emperor Napoleon, and those of his dynasty, rendered indisputable the legitimacy of his crown.

When during my residence at Blois I exercised the authority of regent, I appealed to the devotion of Frenchmen, I received the strongest testimonies of their love and zeal, for the cause of their legitimate prince. The presence of your armies and the tendency of your policy, forbade me to respond to the wishes of that faithful nation.

The fate of nations being submitted to your award, your object will no doubt be to conciliate their rights & wishes with the rights and interests of sovereigns. —Circumstances have deprived my son of his sovereignty over the French nation, and both himself and his people are equally injured in their rights by this fatal result of the late course of events. In this state of things, we in our quality of empress and mother, and before any authentic resolution be taken by the congress, protest, by the present deed, against all acts of the existing government of France, which has been established to the prejudice of the legitimate heir to the throne. We protest, likewise, in our own name, as well as in that of the prince Charles Francis Napoleon, presumptive heir to and possessor by right of the French crown, against all resolutions of the high powers assembled at congress, whether taken collectively or individually, and tending to impair the rights of the prince my son to the said French crown.

The throne of the prince Charles Francis Napoleon is that raised by the French nation, such as it existed at the time when its choice and election called the emperor Napoleon to the head of its government. But if, in the arduous struggle in which it has been engaged, the French empire has been constrained by the force of arms to sign the treaty of Paris, we think it just, in as much as respects the territories not forming part of present France, that the conditions be faithfully and for ever observed. To this end, we here declare, that the present protest solely applies to the illegal occupation of that territory of France, constituting the present monarchy.

Having thus developed our claims, the empress Marie Louisa, archduchess of Parma, &c. representing the prince Charles Francis Napoleon, her son, a minor, requests of the justice and magnanimity of the allied powers, that the subject of her claims be submitted to the deliberations of congress; and that acknowledgment of the present protest be delivered unto her, in order that she may produce it whenever it may please Divine Providence to afford her time & place for that purpose.

In faith of which, and to give all due authority to the present protest, she has affixed to it her seal, and written it in her own hand, at the palace of Schoenbrun, February 19th, 1815.

[L. S.] MARIA LOUISA, *Imperatrice.*

The high powers assembled at congress, after having deliberated in their sitting of the 24th February, on the present reclamation of her imperial majesty Maria Louisa, conformably to the opinion of his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, of his imperial and royal majesty the emperor of Austria, the father of her imperial and royal majesty the empress Maria Louisa; and from the respect due to the personal character of her majesty the empress, have resolved that the act emanated from her the 19th of February, commencing by the words "Maria Louisa," and ending by those, "written by her hand," shall be inscribed in the protocole of the acts of the Congress,

The French ministers having protested against this decision, have abstained from signing it.

NATURAL SCENERY.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States army, dated Fort Niagara, Sept. 27.

"I made an excursion not long since, in company with three other gentlemen, to a place called Devil's Hole. It is a huge chasm in the bank of the river, three miles below the falls. The height of the bank at this place is estimated at nearly 300 feet from the surface of the river, and it is composed chiefly of layers of limestone. In this bank, a gap extending from the border of the river about 200 yards in the country, and of various width, from 20 to 500 yards, appears as if dug out by human labour. Its walls or sides are either perpendicular or shelving over, but in no place sloping, so that, on looking over the brink, you would suppose a person at the bottom could have but small hopes of ever arriving upon the surface of the earth again. No outlet appears but that of the river, and that offers only the last consolation to misery—death. But fear and astonishment deform objects. After the first impressions have subsided, and the dizziness caused by looking down from such a height has left the head steady, the view is of a different character. At the upper extremity, towards the country, the perpendicular descent is not more than 40 or 50 feet, after which the angle of the slope to the river side is about 45 degrees. In a field, at the distance of 4 or 500 yards from this point, a small brook suddenly leaves its course and sinks into the earth, and is seen no more until it emerges in foam and bubbles in the Devil's Hole, from whence it pursues a rough precipitous channel into the Niagara. A deed of horror was acted at the Devil's Hole of which it was a proper theatre. Tradition tells the story, and ascribes to that the origin of the name.

On a certain night during the last French war, as a party of englishmen were going from the head to the foot of the portage with waggons loaded with merchandize, and under an escort of soldiers, a party of Indians in alliance with the French, sprang from a ravine just in the rear of the Devil's Hole where they had laid in ambush; and cut them off in every direction but into the hole. The dreadful yell breaking upon the still gloom of midnight, and resounding through the dark cavern and the forest, announced their fate, and was alone sufficient to deprive them of all power of resistance. They surrendered therefore without a struggle, expecting the tomahawk soon to put an end to their terrors and their existence. But no—they were mistaken. The Savage seems here to have risen above himself in horrors. They conducted their victims to the edge of a cliff which hangs over the Devil's Hole, and with one sweep plunged them all into the profound abyss. Men, beasts and waggons all fell together, & were dashed to pieces on the bottom, excepting one man, who escaped in a most extraordinary manner, by lodging in the branch of a tree growing near the precipice. He is said to be living now somewhere in this state.—There may be some exaggeration in this story, but I give the facts as I received them. In evidence of the truth of the story, there has been pieces of iron belonging to a waggon found on the spot where they fell. Travellers who visited the falls have, heretofore, looked into the Devil's Hole and retired without indulging their curiosity further, but several of the inhabitants in the vicinity had ventured down before we undertook to explore it. We effected our descent without much hazard, but not being prepared with tools and laborers to dig for remains, we merely passed through to the river and returned. The view of the river at this spot is really terrific. It rolls and tumbles along with inconceivable force, dashing along its rugged banks and roaring like a hurricane. In some places it piles itself into huge waves which tumble into foam, & are succeeded by others. Upon the whole, I think this scene, including the immense pile of rock which bounds it on every side, must be one of the most sublime that nature affords, the falls only excepted. Large cakes of ice are found among the rocks along the rivulet that runs through the Devil's hole at all times of the year.—The banks of the river, for the extent of twelve miles are one continuation of natural wonders, of which the Falls and the Devil's Hole are the principal."

Prov. Pat.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 10.

Within a week past the Ohio has risen more rapidly and higher than it was ever known to be at this season of the year; such a rise is unusual even in the spring. It is within two feet of the top of the bank in front of the town. The rise is estimated at more than 40 feet of perpendicular height. We are fearful it has done considerable damage to the corn along the river. It has, however, afforded a facility to emigration which has brought a vast crowd of strangers into our town. Every day we witness the landing of boats filled with emigrants, and a vast number pass by bound for Indiana.

ST. LOUIS,

Saturday, December 13.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

We have received information from Lawrence county, that the attack on the Osages by the confederate indians has been more decisive than those conflicts which usually take place in their warfare. The Osages had removed from the neighborhood of Earhart's saline towards their villages, where their Parthean mode of fighting could have more effect. —They were however driven off the plain, leaving on the ground a number of dead and wounded and several horses. It is not stated that the Cherokees and their allies intend to follow up the blow.

Although Mr. Sergeant Hall struggles to hide the cloven foot of *federalism*.—Yet for the soul of him he will out—the Sergeant, in his Emigrant of Nov. 22, throws off the mask in the insertion of a violent electioneering piece against the democratic candidate for the gubernatorial chair in Pennsylvania. Mr. Findlay was the democratic candidate and a Mr. Heister the *federal* candidate—Mr. F. is supported by all the old school democrats and Mr. H. was pushed forward by the *feds*, aided by the quids and apostate republicans. It appears Mr. Findlay is elected by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the torrents of lies issued against him by the hirelings of the Hartford Convention faction. The citizens of Missouri have very little interest in Pennsylvania elections. —Why should Sergeant Hall brand the democratic candidate with the foul epithet of "traitor," and the republican editor of the "Democratic Press" with the following anathema; "John Binns, a man of infamous character, one of Findlay's printers," but Mr. H. must in some shape vent his spleen against republicans.

THE PROTEST OF THE FRENCH EMPRESS.

To which we refer in this paper will be read with some interest—more on account of the ability with which it is drawn up, and its unanswerable arguments against the doctrine of the *Legitimate and Divine Rights of Kings*, as contended for by the allies, than any assurance we can give of its genuineness. We know not however, that it is a forgery; it is perhaps what it purports to be, the protest of the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa, addressed to the congress of Vienna. It has lately been given to the public as such through the medium of the London papers.

Having resigned the office of circuit judge, I intend to practice law in the superior court, and the circuit courts, of St. Charles, St. Louis and Washington counties.

DAVID BARTON.

St. Louis, 13th December, 1817.

JOHN COLLIER,

Having taken Geo. COLLIER

INTO PARTNERSHIP,

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of

J. & G. Collier,

who are now opening, in the BRICK HOUSE, formerly occupied by Jno. Collier, St. Charles,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;

Which they will sell on the lowest terms

WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

for CASH or Country produce.

St. Charles, 12th Dec. 1817. 80-tf

Administrators Notice.

All those indebted to the estate of John Munro, late deceased, will please to pay up immediately, and those to whom his estate is indebted, will present their demands properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned

DANIEL MUNRO jun. *Admr.*

Howard county, Dec. 8th, 1817. 80-tf.

Taken up,

By Joseph Wells, living on Gravois, St. Louis township, a young mare supposed to be five years old next spring, about thirteen hands and a half high, no brands or marks; appraised to twenty dollars, this 3d of November 1817, before me

Thomas Sappington, J. P.

True copy from the estray book this 6th December 1817.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. by
A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk

H. VONPHUL & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE AT THE PITTSBURGH PRICE AND COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

15 reams post
57 do. cap No. 2.
60 do. do. 3.
20 do. super royal print. } PAPER.

Ink.

A few KEGS M'Quin's best chewing TOBACCO.

St. Louis, December 13th, 1817. 80-tf

REMOVAL.

Bernard Pratte,

Informs the public that he has removed his STORE, to the new building between the stores of Messrs CLEMENS & SMITH.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

An extensive & well chosen assortment

OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass & Queensware,

For sale for CASH, FURS, PELTRIES, LEAD, or such other produce as may suit.

December 10—80-tf

SALES OF COFFEE & SUGAR AT AUCTION.

NEXT MONDAY, IN FAIR,

OR THE NEXT FAIR DAY,

In front of the Auction Room,

WILL BE SOLD,

20 barrels first quality New Orleans Sugar,
1200 lbs. COFFEE, in bags, of 140 lbs. each,

Selected by a competent judge for PRIVATE FAMILIES.

TERMS OF SALE.

SUGAR, 1 barrel 30 days; 2 60 days, 4 or more 90 days.

COFFEE, 1 bag cash, 2 or more 90 days, approved notes, &c.

At Thos. F. RIDDICK's new brick AUCTION STORE, opposite the St. Louis Bank.

Dec. 13th

For Sale,

Six hundred Arpens of

CONFIRMED LAND,

Near Cooper's fort, in the county of Howard, lying about one mile and an half north of the Missouri river.—Enquire of the subscriber, at St. Louis.

THEODORE HUNT.

Saint Louis, December 13th, 1817. tf.

4 or 5000 feet of seasoned White Pine Boards.

For Sale,

At the school house of the Rev. Mr. S. Giddins

[redacted]

December 10—tf80

Notice

Is hereby given, that I shall attend at the county court of Madison county, Illinois Territory, on the second Monday of February next, for the purpose of settling the estate of Wm. Thompson jr. dec'd; all persons concerned are notified to attend.

WM. THOMPSON, *Admr.*

December 1st, 1817. 80-3t

$5 Reward.

Strayed or stolen, about the 15th of October last, from Mr A Soulard's pasture, a dark bay horse, about 14 1-2 hands high, rocks and trots; a singularity in the horse is, he carries his tail when travelling turned short to the right hip.

ERASTUS BROWN.

St. Louis, Dec. 13th, 1817. 80-3t

New Ferry,

OPPOSITE ST. CHARLES.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has lately established a FERRY, at his place of residence, opposite M'NAIR's FERRY, and has provided himself with

GOOD CRAFTS,

Attended to by experienced watermen.

Travellers of all descriptions can be crossed with safety and despatch, he will make a generous discount of ferriages to those who may wish to cross by the year. He is also well provided for keeping horses, &c. &c.

L. L. CHAUVIN.

December 10th, 1817. 80-3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

Public notice is hereby given to all it may hereafter concern. I forwarn all persons from locating the N. E. quarter of the 19th section of land, in range three W. and township fifty five, in the county St. Charles, as the same has been located by me, I take this method to notify the public of the same, as the location has been refused to be committed to record.

RICHARD MATSON.

December 8th, 1817. 80-3t

FOUND

Near the store of Gen. Ber. Pratte, a bank bill of small amount, the owner may have it by paying for this advertisement.—Enquire at this Office.

Dec. 13.

Taken up,

By Robert Griffith living in the township of Bonhomme, and county of St. Louis, one black mare, with a few white hairs in her forehead a long switch tail, no brand perceivable, three years old last spring, fourteen hands and a half high; appraised to thirty five dollars, by James M'Donald, James Chambers and Nathaniel Reyney, all being duly sworn before me this seventh day of October 1817.

J. H. Burckhartt, J. P.

True copy from the stray book October 8th, 1817.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. by
A. S. M'Girk, D. C.

LANDS FOR SALE.

For Sale,

A Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

On the River DARDENNE,

St Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—Orchards with 300 bearing apple, pear and cherry trees, and an elegant garden. There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, barns, &c.—Also a Saw and Grist Mill. More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A. RUTGERS.

Sep. 1st.

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

23 *Spanish concessions, averaging,*

23,000 arpents of

LAND,

WELL located, surveyed, and recorded. Great bargains will be given for cash to those purchasing the whole.

For particulars, apply to L. Labeaume, who will rent a complete farm, supplied by the Richwoods.

L. LABEAUME.

St. Louis, 12th of Nov. 1817.

LANDS FOR SALE.

534 acres of most valuable rich bottom wood land, 4 miles above St. Louis, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, near the river, and two miles to the north of Jarrot's mill.

160 acres of bottom land, in the 6 mile prairie, with 37 acres of timbered land convenient to it.

320 acres of the tract on Dardenne, in the county of St. Charles, granted to Micajah Baldridge.

1000 arpens in the same county, near the mouth of Cuivre confirmed to Toussaint Cerre.

638 1-3 arpens on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Dewitt.

R. Easton.

December 31. 1117 79-tf

Notice.

BY SUNDRY INHABITANTS OF CAHOKIA.

There will be offered at public sale,

AT THE AUCTION ROOM OF THOS. F. RIDDICK ESQ. IN ST. LOUIS,

ON WEDNESDAY THE 17th, INSTANT,

REMARKS OF

ONE HUNDRED LOTS,

In the Illinois City.

Terms made known on the day of sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Cahokia, 21 Dec. 1817. 79-2t

Illinois City.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on the 3d. day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises,

ONE HUNDRED LOTS.

Numbered, laid out on their land, (adjoining the above place and nearer the river L'Abbe,) with every large convenience therewith & on the same plan which will be exhibited during the sale. Comment on the advantages this place offers to become a town of importance, from its high & at the same time level situation, its vicinity to the river Abbe which may with little expense be made navigable for large boats to its mouth, are considered unnecessary, as it is presumed all who purchase will judge for themselves.

Terms made known at the sale.

N. JARROT,
C. WILT.

November 27th. 1817. 78-3

To Rent,

A large brick dwelling house, with a garden well enclosed, immediately.

The plantation on which Hezekiah Crosby lived on Wood river; another adjoining with a cabin and 2 acres cleared, that on which James Stephenson lived near the same place. That on which George Richardson lately resided 5 miles above St. Louis.

ALSO—The south east qr. of sec. No. 8 in the sixth Range from the river which is a cabin, well, and about 60 acres, under good fence and in cultivation.

RUFUS EASTON.

Dec. 3d, 1817. tf

Wanted to exchange,

For Land in LAVIS.

Infants and several Negroes for an assortment of MERCHANDIZE—Enquire at this office. 77

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy, Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting wood or otherwise trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th, 1817. 65-6m

Avis.

LE soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de Mr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes defenses à toutes personnes quelconques de couper du bois sur les terres cy dessus dites sous peines d'être poursuivis conformement à la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington City, 25th Sept. 1817.

NOTICE.

The lands in the Illinois territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office, on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri territory are expected in a few months when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri territory, may send them *after* the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office the warrant or notification, first written on it, "To be located in the Illinois territory, & the patent to be sent to the Post Office at ——."

Signed, ——

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them, by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Copper & Tin Ware *Manufactory.*

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in CHURCH STREET, ST LOUIS. Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons. Heads and Cantles. Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs.

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and powter.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on 24th Sept.

from the subscriber, living in Howard county, (Missouri Ter.)

A negro man named PHILL,

about 23 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; has a scar on his upper lip; heavy robust and likely. Had on when he went away, a blue cotton roundabout, and a coarse linen shirt and overalls. As I suppose he is lurking in this county; I will give *Ten Dollars* if said negro is taken in this county and delivered to me on the south side of the Missouri river, or *Twenty dollars* if he is taken out of the county and secured, giving me information so that I can get him again.

Nov. 27th, 1817. LEVEN CROPPER.

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL, taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES RUSSELL.

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN UP

By William Harrison, living in Joachim township, county of St Louis, a sorrel horse, a blaze face, near hind foot white, no brands perceivable, about 13 hands high, supposed to be five years old past, appraised to twenty seven dollars fifty cents, before me this 8th November 1817, by Thomas Keatt and John Baley, after being duly sworn. Given under my hand, this day and date above.

assigned. C. Boles, J. P.

True copy from the Stray Book.

M. P. LEDUC, Clerk, by
A. S. M'GIRK D. Clk.

Taken up,

By Jacob Seely in St Ferdinand township, a bay horse, supposed to be ten years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, crease falling. Appraised to twenty seven dollars and fifty cents, by Josiah Mills and Asa Carrico, before me the 22d day of November 1817.

S. MAGILL J. P.

True copy from the stray book, date above.

M. P. LEDUC Clk. by
A. S. M'GIRK D. Clk.

St. Louis, November 27th, 1817. 78-3t

Strayed

From St. Louis, last July, a bay horse, about 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old last spring, was handsomely nicked, some saddle spots near his withers and blind of one eye, his hind legs somewhat crooked, he was active and spirited, when he stands his pastern joints sink near the ground—was lame in the near fore leg, his pastern being much swelled. No brand recollected. Any person who may have taken up the said horse, or who may be acquainted with him, and deliver him to the keeper of the livery stable in St Louis will be paid $ 5 reward and all reasonable charges.

ALMOND COTTLE.

St. Charles Co. Nov. 25th, 1817. 78-3t

Strayed,

From the plantation of Mr. Albert Tison, on river des Peres, about three months ago, a dark brown mare (the property of the subscriber) she is branded A. S. on the left hip, has a white spot on the left shoulder, at the place of the collar, she is about nine years old, middle size and never was shod. Any person who will bring said mare to the subscriber, living at his plantation, near St. Louis, or who will give him such information as will enable him to get her, may be assured of receiving a reasonable compensation.

Ante. Soulard.

St. Louis, 5th Dec. 1817. 4t-79

Lost,

In St. Louis on the 14th inst. A large GREY (or white) MARE, About fifteen hands and on half high, eight for nine years old. Any person who will take her up, and give her good usage, until they can deliver her to the subscriber, in St Charles, or give him immediate information so that he gets her, shall be liberally rewarded, by

URIAH J. DEVORE.

Nov. 20. 77—3t

Lost

Since April last, the following described cattle—THREE MILK COWS, ONE STEER of one year old, and a COLT of one year old—marked A. M:—Those who may be able so furnish the subscriber with such information as will enable her to find them, will be paid every reasonable expence.

Nov. 14th. A. MARECHAL,

3t-76. *Living at Carondelet or Vuidepoche.*

Apprehended

By the subscriber, living on the bank of the Mississippi river, five miles below the town of Cape Girardeau, in the county of Cape Girardeau, a negro man of a yellow complexion, he says his name is PETER, also says he is about twenty two years of age, he is five feet six or seven inches high, stout made, has a scar on his chin and says that he belongs to POLLY REEVES, a widow woman who lives in Logan county, state of Kentucky. The aforesaid negro, was this day taken before George Henderson Esq. a justice of the peace, for the county of Cape Girardeau, and by him committed to the jail of said county.

WILLIAM KELSO.

October 31st. 1817.

Journeymen Taylors.

The highest wages will be given to

TWO OR THREE

Journeymen Taylors,

By the subscriber, living in the town of Franklin, Howard County.

DAVID BRYANT.

Dec. 5th, 1817. 79-3t

MY CREDITORS

Will take notice, that on the 22nd. day of December next, in the present year, I who am confined in the jail of Howard county, will at the court house, in the town of Franklin, make application to James Allcorn and George Burkhart, two justices of the peace of Howard county, or in case of their absence, to some other justices of said county to be allowed to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent dectors. and to be released from my imprisonment in said jail; when and where my creditors are requested to attend and shew cause to the contrary if they think fit.

G. B. League.

Howard county jail, Nov. 12th 1817

Cash to Laborers.

Wanted to hire during the whole of the months of December and January, 10 hands to cut and cord wood, near the mouth of the little Paisse creek, above the mouth of Missouri river, to whom liberal wages will be given.

Enquire of Mr. Samuel P. Hebbard, at the town of ALTON, or at St. Louis to

Rufus Easton.

December 5th, 1817. 2.

Notice.

The public is hereby notified not to trade or make any contracts with my wife *Dorothe Smiley*, who has left my bed and board without any reasonable cause. I will pay no debts of her contracting of any description.

SAML. SMILEY.

St. Charles, 3d. Dec. 1817. 79-3

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS OPENED ON SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE MAJOR DOUGLASS' OFFICE,

A NEW HOTEL,

Which he will keep in the first style.

A few boarders may be accommodated at present. Next season the house will be so arranged, as to accommodate boarders with private rooms.

It is the intention of the proprietor, to enter into the business on an extensive scale. As soon as the season will permit, he proposes to erect additional buildings (sufficient for all purposes in his line) in which will be found chambers superior to any in St. Louis.

Large and commodious Stables will be added, which will be constantly furnished with Oats and Timothy Hay, and attended by careful and obliging Hostlers. Travellers will find it to their interest, to put up at this Hotel, as in addition to other conveniences, the stables will be superintended by an experienced farrier.—The Bar will be supplied with the best liquors, and every exertion made, to give satisfaction to guests. A PLEASURE GARDEN will be laid out in the rear of the Hotel.

E. MAURY.

November 7th, 1817.

WANTED,

from 1000 to 1500 bushels.

OF

CHARCOAL,

For which TWELVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per 100 bushels will be paid on delivery.—Apply to

TH. HANLY.

Entertainment.

DOWLING begs leave to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Next door above Maj. Peter Chouteau's,

WHERE MAJ. WILLSON FORMERLY RESIDED,

(MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS.)

Travellers are informed that the house is large and convenient and cannot be exceeded in good air and water. He will spare no pains or expense to render comfortable those who may favor him with their company.

St. Louis, Sep. 18th. 1f-67

Notice.

The undersigned Executrix and Executors, of the last will and testament of

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, DEC'D.

Request those persons, *having demands against said deceased*, to come forward and present them, duly authenticated.

☞ All those persons *owing* his estate, are hereby required to make *immediate* payment to the subscribers,

CLARISSA C. HEMPSTEAD, *Executrix.*
THOMAS HEMPSTEAD, and } *Executors*
CH. S. HEMPSTEAD.

St Louis, Nov. 6th, 1817. 75-6w

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6.

Blank Checks,

On the Banks of St. Louis and Missouri, printed on Folio Post, for sale at the store of

Simpson & Quarles.

Oct. 30th

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial, or Nature Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

It certainly recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depreciation of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the female at a certain period of life, Flour Albus barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pain in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &.

Dr. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the Fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been tested after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning, cold sweat, palsy, epileptic fits, &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms none are equal in effect to Dr. Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious any Malignant Fevers, Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague and fever, cholic pains, Flatulences, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints, strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH,

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eye. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars.—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the worst stage of other disorders.

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor.

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Roberson's celebrated Family Medicines, which, are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families. In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chaster, county—Wm. Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street—Edward Wallington No. 9 Queen street—Nathaniel Bayne No. 85 north Front street—Adam Vance No. 76 Christian street—Wm. Julian No. 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough No 181 Noble st.—David Fisher No. 187 Arch street—Jacob Hoff No. 353 Callowell street—H L Broslasky No. 82 south Sixth street John shreeves jr No 63 Coates street—James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burben No 520 south front street—Thomas Rore Tammany street near Fourth; Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge; James Benson Northampton township Burlington county N J. Wm. Hollingshead Mullico Hill Glocester county N J Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county; John Smith No 368 south Second street; Christopher Usher Upper Dublin township Pa. Mr. Kraft Morrisville Pa joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county George Ingles U. S. Arsenal. Hector David Germantown; James Hozier Nantucket.

November 30 1816.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Vol. X. ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1817. No. 48.

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
Illinois Advertiser;
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Is published WEEKLY.—*Price*, Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the year* One Dollar of which will be remitted if paid *in advance*, or before the expiration of the year

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid

*** ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the *old established prices*—CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty attending collection causes this measure.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

(Price 25 cents.)

CHARLESS'

MISSOURI & ILLINOIS

Magazine Almanac,

FOR 1818:

Containing—Besides the lunations, conjunctions, eclipses, &c.

The time of holding courts in Missouri Territory.

Names of executive and judicial officers in Missouri Territory.

Courts in Illinois Territory, names of Clerks and Sheriffs, &c.

Missouri fee-bill—containing the amount of fees allowed by law to the several officers and persons named in the laws of Missouri Territory, on the subject of fees.

Value and tables of coins and interest of money.

Names of Attornies and councellors in Missouri Territory.

Presidents of the American Congress.

PRESIDENTS & VICE PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES, since the adoption of the CONSTITUTION.

Principles of the Government of the United States, individual and general.

Acts of Congress, on the subject of pre-emption rights.

Instructions & information to those who wish to obtain Certificates, warrants and patents, for Military Bounty Lands.

List of all the Chartered Banks in Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Description of the towns & villages in Missouri Territory.

Geographical positions

Historical epochs.

List of Roads from St. Louis to New Orleans, by Nashville, also by the way of the post of Arkansas and Ouachita—Roads from St. Louis to Washington City, &c. &c. &c.

November 15th, 1817.

FRESH GOODS.

HENRY VONPHUL & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, A VERY

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE

GOODS.

November 22nd, 1817. tf.77

FRESH GOODS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR FORMER STOCK, WE HAVE

Just received from Philadelphia,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable & Cheap

GOODS,

Of the latest importation,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

Wholesale or Retail.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, attending the purchases, we hope will enable us to sell our GOODS, on such terms as will give satisfaction to purchasers.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

St. Louis, October 16, 1817.—7-

Notice.

P. CHOUTEAU, DE MUN & J. B. SARPY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, &

ARE NOW OPENING, AN

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,

Of Merchandize,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON:

They hereby invite the public & their friends, to call at their store, *(formerly occupied by Messrs Berthold & Chouteau)* where they will sell GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, very low for CASH.

St. Louis October 18th, 1817.

Thomas Estes.

At the Storehouse lately occupied by

MR. R. COLLET, IN THE LOWER END OF ST. LOUIS,

And on the West side of Main Street,

IS AUTHORISED TO SELL,

BY WHOLE SALE & RETAIL,

About $100,000 worth of

WELL ASSORTED

MERCHANDIZE.

Eventual payment being well secured, good bargains and liberal credit, will be given to those who purchase by WHOLESALE, to the amount of $1000, and by retail, to the amount of $50.

St. Louis, Nov. 28th, 1817. 78-*tf*

Duff Green & Co.

Are now opening at St. Charles,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which was carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the months of August and September last, which they are disposed to sell low, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL for CASH, *Furs, Peltries, Bees-Wax, Tallow, &c.*

St. Charles, Dec. 5th, 1817. 79-4t

Gabriel & Rene Paul.

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

PAUL, Brothers;

ARE NOW OPENING,

In the Stone-house, on Main Street, opposite Doctors Farrar & Walker's Medical Shop,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

CONSISTING OF

Woollens	Queensware	Saddlery
Groceries	Dry Goods	Glass & tin ware
Hardware	Millinery	copal varnish's
Stationary	Hosiery	Fine Violins &
fine Cutlery		Strings, &c.

The whole suitable for the season & market, which they are determined to sell CHEAP either by WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for CASH. *Country linen, Furs. Peltries, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Whiskey* and other kinds of country produce. 79-tf

Doctor J. Rucco's

Patent Vital Elixir, for Sale at

PAUL, Brothers,

Agent for Edme Ducatel of Baltimore.

Having read with no small degree of satisfaction in one of the newspapers of Paris, an encomium bestowed on Dr. J. Rucco, I, with much confidence; offer to the public an ELIXIR of his invention. As it does not belong to me to praise that valuable composition, the subjoined certificates will supply what I cannot say: but I may add, that this preparation will be found of infinite service to the numerous part of the community who habitually complain of Dyspepsia, or depraved digestion. A longer enumeration of its properties will be given, together with the directions for its use, which will be delivered with the bottle.

EDME DUCATEL.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

"I have seen the effects of the Medical Composition, called by the inventor, Dr. Rucco, "*Liqueur Vitale*," and am satisfied that it is a pleasant bitter, combined with stimulating and aromatic materials. I think it is a good stomach medicine and that it may be safely taken as a tonic or exercitant in a debility of the digestive powers. and as a remedy for many other similar diseases frequent upon a languid and a tonic state of the primæ viæ.

SAML. L. MITCHELL,
Professor of Medicine and Physician of N. York H."

"I have attended to the effects of Dr. Rucco's medicine, which he calls his *Liqueur Vitale*, and find that it is a very agreeable and concentrated bitter. It is a very pleasant bitter, and from the report of its exhibition in the New York Hospital, I look upon it as a valuable addition to our tonic stomachics, and wish it may be used as such.

JOHN R. B. ROGERS, M. D."

"The Vital Elixir, or Liquor of life, by Dr. Rucco has been represented to us as an aggregate of many vegetable and chemical substances already used in medicine. The object of the author has been to unite as many of these as possible to give great efficacy to the composition. But as those substances are gummy, resinous and volatile, and in such a state as might oppose their union, he has ingeniously combined, primary compounds to assemble them under the laws of double affinities and successfully accomplish the object. The nature of the Liquid is therefore diffusible and volatile, and is well adapted to the digestive organs and may affect the nerves Dr. Rucco appropriates it to a great number of indications in diseases. In some trials we have made of it, it has fully answered our expectations as a powerful tonic and cordial medicine. in asthenic or typhoid diseases, and may probably be very efficacious in intermitting fevers. We think also, that this composition is of an antiseptic nature. and as such we think that the vital Elixir, is a good and useful remedy, provided it be administered by Physicians, according to the circumstances of age and disease.

FELIX PASCALIS, M. D.
ELEY BERGER, M. D.

Dr. *Rucco's Mexicine* offered to the public by *Mr. Edme Ducatel & Son*, will be I hope a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica. The respectable names of several of the first Physicians of New York, corroborate my opinion, grounded on the knowledge I have, not only of the different ingredients forming its composition, but also of its chemical preparation communicated to me by Dr. Rucco himself, who, I am much pleased to say, is no less a man of excellent education, and a complete gentleman than a distinguished professor of Medicine.

PETER CHATARD, M. D.

St. Louis, Nov. 6th, 1817. 79-tf

THOMAS HANLY,

Will pay CASH for

WHEAT & OATS.

To be delivered in the course of this and the ensuing month.

He has for sale, a few Casks *of*

Excellent Madeira Wine,

And 150 *BARRELS OF*

OLD WHISKEY.

St. Louis, 2d, Oct. 1817 tf.

Something New.

The subscribers will give the highest price in CASH or GOODS for any quantity of

Pecons or Hazlenuts,

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, October 10th—71

Drugs & Medicine.

The subscribers offer for sale, their

WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE,

CONSISTING OF

DRUGS, & MEDICINE,
SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,
BOOKS & STATIONARY &c.

Any person wishing to purchase must make application before the 15th January next, at which time one of the subscribers will start to the eastward, and those indebted to them will confer a favour by discharging their accounts

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

St. Louis, Dec. 6th, 1817. 79-tf

For Sale,

SHARES IN THE BANK OF

Saint Louis,

Enquire of the Printer.

St. Louis, 1st. Dec. 1317. 79-tf

THE

Columbian Harmonist,

A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,

ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,

$1 25 single, and 1 dollar the dozen,

FOR SALE *by*

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

St. Louis October 17th, 1817. 5t-72*

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,

Simpson & Quarles,

Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and Medicine,	Oil, and Dye Stuffs,
Paints,	

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.

St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-*tf*

For Sale,

At the store of TH. HANLY.

A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale,——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wine,
A supply of Indian Goods.
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes. Hoes, Mattocks & Drawing Chains,
White Lead. Linseed Oil, Whiting &c.
Window Glass,
Soal & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of

Merchandise,

Which he offers at reasonable prices.

☞ *Notes of the* Kentucky Insurance Company *will be received in payment for the above Goods. at* Cash prices.

August 22nd, 1817 tf-64

JUST RECEIVED

BY

P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Maderia Wine,	*Pepper,*
Long Cork Claret,	*Copperass,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Segars,*
New Eng. Rum	*Spanish F. Indigo,*
Holland Gin.	*Tanners Oil,*
Cognac Brandy.	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Loaf & Brown Sugar,	*Iron assorted,*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	*&c. &c. &c.*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable

WARE HOUSE,

Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

St. Louis, August 1st 1917. tf-62

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

BERTHOLD & CHOUTEAU,

having expired by limitation, the 4th inst:—all persons, having any claims, against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted to them, are solicited to pay, in order to avoid mutual trouble.

B. BERTHOLD &
P. CHOUTEAU Jun'R.

St. Louis, October 18th, 1317.

For Sale,

2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,

12 WILLAIRDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.

SANGUINET & BRIGHT.

St. Louis, August 15, 1817. tf-63

REMOVAL.

Bernard Pratte,

Informs the public that he has removed his STORE, to the new building between the stores of Messrs CLEMENS & SMITH.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

An extensive & well chosen assortment

OF

Dry Goods,	China,
Groceries,	Glass &
Hardware,	Queensware.

For sale for CASH, FURS, PELTRI, LEAD, or such other produce as may suit.

December 10—80-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE AT THE PITTSBURGH PRICES AND COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

15 reams post	}	PAPER.
57 do cap No. 2.		
60 do do 3.		
20 do super royal print.		

ALSO,

A few KEGS M'Quie's best chewing TOBACCO.

St. Louis. December 12th, 1817. 80-tf

JOHN COLLIER,

Having taken Geo. COLLIER

INTO PARTNERSHIP,

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of

J. & G. Collier,

who are now opening, in the BRICK HOUSE, formerly occupied by Jno Collier, St. Charles,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;

Which they will sell on the lowest terms

WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

for CASH or Country produce.

St. Charles, 12th Dec. 1817. 80-tf

Sanguinet & Bright,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME

ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE

AT THEIR STORE,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,
do do do Cassimers,
do do do Cords
do do do Drab & Mixed.
Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffill—Coating,
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dhnities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandanas Hk'fs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,

Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain.
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO

GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF

Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &.

ALSO—BRIDLES, SADLES and BRUSHES of every kind; besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowes prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs. Peltries and Lead

St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-tf

Tobacco Manufactory.

RICHARDS & QUARLES,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Missouri and Illinois territories, that they have established a

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

On the cross street nearly opposite the Post Office. and have always on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of PRIME

Chewing TOBACCO,

SNUFF and SEGARS,

which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

St. Louis Nov. 29th, 1817. tf-78

N. B. The highest price given forgood leaf Tobacco.

Relieur de Livres.

Livres en blanc reliés suivant la forme demande; livres en feuilles, et vieux livres reliés en brochure ou autrement: porte-feuilles et en général tout ouvrage de relieure seront éxécutés avec soin; s'adresser à la porte à côté de l'imprimerie de la Gazette du Missouri.

Decembre 6, 1817.

Notice.

The subscriber gives information that he keeps public ENTERTAINMENT, at the village of St. Charles, in the house lately occupied for that purpose by N. Simonds, esq. where the hungry and thirsty can be accommodated and the weary find rest.

Benjamin Emmons.

St. Charles, Nov. 15th, 1817. 3t-78

BOOK BINDING.

A Book Bindery has been opened in th

TOWN OF St. LOUIS,

Next door to the Missouri Gazette Office,

WHERE ALL KINDS OF

Blank Books

Will shortly be ready for Sale

PARTICULARLY,

Ledgers, Journals, Day, Waste, Note, Receipt, Memorandum, Recura & Check Books

☞ OLD BOOKS RE-BOUND.

Notice.

The Collector for the Territory of Missouri, by himself or deputy, will attend on the following days, at the following places, viz.

At Howard county at the Court house on Thursday the 1st day of January.

At St. Charles on same day.

At St Louis on Saturday 3d of January.

At Washington county (Potosi) Wednesday 7th.

At St. Genevieve on Saturday 10th.

At Cape Girardeau on Tuesday 13th.

And on Saturday the 17th at New Madrid court house; in the year 1818, for the purpose of granting Licenses to distillers and retailers and for collecting old debts due the United States,

J. W. THOMPSON.
Col'r of R. M. Ty.

Nov. 26th. 1817

Having resigned the office of circuit judge, I intend to practice law in the superior court, and the circuit courts. of St. Charles, St Louis and Washington counties.

DAVID BARTON.

St. Louis, 13th December, 1817.

Some Account of Lord Amherst's Voyage to China.

His lordship sailed from Portsmouth on the 9th of February, 1816, on an embassy to the court of Pekin, on board his majesty's frigate Alceste, capt. M. Maxwell; accompanied by the Lyra brig of war, capt. B. Hall, and the General Hewitt, Indiaman, capt. Campbell.

His lordship touched at Madeira, Rio Janeiro, the cape of Good Hope, and Batavia; and the voyage was extraordinary for its rapidity. the ships having traversed 14.000 miles in 92 days under sail. In the beginning of July the embassy arrived on the coast of China, and proceeded up the Yellow Sea: having been joined by Sir G. Staunton, at the Great Lemma, Sir G. having been sent down to say the embassy would be received with every attention. On the 9th, of August the embassy disembarked safely in the Gulf of Pe Cheli, which is not far distant from the capital. Whilst on the journey every effort was made by the Mandarins, to induce his excellency to comply with the Tartar ceremony of the *Ke-tou*—which was resisted on the ground of the precedent of lord Macartney; but every demonstration of respect, consistent with the dignity of his sovereign, and the honor of his nation, was freely offered by his excellency. This degrading ceremony of kneeling and *knocking the head*, (the literal expression in Chinese) *nine times* on the ground, is not only demanded from the ambassadors of all tributary kiugs (as every sovereign of the world is indiscriminately called) when in the imperial presence, but, likewise, on receiving any message from the emperor, on *broken victuals* being sent to them from his table: and this was actually submitted to by the Dutch in 1795. The Chinese, for obvious reasons, were extremely anxious for the performance of this ceremony by a British ambassador; and threats, flatteries, and lies in abundance, were used, in order to induce compliance—but all in vain.

most extraordinary scene took place at the palace of Yuen-Min-Yuen, which, with many other singular circumstances attending the departure from Pekin, & the journey of four months through the *celestial* empire, will very soon be laid before the public. The emperor, a man of impetuous and capricious disposition, increased by a habit of constant inebriation, seemed, in his cooler moments, afraid of the consequences of his abrupt dismissal of the embassy, as appeared by his sending after it, to request some exchange of presents, and expressing himself satisfied of the respectful feelings of the king of England, who had sent so far to pay him homage, attributing the whole blame of the affair to the unmannerly conduct of the ambassador, who refused to *knock head*, as in duty bound, and according to the common rules of politeness. The embassy, on the tour throughout China, experienced the most perfect respect. The Alceste and Lyra, after landing the embassy, were employed in surveys; the former taking the Gulph of Leatory and coast of Corea, the latter the south western coast of the Gulph. The Alceste went as far as the junction of the great wall of China with the sea, which was seen from the ship. Both ships joined company at Che-a-Tou, or Tse-a-Tou islands.—The true positions of the coasts and islands of Chinese Tartary, and much useful hydrographical knowledge were obtained, whereby former errors are corrected. Steering afterwards for the Corean shore, they found former geographical descriptions of it miserably defective; and an archipelago of islands, hitherto unknown to exist, was discovered. Many were christened with particular names, and correct charts made of the whole. The ships then proceeded to the southward of Japan, and arrived at the Lieou Kieou islands. More hydrographical knowledge was obtained, and an intimate acquaintance was formed with the natives, of whom hitherto, little was known, and themselves scarcely knowing any thing about the rest of the world. At Grand Le tchen, the chief of this kingdom of islands, the ships refitted, among a race of people as extraordinary for their diminutive size as for their general character. They are of great antiquity and considerable civilization; possess a vein of the rigid, natural jealousy and reserve of their neighbors the Japanese and Chinese. On further acquaintance they were found an interesting people, in the highest degree kind and hospitable; and after a stay of six weeks, both parties separated with evident proofs of mutual regret.

Concerning the interior of China we have been able to obtain but little information. The people seem to manifest the same determined mind to suffer no innovation in their accustomed habits; but on the contrary, they boast of not having gone out of the beaten track of their forefathers; they are grossly ignorant and sensual. The country in general appeared well cultivated. They have no caravans, road-waggons, or any establishment similar to our post; consequently, in the interior, the people had not heard of the Nepaul war, nor, indeed, did they appear even to know where the country was situate. It appears impossible to estimate the population, as the people are not enrolled, nor has a census ever been taken. But few soldiers were seen; the greatest number of any one body did not exceed 600. They are composed of four descriptions of men, viz: *Matchlocks* (usually in bad state) *Archers* who [illegible] *Spearmen*, & who are the [illegible] rd, they are armed with a sword and a target, and enveloped in a yellow mantle, gorgeously decorated with tigers heads, to render their appearance formidable. The king's internal revenue is collected in kind, after the manner of our tithes; the collecting junks, which are said to amount to 20,000, set off for the farther parts of the empire, & with the change of the monsoon from the westward, they all return and unload their cargoes of all species of grain into the public graineries, from whence it is sold to the public; this, and their customs from the export of their manufactures at Canton, comprise the entire source of their revenue—excepting only the sale of the governorships, which emolument goes into the private purse of the emperor.

A curious examination before a Magistrate.

Justice.—You stand charged with being a rogue and vagabond. What have you to say in your defence: Can you give a good account of yourself?

Prisoner.—Yes please your worship can give a good account of myself: I am a very honest hard working man, and no one dare say black is the white of my eye. I believe his majesty has not a better subject in his three kingdoms—now, sir, I hope your worship will allow that I give a good account of myself.

Justice.—True but the law requires the corroborating testimony of others.—What is your calling?

Prisoner.—Calling: I don't comprehend your worship.

Justice.—What is your line of life?

Prisoner.—Line of life! Your worship, I hope, will excuse me for really I do not rightly understand your question.

Justice.—What is your vocation; Have you a legal method of supporting your existence?

Prisoner.—Your worship is too high learned for me. I don't understand your dixnary words.

Justice.—Can you make it appear by indubitable testimony, that you are not fed by rapine, & clandestine plunder?

Prisoner.—I don't know what your worship is talking about I never tasted a morcel of rapine and plunder in all my born days. I should not know what they be, if they were set before me.

Justice.—Are you not supported by your depredations?

Prisoner.—I don't so much as know what depredation is.

Justice.—Pshaw! the fellow surely affects stupidity! How shall I find language base enough for his comprehension? I'll try—How d'ye live?

Prisoner.—Tolerably well upon the whole. Sometimes indeed when I have only a few coppers in my pocket, I fare but indifferently. I have lived many a whole day upon bread and cheese.

Justice.—Still evading the obvious drift of my question—Do you eat the bread of industry?

Prisoner.—I never heard of any such sort of Bread, I likes English bread very well, and never wish to have any of your outlandish sort.

Justice.—How can I frame a question to meet the understanding of this brute! (To the watchman.) What have you to say against this fellow?

Watch.—Please worship as I was going my rounds after the clock had struck two in the morning, who should I see but the prisoner with a large iron crow in his hand.

Prisoner.—T'was only a rook please your worship; a poor harmless rook that I had brought with me from Hendon.

Watchman.—I did not like the looks of such a weapon, and so I kept my distance, making a confounded rattle to bring my brother watchman up so that we might lay hold of the prisoner. He seed my meaning, and threw the crow at a great distance; then one of his complices took it up and ranaway with it.

Prisoner.—It was a rook and it flew away.

Watchman.—I say it was a crow.

Prisoner.—And can you presume to swear it was an iron crow.

Watchman.—No, I can't do that.

Prisoner.—I don't choose to throw away my time upon this ignorant man, please your worship. I now address myself to you, because I thinks you and I knows something about law: I find it necessary in my way of business. Now, sir, I can tell you, if you are not already acquainted with it, that 23 G 3 C 88, enacts, "That all persons, having any implement for housebreaking or any offensive weapon with felonious intent, shall be deemed rogues and vagabonds, and be punished as such." Now does it appear that the crow or rook in question, in an offensive weapon? It was seen but at a distance, and it does not appear in evidence that it was not composed of cork, or any other material equally inoffensive. If your worship should dare to commit me upon this business, you will not act with that prudence which marks your general conduct.

Justice.—By the express words of the statute, the weapon must be proved to be an offensive one, which has not been done in this case: therefore the prisoner must be discharged.

It is interesting to trace the steps of our fellow men, of whatever rank or character, through extraordinary adventures, perils or sufferings. Capt. Page, who was lately in the ship Indus, of this port, at Nooahevah in the south sea, the scene of capt. Porter's warfare with the Typees, has related to us the following interesting account:—That at that place five of capt. Porter's men stole a boat, and deserted, probably intending to harbor about among by-places, till the departure of the American expidition should enable them to return and take up their abode for a time with the natives. But whatever might be their plan, it was soon overthrown by an act of providence. They proceeded first to a small island or cluster of bare rocks called the Hergest rocks, their heads just peeping above water; and which produced no edible substance for man or beast: this however, they concluded to make their resting place for the night, and accordingly anchored, and went ashore to sleep; but before morning a wind arose, which dashed their boat to pieces against the rocks, leaving them no means of return. Here they were obliged to remain, and endeavour to live as it were upon nothing: one of them after a while attempted to swim towards Nooahevah, but was soon devoured by the sharks: three others successively perished; but the fifth (whose name was Thompson) made out to subsist chiefly upon the flesh and blood of such birds as he could kill, lighting upon the rocks, and upon the dripping water caught in the skull of one of his deceased comrades, which he used as a vessel for that purpose, for about eight months, when he was discovered by a passing vessel, by which he was taken off, and carried to Nooahevah, a picture of famine and despair. Here he remained till his health and strength were repaired, when, about a year since, he shipped on board the brig Russel, capt. Almy, of New Bedford, for Canton, but which has not been heard of since her departure from Nooahevah, and is considered as lost, and all her crew unfortunately to have perished.

Another of capt. Porter's men by the name of Ayres, was relieved by capt. Page, in his last voyage. He was one of those who jumped overboard and swam ashore, to avoid being taken prisoner at the capture of the frigate Essex. These it will be recollected, capt. Hillyar refused to receive as prisoners and sent home in the cartel with those taken in the ships. Ayres remained at Valparaiso, and when the royalists afterwards became masters of the place, was taken up and confined in the castle, where he continued a prisoner till March, 1810, when capt. Page, being at that place, through compassion received him on board and brought him home. Ayres was a young man, belonging to Philadelphia, where he had served his time to the hatting business; He was a private of marines with capt. Porter, and this extensive cruize was the first of his ever having been at sea.

Salem Gazette.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

An article from Naples, dated July 20, says—"The present eruptions of Vesuvius are astonishing. Copper, iron, alkaline acid, sulphur, sulphurick acid, chalk, and ammoniack, form salts that are sometimes in a mass, and sometimes divided. It is observed that copper is very much mixed with volcanic matter; quantities of it are found among the different kinds of lava. Vesuvius, which since the year 1813, has been more or less in a state of commotion, has entirely covered its former crater with a thick crust, over which the new eruptions have thrown two little mountains, from whence come smoke, ashes, and vitrified stones. The earth is covered with bits of transparent glass. The crust is so considerable, that if it is not propped up, the sinking of the matter composing it will produce an effect like that of the eruption which took place in the time of Titus."

M. de Humboldt has discovered the existence of a curious analogy between the distribution of the magnetic influence and that of heat, so that he is able to trace upon the chart of the globe, the courses of each, by the lines which indicate their relation and interest. These lines shew that by the influence of these great geological causes the temperature varies in points situated under the same parellel, and that it is the same in points differing in latitude. M. Humboldt has illustrated the laws of this diversity in a most luminous manner.

The following List of Comterfeit Bank Notes has been made out by a man of business and skill, and is published for the benefit of the public.

List of Counterfeit Notes, dates, &c.

Merchants' Bank in the city of New York $20 notes payable to Elisha Smith, dated Sept. 12th 1816.

Merchants' Bank in the city of New York $20 notes payable to Joshua Jones, dated 5th January 1815.

Bank of Baltimore $20 notes payable to A. Gallatin dated 3d May 1813.

Bank of Baltimore $10 notes payable to A. Mattison dated 22d December 1813.

Bank of Baltimore $10 payable to W. T. Scott, dated 22 Dec. 1813.

Bank of Virginia $10 payable to J. Randolph, dated 5th September 1810.

Bank of Virginia $10 payable to W. T. Hicks, dated 15th May 1810.

Bank of Pennsylvania $5 payable to James King, dated 4th August 1813.

Bank of Alexandria $5 payable to John Jack, dated Dec. 7th 1813.

Manhattan Company at New York payable to D. W. Clinton, dated 1st Jan. 1816, $3 notes.

Miami Exporting Company $3 notes payable to H. Hall dated 4th August 1815.

Increase of population in Indiana.—The votes given for member of Congress in this state the last year, were viz. for *Mr. Hendricks*, 5160, for *General Posey*, 1629; this year 5691 were given for Hendricks, and 3161 for General Posey, an increase of more than thirty-three and a third per cent. in voters in a single year.

Russian Empire.—So vast is the extent of this empire, that when it is *noon-day* in its western parts, on its eastern confines it is nearly *midnight*. Exclusive of all its acquisitions from the Turks, and from Poland it forms a square, every side of which measures more than *two thousand* English miles! Some geographers make each side of the square from *thirty* to *forty* miles more. Be that as it may, it is certain that it is of *twelve times* the dimensions of any other kingdom in Europe, and far exceeds the territories of the Roman empire, even in the zenith of its glory.

We (Morning Post, London) have authority to state most positively and unequivocally, that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports of late so industriously circulated, and so very often dwelt upon by some of our cotemporaries, of Great Britain being likely to be engaged in war on account of Spain and her colonies.—Never, indeed, was there a period in which there was less probability of this country being hostilely involved with any state; for never were we on more friendly terms with all powers than we have the happiness to be, at the present moment, and can with equal confidence and truth, assure our readers, not only that there exists no difference upon any point whatever, but that there is not likely to be any ground of misunderstanding between this country and any other country.

An article under the head of Marseilles September 20th, states that the American squadron in the road of Naples had given a splendid entertainment to an English Admiral who had arrived there in a vessel of his nation, The Admiral not willing to be behind hand in civility, gave in his turn a brilliant fete to the Americans.

SINGULAR PRESERVATION.

Buffalo, (Niagara) Sept. 30.—On Friday the 19th inst. Salmon Sweetland, residing at Connecaught Creek, Ohio, embarked in a canoe, 14 feet long, and about 2 feet wide, in pursuit of a deer, which was driven into the lake; after pursuing the deer about two miles, and coming near him, he changed his course and took for the shore. The wind being very heavy, Mr. S. attempted in vain, to return to the shore, and was obliged, after exhausting himself, to let the canoe drift before the wind: the wind continued strong from the South all the day and part of the night; but before morning the wind changed to the S. West, and drove the canoe down the Lake, and about 7 o'clock, came in sight of Long Point, U. Canada: about 3 o'clock, the canoe struck the lower end of Long Point. Mr. S. had no coat on, when he went into the canoe, and had only a small paddle; the sea run high nearly the whole time he was on the water, and often dashed into the canoe, which he was obliged to bail out with his shoes; when he arrived on shore, being oppressed with cold, fatigue and hunger, he endeavoured to roll his canoe over the Point, which was about half a mile wide where he landed, but coming foul of some marshes, and perceiving the rough state of the water, on the lower side of the Point, he abandoned his canoe, and proceeded up the bay, in hopes of finding some habitation, and food; the frequent marshes on this side of the Point, obliged him to desist; and he crossed the Point, and travelled until the next day (Sunday) about midnight, when he came to the house of John Fick, at Walsingham, where he was enabled to procure some refreshment, clothes, money, &c. Mr. S. not having breakfasted on Friday morning, he was of course, 3 days & 3 1-2

nights without having tasted food. He came down the lake and arrived at Buffalo on Sunday night last, in apparent health, and is now waiting a fair wind, to return home to his family.

We learn that an engraving has recently been finished in Paris, representing 3,600 American Militia, obtaining a victory over 12,000 veteran troops, at New-Orleans.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE BOOK OF CHRONICLES.

CHAP. I.

Now it came to pass about the close of the reign of James, sir-named Madison, that the people were called upon to meet and make a choice of one to rule in his stead.

2. And the Freedomites communed together concerning whom they should choose.

3. And they agreed that James a man noted for wisdom who dwelt in the land of Virginia, sir-named Monroe, should be the man.

4 But the Federalites said, not so, James the Virginian shall not reign over us, it shall be Rufus the Britonite, sir-named King, he shall rule in this land.

5. And they said many vile things of James the Virginian, and they did wickedly before men, and they cursed him in the sanctuary & before the people.

6 But behold! in the forty and first year of the Independence of the United States, in the third month, on the fourth day of the month, the Freedomites proclaimed James their ruler and placed him in the chair of state.

7. And it came to pass, that when the Federalites saw that the Freedomites were prospered, and that they had succeeded in promoting James, the Virginian, to the presidency, they were sorely vexed.

8. And they were exceeding wroth with the Freedomites and they grieved daily.

9 And they spake unadvisedly concerning James the President, and they denounced him as an infidel, as a man without talents, void of patriotism an enemy to the welfare of the people, a reviler of religion and a man fraught with mischief

10 And they wrote many libels concerning James the President, and sent them abroad among the people, meaning thereby to create strife and disobedience among them, and caused them to speak evil of dignities and to revile their rulers

11. But when they saw that the Freedomites believed them not, and that James the President waxed stronger and stronger in the love and confidence of the people, they wist not what to do

12. For behold, said they, our writings are viewed as idle tales full of sound and fury signifying nothing our benevolent societies have done us no good and our convention—alas! it has covered us with disgrace.

13 Go to now, let us cease our opposition and our revving and our back-biting and our slandering, let us effect to harmonize and thereby deceive the Freedomites and peradventure we may regain the confidence of the people, and again be entrusted in high places.

14 Now soon after the accession of James the Virginian to the Presidency, he set out on a journey to the north, through the kingdom of New England, the land of Federalites, and thence on the great Lakes which separates us from the land of the Britonites on the west.

15 And behold as he approached towards the land of the Federalites, they made great preparations to receive him.

16 And it was so that when he came to the land of steady habits, behold, the Federalites, the Conventioners and the Bluelights gathered themselves together, and they bowed themselves before James the President, saying, hail master

17 And when he departed they sent armed men and musicians with harps and with trumpets, to accompany him out of their land.

18 Now the Federalites who dwell in the Commonwealth of Cod-line, which by interpretation is Massachusetts, sought to out-do all their brethern throughout the land, through which James the President should pass.

19 And it came to pass that when the President entered the land of Cod-line, the people shouted, and they said great is James the President and who is there like unto him.

20 And they pounced their great guns, and they played on the tabor and the jewsharp before the President, and they too, bowed themselves to the ground, saying, hail master.

21. And with armed men they escorted the President from town to town till he came to a city by the sea side called Boston, a place noted for rebellious proceedings and for treasonable conspiracies.

22 And here the president was saluted by a great assemblage of Boston stamp Federalites, and the little children were assembled together to make their obedience to the president.

23. And with the firing of guns and the ringing of bells they made themselves merry, and they played on the psaltery, & they sang psalms in presence of James the President.

24 And they treated the President with pleasant drink, and they gave him mutton and ground nuts to eat, yea of bullocks shanks and ginger-bread they sated him, and of the best they had bade they him to eat freely.

25 And Harry the Conventionite and his brethern on that day, were made captains over tens and over fifties to march them through the streets in mighty parade.

26. And they said behold and see how we love to honor James the Freedomite, who is made President, he is our President, we rejoice that he reigneth in this our land.

27. And when the President had examined the forts and strong places about the harbor, he departed and went along the sea coast to a city called Portland and thence to a city in the land of Hampshire called Portsmouth.

28 And in all his travels from Boston even to Portsmouth, the Federalites were seen to throng the way-sides doing obeisance to the President.

29. And as he travelled from the sea coast to the country he was civilly treated by the people, and when the Freedomites assembled to address and to gratulate the President, behold the Federalites were sure to "come also."

30. And he proceeded from Portsmouth to Concord, and he was pleased with the "internal improvements" of the place.

31. And thence he went to the town of Hanover, a place eminent for the arts and sciences, and he received the gratulations of the inhabitants; and before he departed he called to the house of Mills, the Conventionite, to see what manner of being he was.

32. And from Hanover he passed across the river Connecticut, and entered into the land of Mont Verdes which being interpreted is Vermont.

33. And as he approached towards the town of Windsor, a pleasant village on the bank of Connecticut, he was met by the principal men and the elders of the place to address him

34 And Josiah, a Conventionite, of the tribe of the Federalites, came upon his "masters house" before the President and delivered a Republican address, warmly approving the government he had reviled, and pledged himself to support it.

35. And now, behold, because the Federalites have done these things, and because they cry union, union, both in the highways and in public places, they claim the confidence of the people and ask for promotion.

36. But verily, verily I say unto you, trust them not, but as ye love liberty guard against their artifice and as ye detest slavery, spurn them from your confidence and from office—with oiled tongues they talk of liberty, but their hearts are full of tyranny and oppression.

DETENTION OF THE MAIL.

The detention of the mails to and from New Orleans and the intermediate states which has occasioned so much enquiry and alarm, we are informed, originates from a dispute between two rival contractors. The *post masters* both at *Cincinnati* and *Lexington*, Ky. *deliver the mail to one contractor*, and the post master at Georgetown, Ky. *(who claims* ANOTHER *contract)* on those mails being necessarily handed into his office, or passing through Georgetown, are detained by him, until HIS *mail stage*, goes or returns from Cincinnati to Lexington.

The detention is *nearly a week in one mail*, and we believe the same in the other.

The loss and injury to the merchants at *New Orleans, St. Louis, Tennesses* and *Kentucky*, is incalculable; but even the injury is trifling compared to this *dangerous precedent*. If an *intermediate* post master has authority to detain a mail whenever he has a dispute respecting a contract, all confidence in the post office is at once annihilated. *Not a single mail through the United States can be depended on.*

Such is the magnitude and importance of this transaction in our view, that we believe it will be impossible, but some of the representatives from the many states now injured, will make a congressional enquiry into the affair. *Western Spy.*

THE MAIL.

By a deposition of the post rider from thence with the western and southern mails, we are informed that the mail from this place has been again detained by the post master at Georgetown, Ky. The mail from Lexington, from some representation of the post master there, was permitted to proceed.

This outrage and injury to the correspondence and commercial concerns of New Orleans and all the intermediate states, we have no doubt will be redressed by the general post office, and also made a subject of particular inquiry on the meeting of congress.

Printers at Lexington, Ky. at N. Orleans, and elsewhere on this route, are particularly requested to copy this article in justice to the post master here, & also to exonerate other post masters from censure for any loss or injury sustained by the unwarrantable act. *Lib. Hall.*

THE FLORIDAS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7.—Cap. Arnold of ship Lucy for Bordeaux has brought out dispatches for government from the American Minister at the Court of Spain. It is presumed that these despatches relate to the negociation, carrying on between the U. States and Spain as to the purchase of the Floridas. It is distinctly understood, on very good authority, that G. Britain has said to Spain, "if you choose to "keep the Floridas it is well, but "if you determine to sell them, we "think we have a right to the pre-"ference and we shall expect the "first offer." This language has offended and embarrassed the court of *Madrid*, although we do not believe it will influence its determination; indeed we feel confident that that determination is made, & is now in the United States. We come to this conclusion from a knowledge of the *fact* that the Spanish Minister, Don Onis, has at this moment in his possession SEIZED DESPATCHES from his court, which despatches he is directed not to open *until the meeting of congress!!!*

BALTIMORE, NOV. 3—It was stated some time since in the Gazette, that Caesar A. Rodney, John Graham and Walter Jones, Esq'rs. were appointed commissioners to proceed to South America, for purposes which had been rather guessed at than explained; that Mr. Jones had declined proceeding on the mission; and that it was not then known whether another commissioner had been or would be appointed to succeed him.

Report now says that the Hon. Theodorick Bland, one of the Judges of Baltimore County court, is offered the appointment of commissioner, with a compensation at the rate of six thousand per annum, and a like sum for outfit. It is supposed that Judge Bland will accept the appointment and of course resign his office in the Judiciary of this state.

Report further says, that the Frigate Congress is to convey the Commissioners to their port of destination, and will be ready to sail in a few days.

[*From the Nantucket Gazette, of Oct. 25.*].

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Ship Martha, Capt. Weeks, of this port arrived at Edgartown on Monday last, left Valparaiso 11th July. Capt. Weeks on his homeward passage touched at Rio Grande 6th September, where it was reported that *a second revolt had taken place in Pernambuco, and that the city was in possession of the Patriots.* Ship Enterpise, Capt. Coffer, of Philadelphia from Juan Fernandez arrived at Valparaiso 9th July, with a garrison from that place, who had given themselves up to the patriots.

MOBILE, SEPT. 13

Extract of a letter dated Appilachicola, Aug. 16.

Half of 25,000 rations required by gen. Gaines are partly here and partly on their route to Forts Scott and Gaines, on those waters.

Kenhagees last message to the commandant of Fort Scott, (Flint River) was rather insulting—he said that he had no talks for him—that he expected shortly an English agent who would settle the affairs of the indians, and drive the Americans back. Another fellow (the Foul Town Chief) ordered them not to cut trees on the east of Flint River, is very high crested. They have also refused to give audience to an officer sent to them by general Gaines. All those circumstances will hasten on the remainder of the provisions, and as soon as they are in deposit, an overwhelming force will enter the nations and settle their affairs shortly.

Some of the federal prints in Pennsylvania, admit that Mr. FINDLAY has been elected Governor by a majority of about 7,000 votes: we suppose that his majority will not fall short of 9 or 10 000. Thus may republicans ever triumph over disgraceful coalisions of federalists, apostate whigs and tories!

Kentucky paper.

The editor of the Aurora, who for many years *systematically* denounced the federal party, and classed with them every republican that suffered himself to be supported for any office by federalists, changed his position like other weathercocks, and *invited* as it were every sort of malcontent to aid him in electing the quid candidate, Mr. Heister, for the office of governor of Pennsylvania. In the same ranks were found Wm. Duane. Dr. Leib.—*Enos Bronson*, JAMES Ross of Pittsburg, and other federal leaders, whom Duane formerly proscribed with every epithet which could characterize political depravity. But the shameless combination has been prostrated in the dust by the republican freemen of Pennsylvania. *ib.*

In the fulness of his spleen at the anticipated result of the Pennsylvania election, the editor of the Aurora has commenced an attack upon the officers of the general government, for an *imputed* interference on their part in that election. Not a particle of evidence of such interference has the *hero of Marcus Hook* produced; and the people of the United States have become too familiar with the editorial *habits* of that *great character*, to take his bare word for any thing. *ib.*

The late Mr. DALLAS, distinguished no less by his invariable politeness and dignity as a gentleman, than by his probity and talents as a statesman, received, while he was Secretary of the Treasury, the incessant abuse and the bitterest maledictions of the apostate *Aurora-man*. When the remains of the great statesman were committed to the silent tomb, his calumniator joined the funeral procession; & it was too charitably supposed by some republicans, that Duane's persecutions would cease with the decease of Mr. Dallas. But he has lately renewed his unfounded aspersions. We should, nevertheless, not be surprised to see that *consistent* editor in a few years again turning round, as he has with regard to the federalists, and enologizing Mr Dallas as one of the ablest and best of politicians, as he was in fact. *ib.*

Mr. Duane aeserts that Mr. Findlay was nominated Governor of Pennsylvania at the U. States Treasury, three or four years ago; but the same Mr. Duane also declares, that "it is *impossible* that any man can expect to be credited for veracity, whose *habitual* course of conversation and argument is founded on *studied falsehood* and *laborious prevarication* or *subterfuge*." Is it then to be presumed that the renowned adjutant general, whose achievements in the late war are so well known, did not expect to be believed when he accused the United States' Treasury of meddling in the local elections of Pennsylvania. *ib.*

ST. LOUIS,

Saturday, December 20.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez to the Editor—dated Nov. 7th. 1817.

"On the 27th, ult. the steam boat Telegraph, bound from Louisville to New Orleans, struck on a sawyer, and almost immediately sunk—four persons were drowned and thirteen were received on board our boat (Constitution) next day.

"The yellow fever has made considerable havoc here—indeed the place appears as if deserted by the inhabitants."

We have heard from Howard County that flour, corn and pork has risen so much in price as to afford a handsome profit to the citizens of the lower counties and Illinois, who may embark that way in the provision trade.—5,000 souls may now be counted as the population of that interesting county.

$8 per 100 ft. for Pine Boards!!!

A gentleman of this county offers to build a saw mill, with a wheel on an inclined plane, for an advance of seven hundred dollars—or in lieu thereof, to pay that amount in iron work, to be expended on the mill. He will take a share in the mill as compensation for his work.

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

The surveys of the public lands that have been made and continue to be made in this territory, indicates that the government will soon offer them for sale. This seems to bring matters to a crisis with the land claimants, many of them appear to have taken the alarm; it is said that their fears is much increased by certain subtle folks who are in a great expectation of turning it to their benefit They have offered several land claimants their services, for which they modestly demand no more but one fourth, sometime one third of each claim! and a *douceur* beside in ready money, to defray their expenses in going to the seat of government, and attending there during the present session of congress!

It is reported that not a few land claimants have entered into such ruinous agreements; what a delusion!

In the first place, no land claimant ought to be ignorant, that all the claims that have been entered for record, and are not confirmed, having been reported with their respective evidences; and merits, congress cannot avoid taking notice of that report and act thereon. The land commissioners had no power to make decisions in the cases where they did not confirm, they were only authorised to give an opinion; hence a decision remains to be given by congress Whatever may be the event, congress will not act partially; it must be governed by some general principles of law or policy that will embrace all the claims or certain class of them, or not any, without regard to the individuals that may happen to own them; and in no case congress can defeat a right vested under the French or Spanish laws

Moreover the land claims in this territory rest upon a similarity of right with the land claims in the state of Louisiana, being all of them protected by the same treaty and emanating from the same authority.—The weight of the representation of that state in congress is what will turn the scale in favour of the land claimants, if it can be turned at all: perhaps the delegate of this territory may also do something. But if all these should fail to produce the desired effect, would it not be folly to think that private individuals, men known by nobody, dear drawers of petitions, that no one read at Washington, aliens, &c. &c. could accomplish the object.

For my part, I think that such shifts as these, if taken notice of at the seat of government, might be materially injurious to the land claimants in general, as it indicates a state of despair, much similar to that of drowning men who catch at straws.

I declare that I entertain too good an opinion of my claims to be under the influence of such delirium, I think too well of the zeal, abilities and influence of the public characters, whose duty, if not the interest, it is to defend and support the French and Spanish claims in the former province of Louisiana. I cannot reconcile with the idea of giving my money and my land for such idle purposes. If I had any thing to throw away it would be sooner on the condition that those busy bodies, those presumptuous folks should not meddle at all with our land concerns, & particularly should engage not to show their faces at Washington during the present session of congress.

A Land Claimant.

St Louis, December 16th, 1817.

ENTERTAINMENT.

DOWLING'S TAVERN

NORTH END OF MAIN STREET, *St. Louis*:

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF

Travellers & Boarders,

BY THE DAY, WEEK, MONTH OR YEAR.

Every exertion will be made to furnish his table, so as to render comfortable those who stop at his house.

His BAR is well supplied with the best of LIQUORS, and an attentive *Keeper*; his STABLE is well supplied with provender, and attended by a careful ostler.—In short he will spare no expense to please.

St. Louis, December 12th, 1817. tf-81

To Let,

Two Lots in the town of Jackson, opposite St. Louis. *Terms*:—A comfortable frame or log tenement to be built and the lots fenced in with post and rail fence,—for which the tenant will hold possession for seven years.

Dec. 20. JOSEPH CHARLESS.

Thomas M'Guire, & Co.

Most respectfully inform the public, that THEY HAVE OPENED STORE,

IN THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE

Opposite his Excellency, the Governor's House;

AND HAVE FOR SALE, A VARIETY OF

DRY-GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries,

AND

SADDLERY,

Which they have purchased principally for *cash*, and offer for sale at reduced prices.

☞ *A large and convenient CELLAR TO RENT, or Goods taken on Storage.*

St. Louis, December 20th, 1817. 81-tf

STATEMENT

Of the accounts of the territorial treasurer, from the first of January, 1817, to the eighth day of December, 1817.

To amount of money received from sundry sheriffs for territorial tax	$18454 35
By cash paid to sundry certificates issued by the territorial auditor in favor of sundry persons, as filed in my office	13635 07
By cash in the hands of the treasurer	4819 28
	$18454 35

I certify that the above statement is correct as taken from my books, and that the above sum of four thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty eight cents, remain in the territorial treasury.

Given under my hand this 16th day of December, 1817.

Pierre Didier.

21-81 *Treasurer of the Territory of Missouri.*

Notice.

BANK OF MISSOURI, }
19th *December*, 1817. }

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, are hereby notified, that the remaining instalment of twenty five dollars, on each and every share of the capital stock of said bank, must be paid on Saturday the twenty first day of March, 1818.—By order of the board of directors

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.

121dM-81

Public Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received, until the third monday in January next, for building and finishing the out side, covering in, and completing the roof, and finishing the basement story of a jail to be built in the town of St. Louis, on a lot appropriated for that purpose. The building is to be of stone, laid in mortar made of the best lime and sand, and the walls are to be three feet through at the foundation, which is to be four feet below the floor of the basement story. The building is to be seventy feet in front by thirty deep, one story high, above the basement story; the rooms of the basement story are to be arched and the building is to be finished in the best possible manner. All the windows are to be with iron grates, and the doors of the rooms in the basement story, together with the doors in the front and rear of the house, are to have a double door one made of iron; and are to have locks of the very best quality attached to them. The commissioners wish it to be understood, that they do not *(at this time)* intend contracting for the finishing of the inside of the house above the basement story.

A plan of the building may be seen by applying to

Theodore Hunt,

Chairman of the board of Commissioners.

St. Louis, Dec. 16, 1817. (3m)-81

Notice.

The undersigned executors, of the last will and testament of Charles Lucas deceased, hereby request all persons who may be indebted by bond or otherwise, to the estate of the said Charles Lucas deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those that have any demands against the said estate, are likewise requested to present them duly authenticated according to law

JOHN B. C. LUCAS, }
THEODORE HUNT, } Executors.

St. Louis, 12th December 1817 81-4t

Public Sale,

On Saturday, January 10th, 1818,

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

to the highest bidder, for ready money, two houses & three lots, in the town of St. Charles. Each lot contains 108 feet front and 324 in depth, and the three include one entire square. It is situated immediately below that of Mr. Jones. The houses are now finishing, and will contain five rooms each, good cellars laid with stone and lime, and an excellent well common, to the two houses. Immediate possession given, for further information, & a view of the premises enquire of the subscriber.

Timothy Flint.

St. Charles, December 15th, 1817. 3t-81.

Belonds old Ferry,

OPPOSITE ST. CHARLES.

The subscriber begs leave to inform travellers and the public generally, that he is provided with excellent boats to transport travellers, waggons, carts, horses, &c. across the Missouri. His watermen are attentive, and he promises to use every exertion to give general satisfaction.

Baptiste Belond.

St. Louis county, opposite St. Charles, Dec. 29th, 1817. } 4t-81*

$10 REWARD.

Strayed or stolen, about the fifteenth of October last, from Mr. A Soulard, a SUTTY ROAN HORSE, fifteen hands high, aged about 5 years.

J. TOULOZAN.

Dec. 19, 1817.

5 Dollars Reward.

Strayed from St. Louis, about the 16th of November last, a yellow bay mare, 3 or 4 years old, branded on the *near* shoulder with the letter B, a small star in her forehead, her mane roched, and shod before when she went away Any person delivering said mare to Francis Ratchford, near the Cooper's shop will receive the above reward, and all other reasonable expences.

DAVID M'CLESKEY.

LANDS FOR SALE.

For Sale,

A Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

On the River DARDENNE,

St Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvements consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 300 bearing apple, pear and cherry trees, and an elegant garden There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, barns &c —also a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A. RUTGERS

Sep. 1st. 66–

For Sale,

Six hundred Arpens of

CONFIRMED LAND,

near Cooper's fort. in the county of Howard; lying about one mile and an half north of the Missouri river —Enquire of the subscriber, at St. Louis.

THEODORE HUNT.

Saint Louis. December 12th, 1817. tf

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

23 *Spanish concessions, averaging*

28,000 arpents of LAND,

WELL located, surveyed and recorded. Great bargains will be given for cash, to those purchasing the whole

For particulars, apply to L. Labeaume, who will rent a complete farm, situated in the Richwoods L. LABEAUME.

St Louis, 12th of Nov. 1817.

LANDS FOR SALE.

354 acres of most valuable rich bottom *wood land* 4 miles above St. Louis, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, near the river, and two miles to the north of Jarrot's mill,

160 acres of bottom land, in the 6 mile prairie, with 37 acres of timbered land convenient to it.

320 acres of the tract on Dardenne, in the county of St Charles, granted to Micajah Baldridge

1000 arpens in the same county, near the mouth of Cuivre confirmed to Toussaint Cerre

533 1–3 arpens on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Dewitt.

R. Easton.

December 3d. 1117. 79–tf

Illinois City.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on the 22d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M on the premises,

ONE HUNDRED LOTS.

More or less, laid out on their land, (adjoining the above place, and nearer the river L'Abbe,) which they have connected therewith & on the same plan which will be exhibited during the sale Comment on the advantages this place offers to become a town of importance, from its high & at the same time level situation, its vicinity to the river L Abbe which may with little expence be made navigable for large boats to its mouth, &c is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed all who purchase will judge for themselves

Terms made known at the sale.

N. JARROT,
C. WILT.

November 27th, 1817. 78–

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington City, 25th Sept. 1817.

NOTICE.

The lands in the Illinois territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office, on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri territory are expected in a few months when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri territory, may send them *after* the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office the warrant or notification, first written on it, "To be located in the Illinois territory, & the patent to be sent to the Post Office at ——."

Signed, ——

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them, by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Commissioner of the General Land Office

To Rent,

And possession given immediately.

The plantation on which Hezekiah Crosby lived, at Wood river: another adjoining, with a cabbin and small field, that on which James Steen lately lived, near the same place. That on which George Richardson lately resided 5 miles above St. Louis.

ALSO—The south east qr. of sec. No. 8 in the six mile prairie, on which is a cabbin, well, and a field of 8 acres, under good fence and in cultivation.

RUFUS EASTON.

Dec. 3d. 1817. tf

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie, the Mill and all he lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th, 1817. 63–6m

Avis.

LE soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Peres et cy devant la propriété de Mr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de coupe du bois sur les terres cy dessus dites, sous peines d'être poursuivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Septembre 6th. 1817. 66—6m.

4 or 5000 feet of seasoned White Pine Boards.

For Sale,

At the school house of the Rev. Mr. S. Giddins.—*Apply to*

B. CLELAND.

December 10—tf80

Notice

Is hereby given, that I shall attend at the county court of Madison county, Illinois Territory, on the second Monday of February next. for the purpose of settling the estate of Wm. Thompson jr. dec'd; all persons concerned are notified to attend.

Wm. THOMPSON, *Admr.*

December 1st, 1817. 80–4t

$5 Reward.

Strayed or stolen, about the 15th of October last, from Mr A Soulard's pasture, a deep bay horse, about 14 1-2 hands high, racks and trots; a singularity in the horse is, he carries his tail when travelling turned short to the right hip.

ERASTUS BROWN.

St Louis, Dec. 13th. 1817. 80-3t

New Ferry,

OPPOSITE St. CHARLES.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has lately established a FERRY, at his place of residence, opposite M'Nair's FERRY, and has provided himself with

GOOD CRAFTS,

Attended to by experienced watermen.

Travellers of all descriptions can be crossed with safety and despatch, he will make a generous discount of ferriages to those who may wish to cross by the year. He is also well provided for keeping horses, &c. &c.

L. J. CHAUVIN.

December 10th, 1817- 80–3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

Public notice is hereby given to all it may hereafter concern. I forwarn all persons from locating the N. E. quarter of the 19th section of land, in range three W. and township fifty five, in the county St. Charles, as the same has been located by me, I take this method to notify the public of the same, as the location has been refused to be committed to record.

RICHARD MATSON.

December 8th, 1817. 80–3t

FOUND

Near the store of Gen. Ber. Pratte, a bank bill of small amount, the owner may have it by paying for this advertisement.—Enquire at this Office.

Dec. 13.

Administrators Notice.

All those indebted to the estate of John Munro, late deceased, will please to pay up immediately, and those to whom his estate is indebted, will present their demands properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned

DANIEL MUNRO jun. *Admr.*

Howard county, Dec. 8th, 1817. 80–4t.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS OPENED ON SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE MAJOR DOUGLASS' OFFICE.

A NEW HOTEL,

Which he will keep in the first style.

A few boarders may be accommodated at present. Next season the house will be so arranged, as to accommodate boarders with private rooms.

It is the intention of the proprietor, to enter into the business on an extensive scale. As soon as the season will permit, he proposes to erect additional buildings (sufficient for all purposes in his line) in which will be found chambers superior to any in St. Louis.

Large and commodious Stables will be added, which will be constantly furnished with Oats and Timothy Hay, and attended by careful and obliging Hostlers. Travellers will find it to their interest, to put up at this Hotel, as in addition to other conveniences, the stables will be superintended by an experienced farrier.—The Bar will be supplied with the best liquors, and every exertion made, to give satisfaction to guests. A PLEASURE GARDEN will be laid out in the rear of the Hotel.

E. MAURY.

November 7th, 1817.

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN UP

By Sebert Griffith living in the township of Bonhomme, and county of St. Louis, one black mare, with a few white hairs in her forehead a long switch tail, no brand perceivable, three years old last spring, fourteen hands and a half high; appraised to thirty five dollars, by James M'Donald, James Chambers and Nathaniel Reyney, all being duly sworn before me this seventh day of October 1817.

J. H. Burckhartt, J. P.

True copy from the stray book, October 18th, 1817.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. by A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk.

Taken up,

By Joseph Wells, living on Gravois, St. Louis township, a young mare supposed to be five years old next spring, about thirteen hands and a half high, no brands or marks; appraised to twenty dollars, this 3d of November 1817, before me

Thomas Sappington, J. P.

True copy from the estray book this 6th December 1817.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. by A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk

Strayed,

From the plantation of Mr. Albert Tison, on river des Peres, about three months ago, a dark brown mare (the property of the subscriber) she is branded A. S on the left hip, has a white spot on the left shoulder, at the place of the collar, she is about nine years old, middle size and never was shod. Any person who will bring said mare to the subscriber, living at his plantation, near St. Louis, or who will give him such information as will enable him to get her, may be assured of receiving a reasonable compensation.

Ante. Soulard.

St. Louis, 5th Dec. 1817. 4t–79

Apprehended

By the subscriber, living on the bank of the Mississippi river, five miles below the town of Cape Girardeau, in the county of Cape Girardeau, a negro man of a yellow complexion, he says his name is PETER, also says he is about twenty two years of age, he is five feet six or seven inches high, stout made, has a scar on his chin and says that he belongs to POLLY REEVES, a widow woman who lives in Logan county, state of Kentucky. The aforesaid negro, was this day taken before George Henderson Esq. a justice of the peace, for the county of Cape Girardeau, and by him committed to the jail of said county.

WILLIAM KELSO.

October 31st. 1817.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on 24th Sept.

from the subscriber, living in Howard county, (Missouri Ter.)

A negro man named PHILL,

about 23 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; has a scar on his upper lip; heavy robust and likely. Had on when he went away, a blue cotton roundabout, and a coarse linen shirt and overalls. As I suppose he is lurking in this county; I will give *Ten Dollars* if said negro is taken in this county and delivered to me on the south side of the Missouri river, or *Twenty dollars* if he is taken out of the county and secured, giving me information so that I can get him again.

Nov. 27th, 1817. LEVEN CROPPER.

Copper & Tin Ware *Manufactory.*

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COPPER AND TIN WARE, in the house lately owned and occupied by *Mr.* Joseph Brazeau, opposite Mr. Hempstead's, in

CHURCH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Having procured good workmen and materials, and from the business he has formerly done in that line in Pittsburg, he flatters himself he shall be able to give general satisfaction. He is now making, and will have made, STILLS, FULLERS, HATTERS, WASH, STEW AND TEA KETTLES, and in fact, copper, tin and sheet iron ware of all descriptions; and will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. ☞ Merchants and Traders will find it to their interest to purchase the above articles from him, instead of bringing them from Pittsburgh.

The following are a part of the articles which he has now on hand, for sale.

A good assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware.

Pewter ware. Half and full plated Bridles.

SADDLERY,

Full and half plated Bitts and stirrup Irons, Heads and Cantles, Buckles & Slides, Ornaments, Bosses and common Bits.

6 dozen pair gentlemen's Boots assorted, made by Andrew Johnson of Pittsburg.

Horn combs—Currycombs,

A small supply of Juniati BAR IRON, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c.

REUBEN NEAL.

St Louis July 10th, 1817 tf-58

N. B. cash paid for old copper, brass and pewter.

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL. taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf-

Journeymen Taylors.

The highest wages will be given to TWO OR THREE

Journeymen Taylors,

By the subscriber, living in the town of Franklin. Howard County.

DAVID BRYANT.

Dec. 5th, 1817. 79–3t

MY CREDITORS

Will take notice, that on the 22nd. day of December next, in the present year, I who am confined in the jail of Howard county, will at the court house, in the town of Franklin, make application to James Allcorn and George Burkhart, two justices of the peace of Howard county, or in case of their absence, to some other justices of said county to be allowed to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors. and to be released from my imprisonment in said jail; when and where my creditors are requested to attend and shew cause to the contrary if they think fit.

G. B. League.

Howard county jail, Nov. 12th 1817

Notice.

The public is hereby notified not to trade or make any contracts with my wife *Doratha Smiley*, who has left my bed and board without any reasonable cause I will pay no debts of her contracting of any description.

SAML. SMILEY.

St. Charles, 3d. Dec. 1817. 79–

WANTED,

from 1000 to 1500 bush'ls.

OF

CHARCOAL,

For which TWELVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per 100 bushels will be paid on delivery.—Apply to

TH: HANLY.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6

Blank Checks,

On the Banks of St. Louis and Missouri, printed on Folio Post, for sale at the store of

Simpson & Quarles.

Oct 30th

Twenty Dollars Reward.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief or thieves, who maliciously broke open a barrel containing 320 lbs. of sugar (last evening standing on A. Hull & Cos. porch) and took therefrom 100 lbs. of the same.

St. Louis, Nov. 28, 1817. S. R. WIGGINS,

N. B If the person who stole it, will come forward, he shall receive in addition to the above ten dollars the thanks of the owner, for not taking the whole. S. R. W.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents: One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs. colds consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is certainly recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depreciation of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, deseases peculiar to the female, at a certain period of life, Flour Albus barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pain in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitter, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the Fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppresser of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face, ching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning, cold sweat, palsy, epileptic fits. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms none are equal in effect to Dr. Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety

Dr Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious any Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague and fever, cholic pains, Flatulences, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints, stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 50 cents.

Dr Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars.—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price 50 cents per. box.

Since the above invaluable medicine were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of other disorders

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Roberson's celebrated Family Medicines, which, are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester, county—Wm. Armes V D M No, 112 north Fifth street:—Edward Wallington No. 9 Queen street—Nathaniel Bayne No. 85 north Front street—Adam Vance No. 76 Christian street—Wm. Julian No. 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough No 18 Noble st.—David Fisher No. 187 Arch street—Jacob Hoff No. 355 Callowell street—H L Broslasky No. 82 south Sixth street John shreeves jr No 63 Coates street—James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burben No 520 south front street—Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth; Preston Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge; James Banson Northampton township Burlington county N J. Wm. Hollingshead Mullico Hill Glocester county N J Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Wiggins Chester county; John Smith No 368 north Second street; Christopher Usher Upper Dublin township Pa. Mr. Kraft Morrisville Pa Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county. George Ingles U. S. Arsenal. Hector David Germantown, James Hosier Nanr tacket.

November 30 1816.

MISSOURI GAZETTE,

Vol. X. [illegible]

MISSOURI GAZETTE,
AND
Illinois Advertiser;
BY
JOSEPH CHARLESS.

Published Weekly.—*Price*, Four Dollars per annum, payable *at the expiration of the year*; One Dollar of which will be remitted if paid in advance, or before the expiration of three months.

Those who do not direct their papers to be stopped at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be Inserted at the *usual prices*.—Cash must accompany them, or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collecting causes this measure.

FRESH GOODS.

HENRY VONPHUL & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, A VERY
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE
GOODS.
December 22nd, 1817. tf.77

FRESH GOODS,

DUE TO OUR FORMER STOCK, WE HAVE *just received from Philadelphia,*
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable & Cheap
GOODS,
The latest importation,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
Wholesale or Retail.

Those of the firm residing in Philadelphia attending the purchases, as will enable us to sell our goods on such terms as will give satisfaction to purchasers.

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.
St. Louis, October 16, 1817.—7-

THOMAS M'GUIRE, & Co.
Respectfully inform the public, that THEY HAVE OPENED A STORE,
IN THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE
lately the Governor's House;
HAVE FOR SALE, A VARIETY OF
DRY-GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
AND
SADDLERY,
which they have purchased principally for *cash*, and offer for sale on reduced prices.

☞ *A large and convenient CELLAR TO RENT, or Goods taken on storage.*

St. Louis, December 20th, 1817. 81-tf

Notice.

ROUTEAU, DE MUN & J. B. SARPY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, &
ARE NOW OPENING, AN
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
Of Merchandize,
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON:

Hereby invite the public & their friends, to call at their store, *(formerly occupied by Berthold & Chouteau)* where they will find GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, very low for
St. Louis October 18th, 1817.

Thomas Estes.

The Storehouse lately occupied by
COLLIER & CHEW AND OF ST. LOUIS,
and on the West side of Main Street,
IS AUTHORISED TO SELL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
out $100,000 worth of
WELL ASSORTED
MERCHANDIZE.

One annual payment being well secured, good bills and liberal credit, will be given to those who purchase by WHOLESALE, to the amount of $1000, and by retail, to the amount of $50.

St. Louis, Nov. 28th, 1817. 73-tf

Duff Green & Co.

Are now opening at St. Charles,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
MERCHANDIZE,
which was carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the months of August and September last, which they are disposed to sell, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for [illegible]

St. Charles, Dec. 6th, 1817. 78-tf

Blank Books

[illegible]

Gabriel & Rene Paul.

Having entered into partnership under the firm of
PAUL, Brothers;
ARE NOW OPENING,
In the Stone-house, on Main Street, opposite Doctors Farrar & Walker's Medical Shop,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE.
CONSISTING OF

Woollens	Queensware	Saddlery
Groceries	Dry Goods	Glass & tin ware
Hardware	Millinery	copal varnish's
Stationary	Hosiery	Fine Violins &
& Cutlery		Strings, &c.

The whole suitable for the season & market, which they are determined to sell CHEAP either by WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for CASH, *Country linen. Furs. Peltries, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Whiskey* and other kinds of country produce. 79-tf

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Doctor J. Rucco's
Patent Vital Elixir, for Sale at
PAUL, Brothers,
Agent for Edme Ducatel of Baltimore.

Having read with no small degree of satisfaction in one of the newspapers of Paris, an encomium bestowed on Dr. J. Rucco, I, with much confidence, offer to the public an ELIXIR of his invention. As it does not belong to me to praise that valuable composition, the subjoined certificates will supply what I cannot say: but I may add, that this preparation will be found of infinite service to the numerous part of the community who habitually complain of Dyspepsia or depraved digestion. A longer enumeration of its properties will be given, together with the directions for its use, which will be delivered with the bottle.

EDME DUCATEL.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

"I have seen the effects of the Medical Composition, called by the inventor, Dr. Rucco, *"Liqueur Vitale,"* and am satisfied that it is a pleasant bitter, combined with stimulating and aromatic materials. I think it is a good stomach medicine and that it may be safely taken as a tonic or excitant in a debility of the digestive powers, and as a remedy for many other similar diseases frequent upon a languid and a tonic state of the prime viæ.

SAML. L. MITCHELL,
Professor of Medicine and Physician of N. York H."

"I have attended to the effects of Dr. Rucco's medicine, which he calls his *Liqueur Vitale*, and find it [illegible] a very agreeable and concentrated bitter, [illegible] a very pleasant bitter, and from the [illegible] of its exhibition in the New York Hospital, I look upon it as a valuable addition to our tonic stomachics, and wish it may be used as such.

JOHN R. B. ROGERS, M. D."—

"The Vital Elixir, or Liquor of life, by Dr. Rucco has been represented to us as an aggregate of many vegetable and chemical substances already used in medicine. The object of the author has been to unite as many of these as possible to give great efficacy to the composition. But as those substances are gummy, resinous and volatile, and in such a state as might oppose their union, he has ingeniously combined, primary compounds to assemble them under the laws of double affinities and successfully accomplish the object. The nature of the Liquor is therefore diffusible and volatile, and is well adapted to the digestive organs and may affect the nerves. Dr. Rucco appropriates it to a great number of indications in diseases. In some trials we have made of it, it has fully answered our expectations as a powerful tonic and cordial medicine, in asthenic or typhoid diseases, and may probably be very efficacious in intermitting fevers. We think also, that this composition is of an antiseptic nature, and as such we think that the vital Elixir, is a good and useful remedy, provided it be administered by Physicians, according to the circumstances of age and disease.

FELIX PASCALIS, M. D.
ELEY BERGER, M. D.

Dr. *Rucco's Medicine* offered to the public by Mr. *Edme Ducatel & Son*, will be I hope a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica. The respectable names of several of the first Physicians of New York, corroborate my opinion, grounded on the knowledge I have, not only of the different ingredients forming its composition, but also of its chemical preparation communicated to me by Dr. Rucco himself, who I am much pleased to say, is no less a man of excellent education, and a complete gentleman than a distinguished professor of Medicine.

PETER CHATARD, M. D.
St. Louis Nov. 6th, 1817. 79-tf

THOMAS HANLY,
Will pay CASH for
WHEAT & OATS.
To be delivered in the course of this and the ensuing month.

He has for sale, a few Casks of
Excellent Madeira Wine,
And 15 BARRELS OF
OLD WHISKEY.
St. Louis, 24. Oct. 1817. tf.

Something New.

The subscribers will give the highest price in CASH or GOODS for any quantity of
Pecans or Hazelnuts,
AT THEIR STORE,
FRONT, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
SANGUINET & BRIGHT.
St. Louis, October 4th, 1817. tf

For Sale,
SHARES IN THE BANK OF
Saint Louis,
Enquire of the Printer.
St. Louis, 18 Dec. 1817.

Notice.

BANK OF MISSOURI,
19th December, 1817.

The stockholders of the Bank of Missouri, are hereby notified, that the remaining instalment of twenty five dollars, on each and every share of the capital stock of said bank, must be paid on Saturday the twenty first day of March, 1818.—By order of the board of directors.

Lilburn W. Boggs, Cash'r.
t21dM-81

Drugs & Medicine.

The subscribers offer for sale, their
WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE,
CONSISTING
DRUGS, & MEDICINE,
SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,
BOOKS & STATIONARY &c.

Any person wishing to purchase must make application before the 15th January next, at which time one of the subscribers will start to the eastward, and those indebted to them will confer a favour by discharging their accounts

SIMPSON & QUARLES.
St. Louis, Dec. 6th, 1817. 79-tf

THE
Columbian Harmonist,
A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC,
ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,
$1 25 single, and 1 dollar the dozen,
FOR SALE *by*
SIMPSON & QUARLES.
St. Louis October 17th, 1817. 5t-72*

Fresh Drugs and Medicine,
Simpson & Quarles,
Have received a large supply of fresh

Drugs and	Oil, and
Medicine,	Dye Stuffs.
Paints,	

Books and Stationary, and a variety of fancy articles—which they will dispose of for cash or negotiable paper only.
St. Louis, June 1, 1817. 53-tf

For Sale,
At the store of TH. HANLY.
A large quantity of Swedish and American Iron, assorted,
Tennessee Castings, at cost and freight,
Cotton by the bale,——Spun Cotton,
Beef and Pork put up for family use,
Kentucky superfine Flour,
Whiskey by the barrel—Madeira Wines,
A supply of Indian Goods,
Manufactured Tobacco by the keg,
Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, & Drawing Chains,
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Whiting &c
Window Glass,
Sole & upper Leather.
Together with a general supply of
Merchandise,
Which he offers at reasonable prices.

☞ *Notes of the* Kentucky Insurance Company *will be received in payment for the above Goods at* Cash prices.
Aug't 22nd, 1817 tf-64

JUST RECEIVED
BY
P. J. & J. G. Lindell,

Madeira Wine,	*Pepper,*
Long Cork Claret,	*Copperas,*
Jamaica Spirits,	*Spanish Indigo,*
New England rum,	*Spanish Fustic,*
Holland Gin,	*Tobacco Pipes,*
Cognac Brandy,	*Campeachy Logwood,*
Leaf & Brown sugar,	*Iron assorted,*
Coffee	*Queens & China Ware,*
Allspice,	*&c. &c. &c.*

All of which will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

They having also provided themselves with a good and suitable
WARE HOUSE,
Will be prepared to receive GOODS ON STORAGE AND COMMISSION.
St. Louis, August 1st 1817. tf-62

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
BERTHOLD & CHOUTEAU,
having expired by limitation, the 4th inst.—all persons, having any claims, against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted to them, are solicited to pay, in order to avoid mutual trouble.

B. BERTHOLD &
P. CHOUTEAU Jun'n.
St. Louis, October 18th, 1817.

For Sale,
2 ELEGANT BELLOWS TOP CHAISES,
12 WILLIARDS' ELEGANT PATENT TIME PIECES.
SANGUINET & BRIGHT.
St. Louis, August 15, 1817. tf-63

BOOK BINDING.

A Book Bindery has been opened in the
TOWN OF ST. LOUIS,
Next door to the Missouri Gazette Office,
WHERE ALL KINDS OF
Blank Books
Will shortly be ready for Sale,
OR MADE TO ORDER PARTICULARLY;
Ledgers, Journals, Day, Waste, Note, Receipt, Memorandum, Record & Check Books
☞ OLD BOOKS RE-BOUND.

Having resigned the office of Circuit Judge, I intend to practise law in the several courts of the circuit, [illegible] of St. Charles, St. Louis and Washington counties.

DAVID BARTON.
St. Louis, 15th December, 1817.

REMOVAL.

Bernard Pratte,
Informs the public that he has removed his STORE, to the new building between the stores of Messrs CLEMENS & SMITH,
WHERE MAY BE HAD,
An extensive & well chosen assortment
OF

Dry Goods,	China,
Groceries,	Glass &
Hardware,	Queensware.

For sale for CASH, FURS, PELTRY, LEAD, or such other produce as may suit.
December 10—80-tf

H. VONPHUL & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE AT THE PITTSBURGH PRICES AND COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

15 reams post,		
57 do	cap No 2.	PAPER.
60 do	do 3.	
20 do	super royal print.	

ALSO,
A few KEGS M'Quie's best chewing TOBACCO.
St. Louis, December 12th, 1817. 80-tf

JOHN COLLIER,
Having taken Geo. COLLIER
INTO PARTNERSHIP,
The business in future will be conducted under the firm of
J. & G. Collier,
who are now opening, in the BRICK HOUSE, formerly occupied by Jno. Collier, St. Charles,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE;
Which they will sell on the lowest terms
WHOLESALE or RETAIL,
for CASH or Country produce.
St. Charles, 12th Dec. 1817. 80-tf

Sanguinet & Bright,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME
ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE
AT THEIR STORE,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Consisting principally of the following viz:

Superfine black & blue Broadcloths,			
do	do	do	Cassimers,
do	do	do	Cords
do	do	do	Drab & Mixed.

Variety of Vest patterns,
White Yellow and Red Flannel,
Red Baize—Drab Duffill—Coatings
Olive and black Velvet,
Satinets and priest Cloths,
Bombazetts various colors,
Furniture Dimities,
Variety of Calicoes,
Irish Linen—Cotton Diapers,
Furniture Calicoes—Merino Shawls,
Elegant changeable Sarcenets,
Black and white Silks,
Figured and plain Muslin,
Cotton plain and colored Cambricks,
Imitation Cambrick—Linen Cambricks,
Elegant lace shawls,
Silk worsted and cotton Hose,
Variety of domestic cloths,
Silk, cotton bandannas Hdk'fs.—cotton Yarn,
Elegant Straw Bonnets,
Large and elegant assortment of mens' and Childrens Shoes,
Variety of Hardware.

ALSO,
Crockery, consisting of
Elegant tea and coffee Setts,
Lustre Pitchers of different sizes,
Common and Dutch blue and green edged Plates—soup Tureens,
Wash Bowls, blue and plain.
Plain and figured Bowls—Fruit Baskets.

ALSO
GROCERIES, CONSISTING OF
Sugars, Brown & Loaf—Coffee—Teas Chocolate—Allspice—Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves Indigo—Ginger and Nutmegs—Salt—Whiskey Tobacco, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRIDLES, SADLES and BRUSHES of every kind; besides other articles too numerous to mention, which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, approved credit, country produce, Furs, Peltries and Lead.
St Louis, August 6th 1817. 462-tf

Tobacco Manufactory.

RICHARDS & QUARLES,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Missouri and Illinois territories, that they have established a
TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,
On the cross street nearly opposite the Post Office
and have always on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of PRIME
Chewing TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS,
which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH.
St. Louis Nov 29th, 1817. tf-38
N. B. The highest price given for good leaf Tobacco.

ENTERTAINMENT.

DOWLING'S TAVERN
NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, St. Louis,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF
Travellers & Boarders,
BY THE DAY, WEEK, MONTH OR YEAR.

Every exertion will be made to furnish his tables, & try to render comfortable those who may call at his house.

His BAR is well supplied with the best of LIQUORS, and an attentive Keeper; his STABLE is well supplied with provender and attended by a careful ostler—all those who will favor him with their custom may rest assured no expence is spared to please.

St. Louis, December 13th, 1817. 81-tf

Public Notice

Is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received, until the third monday in January next, for building and finishing the out side, covering in, and completing the roof, and finishing the basement story of a jail to be built in the town of St. Louis, on a lot appropriated for that purpose. The building is to be of stone laid in mortar made of the best lime and sand; and the walls are to be three feet through at the foundation, which is to be four feet below the floor of the basement story. The building is to be seventy feet in front by thirty deep one story high, above the basement story; the rooms of the basement story are to be arched and the building is to be finished in the best possible manner. All the windows are to be with iron grates, and the doors of the rooms in the basement story, together with the doors in the front and rear of the house, are to have a double door one made of iron; and are to have locks of the very best quality attached to them. The commissioners wish it to be understood, that they do not *(at this time)* intend contracting for the finishing of the inside of the house above the basement story.

A plan of the building may be seen by applying to

Theodore Hunt,
Chairman of the board of Commissioners.
St Louis, Dec. 16, 1817. t3ms 81

STATEMENT
Of the accounts of the territorial treasurer, from the first of January, 1817, to the eighth day of December, 1817.

To amount of money received from sundry sheriffs for territorial tax	$18454 35
By cash paid to sundry certificates issued by the territorial auditor in favor of sundry persons, as filed in my office	13635 07
By cash in the hands of the treasurer	4819 28
	$18454 35

I certify that the above statement is correct as taken from my books, and that the above sum of four thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty eight cents, remain in the territorial treasury.

Given under my hand this 16th day of December, 1817.

Pierre Didier.
21-81 *Treasurer of the Territory of Missouri.*

Relieur de Livres.

Livres en blanc reliés suivant la forme demande; livres en feuilles, et vieux livres reliés en basane ou autrement: porte-feuilles et en général tout ouvrage de relie ure seront éxécutés avec soin; s'adresser à la porte à coté de l'imprimerie de la Gazette du Missouri.
Decembre 6, 1817.

Notice.

The underwritten executors, of the last will and testament of Charles Lucas deceased hereby request all persons who may be indebted by bond or otherwise, to the estate of the said Charles Lucas deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those that have any demands against the said estate, are likewise requested to present them duly authenticated according to law

JOHN B. C. LUCAS,
THEODORE HUNT, } Executors.
St. Louis, 12th December 1817 81-4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Lady Morgan's France.

I was one morning, in the summer of 1816, walking under the venerable towers of Chateau la Grange, and leaning on the arm of its illustrious master, general the marquis de la Fayette (and who would not boast of being supported by that arm, which raised the standard of independence in America, and placed her banner above the dungeons of France?) The figure of a labourer, who was working on the moat which nearly surrounded the chateau, struck me as being both distinguished and singular. He was a tall athletic man, something advanced in life. As we approached, he touched the little embroidered cap, which did not conceal his grey locks, and drawing up into an erect posture, gave the military salute, which M. de la Fayette most punctiliously returned. As the labourer resumed his spade, I asked the general in English, whether this was not one of the disbanded soldiers of the Loire. "I should suppose," he replied, "a distinguished one; for I find he is a member of the legion of honour, and you may perceive the ensign of his order through the rents in his jacket." The man raised his eyes to us, as we now stood before him; and perceiving that the general was looking at his work, he asked with anxiety, "*Vous en etes content, mon general, j'espere?*" "Mais oui, mon

ami, parfaitment, cela va bien," replied the general. "*Bon, bon.*" returned the soldier and resumed his labours with all the vigor of an able pioneer. "That brave fellow," said M. la Fayette, as we pursued our walk, "has passed twenty years in the service of his country. He is covered with scars. He had already obtained the subaltern distinctions of his profession, and in another year was to have been appointed a commissioned officer; *en attendant*, he received the cross of the legion of honour, and thought himself amply recompensed for all his services. It was thus by a few laurel crowns, that the Romans became masters of the world. This disbanded veteran returned, a few weeks since, to his native village which is at this moment visible through the trees of that dark wood: he offered his services to my *concierge*, who accepted them. He labours through the week in his tattered fustian jacket, and gratifies all that is left of his military pride, by exposing his badge of honour to the rustic crowd, with which he mingles at mass on Sundays"

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

But the ranks of the labouring class are not alone filled by the disbanded privates of the army; for many (and there is a romantic sadness in the idea), many whose brows have been shaded by the "*panache blanc*" of military distinction, whose voice was law, and whose breath was command (now expelled to make way for "daintier captains"), are driven by necessity to earn their daily bread by daily labour.

One of my gallant countrymen, attached to the English army now in France, was stationed with his company in a village at some distance from the head quarters: he was returning with his dogs, after a sporting ramble in the neighborhood, when he overtook a team, whose driver displayed a costume at once military and civil—his waggoner's frock contrasting with a large cocked hat. As they pursued the same route, the English officer endeavored to enter into conversation; but was answered with that *brusquerie*, which intimates impatience of obstruction. A few useless questions on the state of the game in that country had nearly finished an intercourse so churlishly supported, when the waggoner, casting his eyes on the undress uniform of the Englishman, asked in his turn, some questions as to the state of the English army, in terms sufficiently technical to betray his experience on the subject to which he had so abruptly adverted. The conversation became interesting: it turned on the war in Spain. The Englishman alluded to the "hot work" of a particular day. "Were you in that engagement?" demanded the waggoner eagerly.

"I was wounded in it," said the Englishman.

"And I," said the Frenchman, "was wounded in it also."

"I was attached to such a division."

"I commanded the battalion opposed to that division."

"I am addressing an officer of the French army then?" said Captain ******, moving his hat.

"I had once that honor," answered the Frenchman, returning the bow; then after a moment given to dejected thoughtfulness, he rallied from his abstraction, wished his companion a good morning, and springing on the seat of his waggon, cried "*Vif, vif,*" to his horses, and drove rapidly on. When Captain ****** reached his village inn, he perceived his military acquaintance leading out his horse to water. He enquired of the *aubergiste*, who he was: "*Mon cher Monsieur*," replied the landlord, "*c'est un de nos braves, c'est le capitaine de B——, un brave homme! c'est grand dommage! mais voila comme sont les choses dans notre pauvre France. Cependant, diable! que voulez-vous?*"

(From a late London Paper.)

POLICE, GUILDHALL—*A SMART GIRL.*

Thomas Jeffries, a book-binder, was charged by a watchman with being in Fleet street, at one o'clock in the morning, under circumstances which made him suppose that he had been committing a robbery.

The watchman stated that he saw the prisoner go into a court and try to secrete something under his coat. On searching him he found a woman's large red fashionable shawl, and a white swansdown tippet.

The prisoner, who was very meanly dressed, said, the articles found on him belonged to his wife.

Mr. Alderman Cox, the sitting magistrate, asked him if she was present.

The prisoner after looking round the office, said, she was. She was accordingly called.

To the surprise of those present, a most beautiful girl, not more than sixteen years of age, dressed in the most fashionable attire, appeared.

One of the officers said she was not the prisoner's wife; he only cohabited with her. He had abandoned his wife.

The prisoner said, he did not think that any disgrace could attach to him for abandoning his wife.—He did not do it until she had ruined him.

Alderman.—"Because she was your ruin, you are determined to ruin this young woman. Pray madam, what is your name?"—"My name, is that necessary?—Give me a piece of paper, and pen and ink, and I will write it." Being accommodated, she wrote, "Isabella M'Lean."

Alderman.—Have you got parents?—Parents, yes; you mean father & mother; they are living.

Alderman.—Where do they reside?—Reside, is that necessary to be disclosed?—In Edinburgh.

Alderman.—That is a large; place; in what street?—Street! If you must know, in Princes' street.

Alderman.—How long have you been in London?—In London, two years.

Alderman.—What brought you to London?—To London, my business, to be sure.

Alderman.—What is your business?—A milliner.

Alderman.—I would advise you to go back to Scotland.—Indeed! I am the best judge of that. I will go when it suits my convenience.

Alderman.—Where do you reside at present?—At present! I have answered all your questions but must decline answering this.

Alderman.—What do you know of the articles found on the prisoner?—They are mine.

Alderman.—How came they into his possession?—You must know that too! We had some words last night and he took them and said he would pledge them.

The watchman said the tippet was in an unfinished state.

Witness.—Unfinished state,—you fool! every person knows that they wash, and that it is necessary to take the lining out for that purpose; I am sure the magistrate is sufficiently conversant in ladies' dress to know that.

The worthy magistrate lamented that so young a woman should be lost to all sense of shame.—From her flippancy that day, and her general behaviour, he was afraid if she did not reform and go to her parents, that the next time she came before a magistrate, it would be as a prisoner.

Witness.—I thank you for your advice, and also for your prophecy; but, believe me, you shall not be a true prophet if I can help it. As to going home to my parents that is a family affair, and strangers have no right to pry into the secrets of families.

The prisoner was discharged.

Origin of the names of the days of the week.

Lord Mansfield, in a letter upon the subject of English history, says, "the Saxons brought their own Gods with them to England, viz: The Sun, Moon, Thisco, Woden, Thor, Friga and Seater; and in imitation of the Romans, dedicated to them respectively the days of the week. Hence the names of *Sun*-day, *Mon*-day, *Tues*-day, *Wednes*-day, *Thurs*-day, *Fri*-day, and *Satur*-day.

☞ TAKE THE HINT. ☜

While every station, every grade,
Pursues its calling or its trade,
With art and care;
The *Printer* hunts the world for news,
And strives his readers to amuse,
With pieces rare.

Industriously with critic skill,
He toils his columns well to fill,
The long live day;
While o'er th' accustom'd desk he leans,
His *Patrons* know he wants the means
Expense to pay.

Dispensing useful information,
Of this and that and t'other nation,
To make you wise;
Ingratitude, that worst of crimes,
He feels with ten-fold weight these times
When markets rise.

Yet ne'er unscourteous would he be,
All that he wishes is to see
His promis'd due:
In vain for CASH he's loudly cried,
And every gentle means he's tried,
Rather than SUE.

Then to the *Printer* quick repair;
And make it your peculiar care.
His bills to pay;
So shall the studious sons of *Faust*,
Spare neither labour, time nor cost,
But print away.

With joy he'll hail th' expected morn,
The mail stage, with its bag and horn,
That brings the *news*;
Pore o'er gazettes with rapid eye,
And all attentive eyes shall try,
Your taste to amuse.

SINGULAR CASE.

On Saturday last as Mr. Millen, jr. of Westwell, was going from that place to Staplehurst, he was attacked in the ear by a blow fly, which causing irritation, he crushed it in the cavity. On the following day he was seized with pains in the head, which continued without intermission, producing almost distraction, until Monday morning, when in the height of agony, a friend advised the pouring of spirits of Geneva into the ear, which was done, and to the astonishment of the spectators, forty large maggots exuded from the ear, where they had been generated during the two days.

London Observer,—Sept. 28.

ANECDOTE.

A sergeant who was raising recruits to serve under General Washington, during the revolutionary war, thus addressed himself to those who had enlisted:—"Well, now, I suppose, when you see the General you expect to see a great man, and so you will, as great a man as lives upon the earth—but, if you suppose he will be covered with gold lace, and ornamented with stars and ribbands and such other trumpery, you will be mistaken: No, no, *there is no occasion to bring farthing candles round the Sun.*

BAD ROADS!

A traveller on his return from the State of Ohio, where he had been to purchase a farm in that "land of milk and honey," gave this account of the State of Promise:—Sir—As I was driving my team, I observed a hat in the path; I reached with my whip-stick to take it up from the mud.—"What are you doing with my hat?" cried a voice under it. I soon discovered under the chapeau a brother emigrant up to his ears in the mire. 'Pray let me help you out,' said I. 'Thank you, said the bemired traveller, I have a good long legged horse under me, who has carried me through worse sloughs than this; I am only stopping to breathe my nag, as this is the surest footing I have found in fifty miles.

Am. Yeom.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

A mare, belonging to William Jackson, trotted yesterday morning on the Jamaica turnpike, 20 miles in *seventy-five minutes and a half*, having been started on a wager of one thousand dollars to perform the distance in eighty minutes. *N. Y. pap.*

From the Binghampton Phœnix.

NEW STEAM-BOAT.

A Mr. *Franklin Kelbsey*, of Truxton, in the county of Cortland, advertises that he has invented a new plan for propelling boats or vessels by steam, and which is applicable to other machinery.—"The principles of the improvement are like that of a fish, in the process of swimming through the water."—The boat is propelled by "oars set perpendicularly along the side of the vessel or boat, which, (when in operation) perform the act of sculling, or what may be termed a single scull with one oar. The advertiser further says that the model will sail down the Susquehanna in about one month. The inhabitants of this village will of course be gratified with a view of this curiosity. A boat propelled by steam, sailing on the waters of the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, will be a great novelty, and cannot fail of attracting the attention of multitudes of admiring spectators.

BRITISH REVENUE.

A return in part has been made of the gross produce of the ordinary revenues of Great Britain, during the last twenty years, together with the aggregate payments made out of it to the Exchequer: we shall give in brief the sum total of each year:—

			Total Revenue.
Year ending Jan.	1783	do	£ 16,220,628
do	1799	do	38 632,337
do	1800	do	38,865,021
do	1801	do	37,741,824
do	1802	do	39,673,220
do	1803	do	41,931,747
do	1804	do	43,766,896
do	1805	do	50,061,143
do	1806	do	55,041 771
do	1807	do	58,761-869
do	1808	do	64,805,335
do	1809	do	67,050,618
do	1810	do	70,240,226
do	1811	do	74,040,513
do	1812	do	71,113.568
do	1813	do	70,435.679
do	1814	do	79,446,111
do	1815	do	81,334,892
do	1816	do	86.311,108
do	1817	do	73,023,675

Our readers will be struck at the prodigious increase in so short a space of time, the gross taxes have been more than doubled in the course of ten years.

HORRORS OF WAR.

The following passage, which relates to the retreat of the French army from Moscow, is extracted from the "sketch of Russia," just published by Sir Robert Wilson.

"In the Hospitals of Wilna there were above 17,000 dead & dying, frozen and freezing. The bodies of the former, BROKEN UP, served to stop the cavities in windows, floors, and walls; but in one of the corridors of the Great Convent, above 1500 bodies were piled up transversly, as pigs, of lead or iron. When those were finally removed on sledges to be buried, the most extraordinary figures were presented by the variety of their attitudes, for none seemed to have been broken in a composed state; each was fixed in the last action of his life, in the last direction given to his limb; even the eyes retained the last expression, either of anger, pain or entreaty.

"In the roads, men were collected round the burning ruins of the cottages, which a mad spirit of destruction had fired, picking and eating, the burnt bodies of their fellow men; while thousands of horses were moaning in the slus[h]
...the slus[h]
...ve, had heap
...rozen bodies hum
...es, which festering by t
communication of animal he
had mingled the dying and t
dead in one mass of putrefactio

London Pap.

EXPORTS OF LYNCHBUR[G]

In the last week's papers, [we] gave the amount of exports in t[he] single article of Tobacco, whi[ch] amounted to *one million, thi[rty] hundred and eighty-four tho[u]sand, two hundred and eigh[ty] dollars.* This week we ha[ve] made a calculation of the amou[nt] of the exports of flour, butter, [&c.] which amounts to *eight hundr[ed] thousand dollars* and upwards.

(Lynchburg Press.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Sept.

Extract of a letter from a m[er]chant in Curracoa, to his frie[nd] in this city, dated August [1]817.

"The Spanish government Venezuela at this particular [e]sis, finds itself in a state of dis[so]lution. The fall of Guyana the 17th of July, into the ha[nds] of the Independents, has disc[on]certed all the plans of the [roy]alists:—for the truly advanta[ge]ous natural locality of that pr[o]vince, has put into our possess[ion] sufficient resources to continue war, in such a manner as to [in]vade the oppressors of libe[rty] to tremble. As yet we have n[ot] received a detailed account this action, but it is asserted the emigrants from that pla[ce] that the occupation of the imp[or]tant point Augustura, was p[re]ceded by a naval combat, in which Admiral Brion defeat[ed] the maritime forces of Vbero, [co]nsisting of a Spanish corvette and t[wo] brigs of war, and other vessels which the Spaniards contemplated to save the effects, whi[ch] their atrocity enabled them to snatch from the American so[ld]iers. In consequence of the fall of Guyana, the fortifications of San Fernanda de Apure were evacuated by the Spanish Generals: and by the arrival of a vessel this day from Porto Cabello it is affirmed that the army under the command of Gen. Paez had occupied Barinas, and was actually on its march towards Carraccas, as most probable, in concert, & to be assisted by the troops despatched from Guyana. Morillo has evacuated Margaritta, alias New Sparta, or what is better to say, has been entirely destroyed by the valiant resistance of those immortal heroes, who have left slain upon the field of carnage the formidable force with which he attempted to invade them. Nevertheless he has burnt, destroyed and devastated every thing which he trod upon in Margaritta, and to satiate his vengeance killed with his own hand 14 cowardly wretches, who presented themselves to him and ordered more than 400 women and children to be thrown into the sea, who had the misfortune to fall into his hands. The remains of his troops which evacuated the Oriente, have arrived at La Guyra and Porto Cabello, destined as it is rumored, to march towards the plain to encounter the Independent army which is approaching from that quarter. General Morillo is in La Guyra, and it appears that the Captain-General of Carraccas opposed the atrocious manner in which he had demanded 200,000 dollars in so short a period of time, and obligating the same moment every individual to enlist without distinction of person, rank, age or condition under pain of death, and the confiscation of their property to those who would not present themselves; there is a universal discontent; already there is a party prevailing against the man; and on this account not

…friend, [illegible] in all
The fact [illegible] has no opinion [illegible] in the …ry, and he may [illegible] died …tural death, or sacrificed …e hands of [illegible] it be then within a few hours …y thing will be discovered."

APOLOGY FOR DRUNKENNESS.

…appears from the public pa… that the synod have prohib… the use of ardent spirits, and thereby condemned drunk… to suffer everlasting thirst; they cannot get ardent spi… …n this world, it is not proba… …at they will obtain any in …orld to come, however great thirst may be. But with …ission to the synod, we may …re to alledge, that before pronounced a sentence cal… …d to place drunkards in …tory before their time, they …to give them a fair trial by …r judges & a jury of their … for he has none above or …der the earth, but drunkards, …refore he cannot be condemned …on constitutional and legal …nciples, but by the verdict of a …y composed of twelve drunk… …s.—Yet in the case in ques… …n, drunkards have been con… …nned without a trial by a jury …heir peers, and by judges in… …petent to the task,—being …stitute of that experimental …owledge of the subject which …uld have led them, when de… …ing on drunkenness, to make …beral allowance for the thirst …the drunkard—an important …int in the case, and that the …nerous allowance ought to be …de for the thirst of the drunk… …will appear evident when the …ence and operation of that …rst is taken into view. Now …is well known, there are men …ho have drank their horses, …ws, sheep, hogs, houses and …n…, to allay their thirst, and …ll were dry; and if they could …ve distilled their wives and …ildren as easy as they can …ase them, they would have …ank them too. Surely the …al of such men is entitled to …rious attention. On these prin… …iples we move an arrest of judg… …ent, & with the most profound …umility submit to the consider… …ion of the venerable synod the …lowing statement of the advan… …ges of drunkenness supported …facts within the knowledge of the court.

1st Drunkenness has a legal …d patriotic tendency; because …runkards pay their debts accord… …ng to law, and furnish abundant employment for lawyers and …heriffs, justices and constables …and support the government glo… …riously by paying more excise than any other class of citizens.

2d. Drunkenness promotes li… …berty and equality; because it …disposes the subject of it to spurn …all restraint, human or divine, & brings the proudest gentleman to a level with the greatest ruffian.

3d. Drunkenness promotes legal science; because drunkards obtain an interesting knowledge of criminal jurisprudence, and a number of them study the penal statutes in those legal seminaries commonly called jails and penitentiaries.

4th. Drunkenness promotes domestic government; for if you follow a drunkard home you will generally find him blaspheming, raging and [illegible] indecisions, [illegible] and children [illegible]

[illegible] & they [illegible] to its [illegible] & deem the most odious & hateful.

6th. Drunkenness promotes religion in general and humility in particular; because some men have no religion until they obtain a stiff grog, and their religion increases in proportion to the quantity of spirits they swallow, until at length they become so extremely religious and humble as to wallow in the mire along with hogs, for the edification of spectators.

7th. Drunkenness circumscribes the agency of the prince of darkness; because his infernal majesty, from long experience, has so much confidence in drunkards that they will directly or indirectly render themselves and their families as miserable as possible, that he seldom finds occasion to interfere in the business, & whenever a drunkard appears in any company, the demon on duty puts on his cap, and leaves the room, as his presence is no longer necessary.

8th. Drunkenness prevents testamentary litigations and funeral mourning; because drunkards generally live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends & neighbors. All which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the history, by their attorney in fact.

TIMOTHY DRY.

From the Liverpool Mercury

DESIGNS OF RUSSIA.

The blessed effects of that engine of despotism, yclept the "*Holy Alliance,*" are beginning to show themselves. Russia, that gigantic power, whose potent arm Europe is, we fear, destined to behold outstretched, over her fair plains, dealing out bloodshed & slaughter, sighs, ardently sighs for colonies and commerce. The Emperor and his sister did not visit England for nothing! and we fear that the prospect of possessing a footing in America, and the Mediterranean, will prove too great a bait to be resisted, when, as it is stated, Russia finds that this object may be accomplished by the sacrifice of 16,000 men out of her immense population. The news of the week is the most important, in a political point of view, of any which has reached us for a considerable time; and, if the intelligence be correct, that Russia is *to assist Spain in attempting to* reduce the South American colonies, the most alarming presages relative to the future may be indulged; the most important questions may be put, which time alone can answer. Can it be supposed that the United States will be a silent spectator? and if not, what course will England adopt? if England engage in a new war, what will be the effect of nearly 70,000,000*l* of floating debt being suddenly thrown upon the market? These are questions which, naturally suggest themselves, and perhaps a little time will resolve some of them.—We much fear, however, that even our sapient Ministers will at last discover that the "balance of power," for the establishment of which they have so long contended, is entirely lost, through the perverse treaties of Vienna and Paris, which confirmed to Russia, already an overgrown empire, the entire control of the fertile and extensive territories of Poland & Finland; and if she can obtain a firm footing in America and the Mediterranean, she will prove the most powerful rival or enemy that England ever had to cope with.

[illegible] Review.

[illegible]

…victed of conspiring against the lives of the Royal family). Their sentence of death was confirmed. M. Claveau immediately repaired to the Abbaye to carry the fatal news to the condemned, who expected it, and showed no surprise nor uttered any complaint. Desbans taking the hand of M. Claveau, said, I hope to embrace you again to morrow. I promise, answered M. Claveau, to see you early. Their advocate having left them, they slept till 8 o'clock in the morning. A little after they awoke, the abbe Montes, chaplain of the Conciergerie, and the abbe Brideau, of the Abbaye St. Germain, came to visit them. The furious character of Desbans occasioned some apprehensions that he would offer violence to those respectable ecclesiastics; but, contrary to expectation, he received them with respect and veneration. "Father," said he, "I have need of your consolation—my crime is very great."—When the priest left him, after a long interview, Desbans appeared tranquil. Chayoux listened to the abbe Brideau with religious attention, and repeated several times, "I am above the weakness of *complaint.*"

As he had promised, M. Claveau came to bid them a last adieu; they embraced him several times, and placed in his hands a petition to the king, expressive of their repentance and begging a full pardon to Nepveu, one of their accomplices, who had been condemned to three years imprisonment.

At 2 o'clock the chevalier Mangas announced to Chayoux that he no longer belonged to the legion of honor. The chevalier, feeling an interest for Chayoux, who had served under him, induced the prisoner to take off the decoration himself, in order to save him from being publicly degraded.

After embracing their parents, the prisoners sent a letter to the keeper of the Conciergerie, thanking him warmly for his kindness towards them whilst under his charge; this letter is in the hand writing of Chayoux. It was remarked that this man, who showed much less insolence than Desbans on the trial, exhibited infinitely more courage at the critical moment.

At half past 5, the prisoners, accompanied by their confessors, proceeded to the place of execution, in two separate coaches. The gen d'arms, who escorted them, wished to bind their hands, at which Desbans became furious, but was pacified by Chayoux, who observed, "let us appeal to the officer commanding—doubtless he will have the goodness to save us from being tied. Sir, (said he to the officer) we implore this favor: we are not dangerous; we know that our sentence is past—we submit without a murmur." The lieutenant granted their request.

At 6 o'clock the prisoners arrived at the plain de Grenelle, where the royal guard and the legions forming the garrison of Paris, were ranged in order of battle. A platoon of the grenadiers of the royal guard was charged with the execution. Desbans and Chayoux embraced; they took off their clothes, which they requested to be sent to their families. Taking hold of each other's hands, Desbans gave the word to fire—and they both fell.

Look on slanderers as direct enemies to civil society; as persons without honor, honesty, or humanity. Whoever entertains you with the faults of others, designs to serve you in a similar manner.

We ought to attend to our own business and not meddle with the affairs of others, unless we are applied to [illegible]vice.

A Detroit paper mentions that £1000 was subscribed for in one day, for the establishment of a university to be styled the "Michigan University."—The abolition of tax on newspapers in the shape of postage, is proposed in Niles' Register.

An Albany paper states, that the number of emigrants from the eastward, who have passed thro' that city, from the first of Sept. to exceed an average of 500 per. week.

ST. LOUIS,

Saturday, December 27.

TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

The New-Yorkers are straining every nerve to open the eyes and ears of their Legislature to the subject of the Grand Canal; and with the limited means already afforded them, the work has so pressed as to silence all clamor on that question. 1000 labourers are now employed on [illegible] miles of the canal, from Lake Erie to the Hudson—for ten miles it is nearly completed. The Commissioners are about to lay out the canal from Hudson to Lake Champlain. Should this desirable object be effected, which we believe there is but little doubt, it must afford great facility of communication from the northern states to Mackinaw and the head of the Illinois river, by way of the lakes; so that an internal navigation from New-Orleans, (the great emporium of the U. States) to the Ocean in the North East, passing thro' the river Illinois to Lake Michigan, St. Clair and Erie through this grand canal to the Hudson, without touching a foot of the British possessions, must eventually take place.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Charless,

Duelling is a single combat between any individuals, of their own heads, and for private malice or displeasure. This custom came originally from the northern nations, among whom it was usual to decide all their controversies by arms.

Both the accuser and the accused gave pledges to the judges, on their behalf; and the custom prevailed so far, amongst the Germans, Danes and Franks, that none were excused from it but women, the sick, and such as were under twenty-one years of age, or above sixty.

Duels were at first admitted not only on criminal occasions, but on some civil ones for the maintenance of rights to estates: In later times, however, before they were entirely abolished, they were restrained to these four cases, viz: 1st That the crime should be capital.—2nd. That it should be certain the crime was perpetrated.—3rd. The accused must, by common fame, be supposed guilty.—4th The matter not capable of proof by witnesses. In England, though the trial by duel is disused, the law on which it is founded, is still in force.

But duelling is now prohibited by law; for in a settled state, governed by law, no man, *for* any injury whatever, ought to use private revenge. 3 Inst. p. 157.

Where one party kills the other it comes within the notion of murder, as being committed by malice aforethought; where the parties meet with an intent to murder, thinking it their duty as *Gentlemen,* and claiming it as their right to wanton with their own lives and the lives of others, without any warrant for it, either human or divine; and therefore the law has justly fixed on it the crime and punishment of murder. 4 Black. p 199.

And the law so far abhors all duelling in cold blood, that not only the principal who actually kills the other, but also his seconds, are guilty of murder, whether they fought or not, and it is holden that the seconds of the party slain are likewise guilty as accessaries. 12 Haw. p. 8.

Though Greece and Rome knew nothing of duelling, it exists. It exists among us; and exists at once the most rash, the most absurd & guilty practice that ever disgraced a christian nation. Guilty—because it is a violation of the law—the law of God: "THOU SHALT NOT KILL!" This prohibition was delivered by God himself, at Sinai, to the Jews. That it is of universal and perpetual obligation is manifest; not only from the nature of the crime prohibited, but also from the express declaration of the christian law giver, who hath recognized its justice, and added to it the sanction of his own authority.

But, Sir, no longer need I spend time endeavouring to prove that Duelling is contrary to law; for I wish to enter my solemn disapprobation to a crime, the very idea of which almost freezes one with horror!—A crime too which exists among the polite and polished orders of society; and which is accompanied with every aggravation; committed with cool deliberation, and openly in the face of day. And will the justice of the community slumber—and slumber—and slumber? While the father is robbed of his son,—the wife of her partner;—the mother of her hopes! and life after life is rashly, and with an air of triumph, sported away?

You will ask, perhaps, what can be done to arrest the progress of a practice which has yet so many advocates? I answer, *nothing,* if it be the deliberate intention to do nothing. But if otherwise, much is within our power.

Let then the *Governor* see that the laws are executed. Let Courts of Justice frown from their bar, as unworthy to appear before them, the murderer and his accomplices. Let the people declare him unworthy of their confidence who engages in such sanguinary contests. Let this be done; and should life still be taken, in single combat, then, the Governor, the Court, and the People, looking up to the Avenger of Sin, may say, "we are innocent!—we are innocent!"

Do you ask, how proof can be obtained?—How can it be avoided? The parties return; hold up before our eyes the instruments of death; publish to the world, the circumstances of their interview, and even, with an air of insulting triumph, boast how coolly, and how deliberately they proceeded in violating one of the most sacred laws of earth and heaven.

Ah! Ye tragic shores of Mississippi! Crimsoned with blood! I tremble at the crimes you record against us—the annual register of murders which you keep, and send up to God! [illegible] beyond the limits of reason, of duty and of religion;—where man assumes a more barbarous nature, and ceases to be man. What poignant, lingering sorrow do thy bloody annals occasion to surviving relatives!!!

A FRIEND TO MAN,

St. Louis, December [illegible]

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, AND ON THURSDAY NEXT,

AN ELEGANT & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH GOODS:

ALSO

Barrels of SUGAR,

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

Conditions of Sale;

Over 50 dollars 60 days, over 100, 90 days, over 300, 4 months, for approved negotiable paper.

Joseph Wiggin,
Auctioneer.

To Let.

A LARGE ROOM, CELLAR and LOFT—*Enquire as above.*

SILVER WORK *AND* JEWELLERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC, THAT HE HAS COMMENCED

MANUFACTURING

SILVER WORK & JEWELLERY,

(NEXT DOOR BELOW C. WILT'S STORE,

Main street St. Louis)

Which he warrants to be of the first quality in every respect.

HE WILL KEEP A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

SOUP, TABLE, DESERT & TEA SPOONS, GOLD WATCH CHAINS, SEALS & KEYS, EAR & FINGER RINGS, BRACELETS, GOLD & SILVER SLEEVE BUTTONS. THIMBLES, HOOKS & EYES, &c &c.

All of which he will sell on reasonable terms—Orders from a distance particularly attended to

Engraving & Hair work,

Neatly executed.

He continues repairing all kinds of Watches and Clocks and has FOR SALE

Watches & Clocks,

Of the best quality.

ALSO.

DIRKS, PENKNIVES, TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS, &c. &c.

I. B. GRANT.

☞An apprentice will be taken within a short time, that can come well recommended.

St. Louis, December 20, 1817 82tf

School.

Rev. Messrs PECK & WELCH,

Baptist Missionaries,

Intend opening an Accademy, near the Post office, on the first of January 1818, In which will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, &c.

A subscription paper is left at this office.

December 25th, 1817.

$25 *Reward.*

Lost on the 16th Instant, between Main street St. Louis and the woods on the direct road to St. Charles, a pair of SADDLE BAGS, containing several articles of clothing and the letters of Junius, with my name written therein.

I will give the above reward on receiving the same from the finder.

ISAAC E. ROBERTSON.

Dec. 26.

To Hatters.

A hatter of capital; who has an extensive knowledge of his business, will hear of a partner by addressing a line to the EDITOR of this paper.

The quantity and variety of furs to be had at this place, the immense demand for hats at home and at the Natchez & Orleans market will give employment here to an extensive establishment.

Dec. 27th.

Editors of the Gazette Cincinnati. Mercury, Pittsburg & Reporter Lexington, will please to insert the above two or three times in their respective papers, and the favor will be reciprocated.

Taken up,

By Lewis Martin, living in St. Ferdinand township, a light brown horse, four years old last spring, about fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder R C blaze face, his left hind foot white, black mane and tail: Appraised to forty six dollars by Benjamin Allen, William M'Kinsay and Auguste A. Chouteau, the 20th of September 1817.

S. MAGILL J. P.

True copy from the stray book this 22nd of December, 1817.

M. P. LEDUC Clk. by
A. S. M'GIRK D. Clk.

POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Findlay's majority for governor of Pennsylvania is ascertained to be [illegible].

Appointments by the President.

Wm. Wirt of Va. Attorney General of the United States.

J. C. Calhoun of S. C. Secretary of War.

Gen. Gaines with [illegible] troops, including Indians, has marched to chastise the Seminole Indians.

LANDS FOR SALE.

For Sale,

A Plantation, containing

1500 Acres of LAND,

On the River DARDENNE,

St Charles county, Missouri Territory.

The improvement consist of 90 acres of land, under good cultivation—2 orchards with 300 bearing apple pear and cherry trees, and an excellent garden There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling House with out-houses, barns, &c.—ALSO a Saw and Grist Mill.

More particular information will be given on the premises, by

A. RUTGERS.

Sep 1st. 66–

For Sale,

Six hundred Arpens of

CONFIRMED LAND,

Near Cooper's fort, in the county of Howard; lying about one mile and an half north of the Missouri river.—Enquire of the subscriber, at St Louis

THEODORE HUNT.

Saint Louis, December 12th, 1817. tf

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

23 *Spanish concessions, averaging*

28,000 arpents of

LAND,

WELL located, surveyed and recorded. Great bargains will be given for cash, to those purchasing the whole

For particulars, apply to L. Labeaume. who will show over the farm, situated in the Richwoods

L. LABEAUME.

St Louis 12th of Nov. 1817.

LANDS FOR SALE.

3 [illegible] of most valuable rich bottom *wood land* [illegible] above St. Louis, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, near the river, and two miles north of Jarrot's mill.

[illegible] of bottom land, in the 5 mile prairie, [illegible] acres of timbered land convenient to [illegible]

3[illegible] of the tract on Dardenne, in the county of St. Charles, granted to Micajah Baldwin.

[illegible] arpens in the same county, near the Mississippi, confirmed to Toussaint Cerre.

[illegible] arpens on Joachim creek, formerly owned by Walter Dewitt.

R. Easton.

December 3d. 1817. 99–tf

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington City, 25th Sept. 1817.

NOTICE.

The lands in the Illinois territory appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office, on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri territory are expected in a few months when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri territory, may send them after the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office the warrant or notification, first written on it, "To be located in the Illinois territory, & the patent to be sent to the Post Office at ——."

Signed, ——

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them, by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Commissioner of the General Land Office

To Rent,

And possession given immediately.

The plantation on which Hezekiah Crosby lives, at Wood river; another adjoining, with a cabbin and small field, that on which James Biggs lately lived, near the same place. That on which George Richardson lately resided 8 miles above St. Louis.

ALSO—The south east qr. of sec. No. 3 in the six mile prairie, on which is a cabbin, well, and a field of 8 acres, under good fence and in cultivation.

RUFUS EASTON.

[illegible] 1817

Notice.

The subscriber, having purchased of the heirs of the late Madame Labadie, the Mill and all the lands contained in two tracts, lying on the river des Peres, formerly the property of Gregoire Sarpy Esquire, hereby forbids all persons from cutting the wood or otherwise trespassing thereon.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Sep. 4th, 1817. 65–6m

Avis.

Le soussigné ayant acquis des héritiers de defuncte madame Labbadie le moulin et les deux morceaux de Terre, situes sur la riviere des Péres et cy devant la propriété de mr. Gregoire Sarpy; fait par ces présentes expresse defence a toutes personnes quelconque de coupe du bois sur les terres cy dessus dites sous peines d'être poursuivies conformement a la loi.

WILSON P. HUNT.

Septembre 6th. 1817. 66–6m.

4 or 5000 feet of seasoned White Pine Boards.

For Sale,

At the school house of the Rev. Mr. S. Giddins.—*Apply to*

B. CLELAND.

December 10—tf80

Notice

Is hereby given, that I shall attend at the county court of Madison county, Illinois Territory, on the second Monday of February next, for the purpose of settling the estate of Wm. Thompson jr. dec'd; all persons concerned are notified to attend.

Wm. THOMPSON, *Admr.*

December 1st, 1817. 80–4t

$ 5 Reward.

Strayed or stolen, about the 15th of October last, from Mr A Soulard's pasture, a deep bay horse, about 14 1-2 hands high, racks and trots; a *singularity in the horse is*, he carries his tail when travelling turned short to the right hip.

ERASTUS BROWN.

St Louis, Dec. 13th 1817. 80-3t

New Ferry,

OPPOSITE St. CHARLES.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has lately established a FERRY, at his place of residence, opposite M'NAIR'S FERRY, and has provided himself with

GOOD CRAFTS,

Attended to by experienced watermen.

Travellers of all descriptions can be crossed with safety and despatch, he will make a generous discount of ferriages to those who may wish to cross by the year. He is also well provided for keeping horses, &c. &c.

L. J. CHAUVIN.

December 10th, 1817- 80–3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

Public notice is hereby given to all it may hereafter concern. I forwarn all persons from locating the N. E. quarter of the 19th section of land, in range three W. and township fifty five, in the county St. Charles, as the same has been located by me. I take this method to notify the public of the same, as the location has been refused to be committed to record.

RICHARD MATSON.

December 8th, 1817. 80–3t

FOUND

Near the store of Gen Ben Pratte, a bank bill of small amount, the owner may have it by paying for this advertisement.—Enquire at this Office.

Dec. 13.

Admin'strators Notice.

All those indebted to the estate of John Munro, late deceased, will please to pay up immediately, and those to whom his estate is indebted, will present their demands properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned

DANIEL MUNRO jun. *Admr.*

Howard county, Dec. 8th, 1817. 80–3t.

Coal.

The subscriber will give 25 cents per bushel for as much as 1000 bushels of STONE COAL. taken from the big muddy Coal banks, deliverable at St. Louis as soon as possible. 1000 bushels of CHARCOAL will also be purchased by him. He requests those who wish to engage in the coal business to apply soon.

CHARLES BUSRON.

St. Louis, May 30th, 1817. tf

WANTED,

from 1000 to 1500 bushels.

OF

CHARCOAL,

For which TWELVE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS per 100 bushels will be paid on delivery.—Apply to

TIL. HINLY.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price, given in CASH or goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF St. LOUIS.

Sole and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

May 6.

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN UP

By Sebert Griffith living in the township of Bonhomme, and county of St. Louis, one black mare, with a few white hairs in her forehead a long switch tail, no brand perceivable, three years old last spring, fourteen hands and a half high; appraised to thirty five dollars, by James M'Donald, James Chambers and Nathaniel Reyney, all being duly sworn before me this seventh day of October 1817.

J. H. Burckhartt, J. P.

True copy from the stray book, October 18th, 1817.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. by
A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk.

Taken up,

By Joseph Wells, living on Gravois, St. Louis township, a young mare supposed to be five years old next spring, about thirteen hands and a half high, no brands or marks; appraised to twenty dollars, the 3d of November 1817, before me

Thomas Sappington, J. P.

True copy from the estray book this 6th December 1817.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. by
A. S. M'Girk, D. Clk

$10 REWARD.

Strayed or stolen, about the fifteenth of October last, from Mr. A Soulard, a SUTTY ROAN HORSE, fifteen hands high, aged about 5 years.

J. TOULOZAN.

Dec. 19, 1817.

5 Dollars Reward.

Strayed from St. Louis, about the 15th of November last, a yellow bay mare, 3 or 4 years old, branded on the near shoulder with the letter B, a small star in her forehead, her mane roched, and shod before when she went away Any person delivering said mare to Francis Ratchford, near the Cooper's shop will receive the above reward, and all other reasonable expences.

DAVID M'CLESKEY.

Apprehended

By the subscriber, living on the bank of the Mississippi river, five miles below the town of Cape Girardeau, in the county of Cape Girardeau, a negro man of a yellow complexion, he says his name is PETER, also says he is about twenty two years of age, he is five feet six or seven inches high, stout made, has a scar on his chin and says that he belongs to POLLY REEVES, a widow woman who lives in Logan county, state of Kentucky. The aforesaid negro, was this day taken before George Henderson Esq. a justice of the peace, for the county of Cape Girardeau, and by him committed to the jail of said county.

WILLIAM KELSO.

October 31st. 1817.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on 24th Sept.

from the subscriber, living in Howard county, (Missouri Ter.)

A negro man named PHILL,

about 23 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; has a scar on his upper lip; heavy robust and likely. Had on when he went away, a blue cotton roundabout, and a coarse linen shirt and overalls. As I suppose he is lurking in this county; I will give *Ten Dollars* if said negro is taken in this county and delivered to me on the south side of the Missouri river. or *Twenty dollars* if he is taken out of the county and secured, giving me information so that I can get him again

Nov 27th, 1817. LEVEN CROPPER.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents. One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pain and wind in the stomach removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe griping, summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature Grand Restorative.

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is certainly recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depreciation of the spirits, head ache, trembling, faintness, hystetic fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, detection peculiar to the female at a certain period of life, Flour Albus barrenness &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (Price 2 dollars) A safe and effectual cure for the gout rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises and all kind of green wounds—the cramp, pain in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robinson's Patent Stomachic Bitter, Price 1 dollar, which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the Fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all countries redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed every ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the barks and variously other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the administration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the worms are paleness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious, looseness disagreeable breathe, hard swelled belly, great thirst the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry and uneven quick pulse; palpitations of the heart, swooning, cold sweat, palsy, epileptic fits. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling & killing worms none are equal in effect to Dr. Robinsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant in safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills—for the prevention and cure of Billious any Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the cause which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, ague and fever, cholic pains, Flatulences, indigestions, costiveness, hypochondric and Hysteric complaints, stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH.

Price 56 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Price 2 dollars.—The Restorative Dentrifice for cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders

☞ Take notice that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signatures of the sole proprietor

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicine just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT,

ST. LOUIS.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that having in various cases used Dr. Roberson's celebrated Family Medicines, which, are now prepared by Dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these Medicines are valuable and well worthy of all families In testimony thereof we have fixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to General Wayne Chester, county—Wm. Armes V D M No. 112 north Fifth street—Edward Wallington No. 9 Queen street—Nathaniel Bayne No. 85 north Front street—Adam Vance No. 76 Christian street—Wm. Julian No. 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough No. 181 Noble st.—David Fisher No. 187 Arch street—Jacob Hoff No. 355 Callowell street—H L Broslasky No. 82 south Sixth street John shreeves jr No 63 Coates street—James Hamil N E corner of Race and tenth street—Hannah Burbee No 520 south front street—Thomas Rose Tammany street near Fourth; Pierton Goodwin Market street near the Permanent Bridge; James Benson Northampton Philip Burlington county N J. Wm. Hollingshead Mullico Hill Glocester county N J Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Glocester county N J. Isaac Biggins Chester county; John Smith No 368 north Second street; Christopher Usher Upper Dublin township Pa. Mr. Kraft Morrisville Pa Joseph Henry near Morristown Montgomery county, George Ingles U. S. Arsenal. Hector; David Germantown, James Hozier Nanr tucket.

November 30 1817

Pub

On Saturday January 10th, 1818,

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES

PUBLIC AUCTION,

to the highest bider, for ready money, [illegible] houses & three lots in the town of St. Charles Each lot containing 100 feet front and [illegible] depth, and the [illegible] include the entire square It is situated immediately below that of Jones. The houses are new, finishing, and will contain five rooms each, good cellars [illegible] with stone and lime, and an excellent well common, to the two houses. Immediate possession given, for further information, & a view of the premises enquire of the subscriber.

Timothy Flint.

St. Charles, December 15th, 1817. 3t-

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

(Price 25 cents.)

CHARLESS'

MISSOURI & ILLINOIS

Magazine Almanac,

FOR 1818:

Containing—Besides the lunations conjunctions, eclipses, &c.

The time of holding courts in Missouri Territory.

Names of executive and judicial officers in Missouri Territory.

Courts in Illinois Territory, names of Clerks and Sheriffs, &c.

Missouri fee-bill—containing amount of fees allowed by to the several officers and persons named in the Laws of Missouri Territory, on the subject of fees

Value and tables of coins and interest of money.

Names of Attornies and councellors in Missouri Territory.

Presidents of the American Congress.

PRESIDENTS & VICE PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES, since the adoption of the CONSTITUTION.

Principles of the Government of the United States, individual and general.

Acts of Congress, on the subject of pre-emption rights.

Instructions & information to those who wish to obtain Certificates warrants and patents, for Military Bounty Lands.

List of all the Chartered Banks in Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Description of the towns & villages in Missouri Territory.

Geographical positions;

Historical epochs.

List of Roads from St. Louis to New Orleans, by Nashville, also by the way of the post of Arkansas and Ouachita—Roads from St. Louis to Wahington City, &c &c. &c.

November 15th, 1817.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief or thieves, who maliciously broke open a barrel containing 320 lbs. of sugar (last evening standing on A. Hull & Cos. porch and took therefrom 100 lbs. of the same

St. Louis, Nov. 28, 1817. S. R. WIGGINS

N. B If the person who stole it, will come forward, he shall receive in addition to the twenty dollars the thanks of the owner for not taking the whole. S. R. W.

Belonds old Ferry,

OPPOSITE ST. CHARLES.

The subscriber begs leave to inform travellers and the public generally, that he is provided with excellent boats to transport travellers, waggons, carts, horses, &c. across the Missouri. His watermen are attentive, and he promises to use every exertion to give general satisfaction.

Baptiste Belond.

St. Louis county, opposite St. Charles, Dec. 29th, 1817. 4t-81*

Notice.

The Collector for the Territory of Missouri, by himself or deputy, will attend on the following days, at the following places, viz.

At Howard county at the Court house on Thursday the 1st day of January.

At St. Charles on same day.

At St. Louis on Saturday 3d of January.

At Washington county (Potosi) Wednesday 7th.

At St. Genevieve on Saturday 10th.

At Cape Girardeau on Tuesday 13th.

And on Saturday the 17th at New Madrid court house; in the year 1818, for the purpose of granting Licenses to distillers and retailers and for collecting old debts due the United States,

J. W. THOMPSON.
Col'r of R. M. Ty.

Nov. 26th, 1817.

Notice.

The subscriber gives information that he keeps public ENTERTAINMENT, at the village of St. Charles, in the house lately occupied for that purpose by N. Simonds, esq. where the hungry and thirsty can be accommodated, and the weary find rest.

Benjamin Emmons.

St. Charles, Nov. 15th, 1817. 3t-78

To Let,

Two Lots in the town of Jackson, opposite St. Louis *Terms*:—Comfortable frame or log tenements to be built and the lots fenced in with post and rail fence,—for which the tenant will hold possession for seven years.

Dec. 20, JOSEPH CHARLESS.